

# Proceedings of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society

American Numismatic Society (1907- )

New York : [s.n.], 1878-

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American Numismatic  
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# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK



PROCEEDINGS AT THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

AND

PAPERS READ

AT THE

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS

1887





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK

AT THE  
Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 15th, 1887.

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,

ALSO  
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT THE NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

1885—1886.



NEW YORK:  
SOCIETY'S ROOMS, UNIVERSITY BUILDING.  
1887.

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*The Society*





# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1887.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

JAMES OLIVER.

DAVID L. WALTER, LL.B.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

## **Historiographer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 15, 1887, at 8 o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 18, 1887, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Second, By-Laws, respectfully presented their Annual Report, as follows:—

Another year has passed rapidly by, and it is our pleasing duty to record the progress made since our last Annual Meeting. Our Society has been advancing steadily from year to year, and we are able to show at the present time a much larger roll of active members than ever before. This fact not only gives us substantial encouragement, but leads us to hope that we may be still further able to increase and develop the resources and usefulness of the Society.

The Society has under consideration the appointment of a committee to participate in the "Celebration of the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration in New York in 1889." It is to be hoped measures will be taken that will result in bringing our Society, as it should be, prominently before the public.

During the past year there have been held four Regular, two Special and ten Numismatic Meetings of the Society ; and six meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's Report will show that we are in better financial circumstances than heretofore, and it is anticipated we shall soon see our way clear to publish Annual Proceedings and interesting papers that have been read before the Society.

The Librarian's Report shows that we have been the recipients of an unusually large number of books and pamphlets. We have also been able to subscribe to current numismatic publications as well as add many bound volumes to our shelves.

The Cabinets of the Society, under the efficient management of our able Curator, have progressed wonderfully both in value and interest. Important additions have been received in many branches, and to the liberality of our generous President we are particularly indebted for many substantial proofs of his regard for the Society.

Our Historiographer reports the decease of only three members during the past year, which in view of our increased membership is unusually small.

The third year of our series of Numismatic Meetings, under the direction of the Room Committee, has proved very interesting, and much information and pleasure have been derived by those attending.

Acceptances of their election have been received from Resident Members Frederick D. Blake and E. B. Stirling ; and Corresponding Member Chas. J. Hill Woodbury.

The following propositions have been received, approved by the Executive Committee, and we recommend their election :—Charles Henry Levy and Henry L. Calman for Resident Membership ; George Grenville Barnum of Buffalo, N. Y., for Permanent Corresponding Membership ; and Hans Olof Hildebrand Hildebrand of Stockholm, Sweden, for two years' Corresponding Membership.

The resignations of Resident Members Charles Blandy and R. Hobart Smith have been received and accepted.

Our rolls now consist of 21 Honorary, 80 Corresponding, and 171 Resident Members ; total number, 272, being a gain of 24 Resident Members.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
CHARLES PRYER,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the Executive Committee's Report was accepted and adopted.

#### ROOM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Room Committee presented the following Report :—

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :*

The undersigned, appointed as a Room Committee to supervise the Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings of the Society, respectfully report :—

I. That since our last Annual Meeting, the Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings have been regularly and successfully continued. Ten meetings have taken place, at each of which a paper has been read, or an address delivered by some member of the Society ; and an exhibition of some series of coins or medals made. These papers and addresses have covered a wide area of the field of numismatic research, and it is with pleasure that your Committee learns, that some of the papers are to be printed by the Society, and thus deservedly preserved in a permanent form.. Some of the longer papers have already been published in the numismatic periodicals of the day, there not having heretofore appeared to be any probability that the Society would be able to print them.

II. Emboldened by the success of these regular Numismatic Meetings which have come to be regarded (as they deserve to be) as the chief attraction offered by the Society to its members, your Committee issued a notice that the rooms would be open, and at least one member of this Committee in attendance, on each alternate Tuesday during the months of July, August and September.

Although only the first written notice was sent and no further expense incurred and no programme was arranged for these summer meetings, they were one and all well attended, and were a complete and immediate success.

III. The Committee is, as it believes, justified in congratulating itself and the Society on the fact that not only have the numismatic meetings been regularly held and attended for nearly three years, but that even during the summer months it has been possible to hold semi-monthly re-unions and to secure an attendance from among those of the members who take an active and living interest in the affairs and welfare of the Society.

We trust that the future efforts of the Committee may be honored with like approbation and appreciation, and on our part will endeavor at all times to labor as heretofore for the best interests and advancement of Numismatic Science and our Society.

Very respectfully,

DAVID L. WALTER, *Chairman,*  
FRANK W. DOUGHTY,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Groh, the Report was received and placed on file.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
Balance on hand per last Report,	95 28	For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	332 00
From Initiation fees and dues .	627 50	" Stationery, Printing, etc., .	200 28
" Interest, . . . . .	142 60	" Library Books, . . . . .	10 50
" Donations, . . . . .	5 00	" Engrossing Certificates, etc.,	31 50
" Certificates and Medals, .	36 00	" Room Committee Expenses,	49 64
		" Addressing, Mailing Circulars,	177 51
		Balance in Treasury,	104 95
	<u>\$906 38</u>		<u>\$906 38</u>

## PERMANENT FUND.

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1887, . . . . .	3 64	
	<u>53 64</u>	

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1st, 1887, . . . . .	10 31	
	<u>67 31</u>	

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, with interest to Jan. 1st,		
1887, . . . . .	69 24	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	147 62	
	<u>216 86</u>	

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund from last Report, . . . . .	2,250 00	
Since received from seven Life Members, . . . . .	330 00	
	<u>2,580 00</u>	

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL, (DECEASED).

One \$1,000 5% Bond, cost . . . . .	966 25	
Total amount Permanent funds,	<u>\$3,884 06</u>	

From Life Membership Fund.

From Donation Account.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Library has undergone some changes during the past twelve months, and they have been made with the view of improving it. Perhaps the most important was the disposing of a large quantity of books and pamphlets, the greater part being those which were entirely foreign to the sciences mentioned in our incorporated name. These with the accumulated duplicates realized a sum sufficient to bind up to date the loose numbers of the London Numismatic Chronicle and the American Journal of Numismatics, two valuable periodicals, much used by our members.

We are the owners of a very large quantity of the American Journal of Numismatics, from Nos. 1 to 48, covering Vols. I to IV. Some exchanges and purchases have been made in it, with the object of completing files and offering the same for sale, but liberal donations from our members have aided us best, so that we now have five sets nearly completed, which must soon realize for us a handsome sum that may be applied to binding; an expenditure in this direction seems to be most needed, in order that members may find ready reference under proper classification, to all we possess. Lack of room in our present quarters renders the arrangement of books inconvenient, while some may be said to be hidden away in our lockers. Our shelves now present to the members probably the third largest library on the science to be found in this country, and there is undoubted evidence that it is fully appreciated and utilized. There are still some standard works much needed, particularly those which have appeared during the past ten years.

Since our last catalogue was issued, so ably prepared by my predecessor, there have been many and important additions to our Library, and to meet the supplements a card catalogue is now in preparation.

There are but two periodicals to which we are subscribers; these are the American Journal of Numismatics and the Coin Collector's Journal. There are several others, which have long been in the field, that would add materially to the interest, besides making us acquainted with the latest researches and developments of the foremost students in numismatics the world over. Our fellow scientists in Europe are never idle, and the records of their doings are speedily put in print, for which the periodicals generally have the preference.

Of the donors to our Library, many deserve special mention for their thoughtfulness and liberality, but the laurels are to be placed on the head of our generous President, who has presented to us over three-fifths of the total number of our accessions. Our fellow life member, Dr. Isaac F. Wood, although not actively working with us, has been most constant in his attention to the growth of the Library; a glance through our shelves will give ample evidence for my assertion. Many valuable and rare works have been relinquished from his private library to enrich ours.

#### NAMES OF DONORS.

W. S. Baker, . . . . .	1	Dr. Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .	14
Rachel Barrington, . . . . .	1	American Museum of Natural History, . . . . .	2
E. J. Barron, . . . . .	1	Academy of Natural Sciences, . . . . .	1
Patrick Chalmers, . . . . .	1	Bureau of Education, . . . . .	2
Jeremiah Colburn, . . . . .	9	Buffalo Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Charles W. Darling, . . . . .	1	Civil Service Commission, . . . . .	1
D. English & Co., . . . . .	3	Comptroller of the Currency, . . . . .	1
Rev. Horace E. Hayden, . . . . .	1	Director of the Mint, . . . . .	2
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	7	Essex Institute, . . . . .	4
Lyman H. Low, . . . . .	8	Kansas State Historical Society, . . . . .	1
R. W. McLachlan, . . . . .	2	Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, . . . . .	1
W. T. R. Marvin, . . . . .	23	Mercantile Library, . . . . .	1
James Oliver, . . . . .	4	Mitchell Library, . . . . .	1
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .	381	Museum of Fine Arts, . . . . .	1
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, . . . . .	4	New Jersey Historical Society, . . . . .	2
Gen. J. Watts De Peyster, . . . . .	10	Newport Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Soloman Reinach, . . . . .	3	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Phila., . . . . .	1
John W. Scott, . . . . .	1	Oneida Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Charles J. Shoppee, . . . . .	1	Smithsonian Institute, . . . . .	2
Matthew A. Stickney, . . . . .	1	University of California, . . . . .	3
Dr. H. R. Storer, . . . . .	1	Virginia Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	6	Warner Observatory, . . . . .	1
Stephen M. Wright, . . . . .	1	Wyoming Historical Society, . . . . .	2

The following is a summary of our receipts during the past twelve months :—

Catalogues, 98; Periodicals, 430; Proceedings of Societies, 13; Reports and other pamphlets, 72. *Bound Volumes*, complete works : Numismatic, 24; Genealogical and others, 10. Total, 647. This includes purchases, 14; exchanges, 27; and by subscription, 19. Our Library now contains 745 bound volumes and 2,269 catalogues, pamphlets, etc., exclusive of duplicates and the stock of American Journal of Numismatics.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*.

On motion of Mr. Zabriskie, this Report was adopted.

The Curator of Numismatics reported donations as follows :—

#### CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

Since the last regular meeting the Society has received the following donations to its cabinets :—From H. R. DROWNE, 2 coins of Bohemia, 1 of Java, 2 Washington

and New York Crystal Palace medals ; L. H. Low, Mr. Levick's card in white metal ; D. PARISH, JR., 80 copper jetons dating from 1542 to 1609, 25 Russian bronze medals, 1 bronze medal of Greece, and 31 miscellaneous U. S. medals ; N. P. PEHRSON, 7 European copper coins ; WM. POILLON, 4 Masonics, viz: Marvin No. 723 thick die in tin, 727A, 728E, and Note on page 80, these last three copper ; G. H. SHAW, 1 English farthing and 1 20 centimes of Switzerland. Total, 157 pieces.

On motion of Mr. Miller, the Society adopted a special vote of thanks to be extended to the several donors above mentioned.

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :*

In presenting to you for approval this annual report, I will say but little concerning the donations received during the past year, other than the reading of the list following, suitable action having been taken at the meetings where the pieces were on exhibition.

	COINS.				MEDALS.					STAMPS.			Totals.
	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Brass.	White Metal.	Nickel.	Other Metals.				
C. W. Betts, . . . .		5										5	
F. W. Doughty, . . . .		8										8	
H. R. Drowne, . . . .		3						3				6	
Rev. F. Ely, . . . .		5										5	
R. A. Hill, . . . .	13											13	
H. S. Jackson, . . . .		1										1	
J. Kirkwood, . . . .										6		6	
L. H. Low, . . . .		1						3				4	
R. W. McLachlan, . . . .								2				2	
J. Oliver, . . . .				2								2	
D. Parish, Jr., . . . .	32	69	1	199	330	207	258	38	4			1138	
N. P. Pehrson, . . . .		17			2							19	
W. Poillon, . . . .					3		1					4	
Purchase, . . . .				1	1							2	
T. F. Reamer, . . . .		1					1					2	
Scott Stamp and Coin Co., . . . .		1										1	
G. H. Shaw, . . . .	1	3										4	
J. Stremmell, . . . .	2											2	
D. L. Walter, . . . .		44			1							45	
Thos. Warner, . . . .				1								1	
Totals,	48	158	1	203	337	207	268	38	4	6		1270	

The present state of the cabinet shows a very much improved condition, the large donations of the past two years having made several nearly complete series, where but single specimens were previously in it. There is, however, room for improvement, and the capacity of the several cabinets is not yet exhausted. May their storage powers be severely tested the coming year.

According to the list of donors and their contributions above appended, you will perceive that 1,270 pieces were added during the year, of which number over 250 are in the precious metals.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT,  
*Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Poillon, the Curator's Report was adopted.

Owing to the absence abroad of Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, there was no report from the Curator of Archaeology.

#### HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The Third Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. Charles Pryer, was then read.

It becomes my sorrowful duty to report upon the mortality in this Society during the past year. I am happy to say the grim visitor has dealt with us more leniently this season than on many previous ones, yet, on the other hand, those who have been selected from our ranks have all been men of marked prominence and usefulness; though possibly not so much in numismatics as in other fields. The number of deaths during the past season have been three, namely, Resident Members Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall and Gen. Charles P. Stone; and Life Member Hon. Benjamin A. Willis. For a sketch of the life of the first named of these gentlemen, I am indebted almost entirely to the newspapers.

Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL died very suddenly on September 4, 1886, at Bristol, R. I., where a week before he had gone to join his family. He had succeeded his father in the firm of Howland & Aspinwall, who were the pioneers in quick transportation across Panama. The town of Aspinwall on the Isthmus derived its name from the original firm. Gen. Aspinwall was born in 1835 in this city; on reaching manhood he entered business with his father, but had only fairly started when the Civil War broke out; previous to this, however, he had shown some interest in military affairs, and held a commission in the Militia. He responded to the first call for volunteers in 1861 and was active in organizing the Twenty-Second Regiment. His services in the field began as Lieut. Colonel of that regiment, which he commanded during the period of its enlistment. Afterward he had charge of the purchase of vessels for the Navy, and was president of a board of officers to revise the army regulations. He was Aide to Gen. Burnside at the battle of Fredericksburg, and was despatched to give President Lincoln the first report of that engagement. After the war he returned to his business, but could not divest himself of military associations. He was elected Brigadier General of the Fourth Brigade, and as senior officer had command of the First Division. Gen. Aspinwall was President of the State Military Association and one of the founders of the Army and Navy Club, and became its President in 1877. While enjoying the warm attachment of the National Guard and a wide circle of friends, he has slowly been withdrawing from military prominence and has led a quiet life.



Of the Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIS I am happy to say I have, in response to our circular, quite a full sketch of his life and ancestry. The Hon. Benjamin A. Willis died October 15, 1886, in New York. He was born at Roslyn, Long Island, March 24, 1840, received his education at Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1861. He studied law at the National Law School at Poughkeepsie, and with William M. Ingraham of Brooklyn, and was admitted to the Bar. He practiced but a short time; for in 1862 he gave up his profession to go to the front in the war of the Rebellion. He raised a Company at his own expense and entered the army as Captain in the One Hundred and Nineteenth New York Volunteers. While in the army he participated in many of the great battles, and was twice promoted; first, to Major of his old regiment, and afterwards to Colonel of the Twelfth N. Y. Volunteers. In 1864 he was honorably discharged and returned to this city, resuming the practice of law. He became active in politics, and was elected a Member of Congress in 1874, and again in 1876. The close of this term ended his public life so far as Congress was concerned. He was a Life Member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Museum of Natural History, New York Geographical Society, Medico-Legal Society, etc. His ancestors were all of the Society of Friends; the first to come to this country (in 1675) was Henry Willis, born in England, September 14, 1628.

Gen. CHARLES POMROY STONE was born at Greenfield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1824, and died in January, 1887. He graduated at West Point in 1845, and serving in the Mexican War was twice brevetted for gallantry on the field of battle. Resigning his commission in the army in 1856, he was in 1857 appointed chief of the scientific commission for the survey and exploration of the State of Sonora. Afterwards he was Acting Consul at Guaymas, Mexico, by special appointment. During the war of the Rebellion he served under General Scott, and was appointed Colonel of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, May 14, 1861. He commanded the advanced guard in the passage of the Potomac, and also commanded at Alexandria, Va.; afterwards he joined Gen. Patterson's forces at Martinsburg and was at the head of the Seventh Brigade. He was appointed Brigadier General and received his commission in August. He served in the Department of the Gulf in 1863-1864, and was chief of the Army Staff. In 1864 he was in the army of the Potomac and resigned in September through illness. In 1870 he accepted an invitation of the Khedive of Egypt to become chief of the General Staff and held it until 1883. He received many honors at the hand of the Kings of Italy and Spain, the Sultan of Turkey, and other potentates. Upon his return to this country, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the American Committee of the Statue of Liberty, and was conspicuous in its erection and completion. The family were originally from Cornwall, England; Gov. William Stone, who came as a deputy under Lord Baltimore, being the first in this country.

I regret much that I have been unable to find any evidences of the connection of these men with the meetings of this Society, which would have been of more interest to us than all their military and political fame, but their faces I fear could scarcely be called familiar among us.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER, *Historiographer*.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the Report was accepted.

## THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

President Daniel Parish, Jr., then read his Annual Address as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

It is set down in the order of proceedings that your presiding officer shall make an address at the annual meeting, and while this practice has been previously carried out in a manner that I can never hope to equal, so that at times I have felt that it was better to say nothing, yet on this occasion it seems to me that there are certain things which it would be better to talk about. In looking back over the past history of the Society, I cannot help but wonder how a Society with such a long and learned name should have succeeded with such a small amount of knowledge. Let us be frank with each other and admit, from our present outlook, what competence had any of us ten or fifteen years ago to fulfill the high aims which lay before us then, and which are still before us now. And what were and are those aims? It is to bring together in this great city the evidences of numismatic knowledge, to encourage the collecting of coins, to afford a rational pursuit which would be of benefit not only to the community in which we live, but to the entire country. How poorly equipped we were, except in ardent hopes, each one of us can best answer for himself. What changes have been brought about as far as the Society is concerned, I shall never cease to attribute to Dr. Anthon's influence and example; and let us continue to show that this part of his work has not been, is not, and will not be in vain. You have heard the reports of the different officers of the Society, how every department seems to increase and flourish, and still I think we are not yet satisfied, as we have no right to be. We have hardly begun to do our work yet.

I hear the question frequently raised: In what way can the interests of the Society be best advanced? We have raised money, we have meetings when interesting papers are read, we send out circulars soliciting those whom we think well disposed to become members, and there are some few bold spirits who brave rebuff by making personal solicitations. But still we feel there is something wanting. What is it? Where can it be found? Now, if you will allow me, I will tell you what seems to me to be still wanting, and which can be had if we will show the same resolution in the future as we have in the past, although in a somewhat different direction. It is in showing that we are thoroughly practical in our aims, and not visionaries. It has been well said, that if a man is not practical in New York, he may as well die. If that is true of one individual, it is more strikingly true of an incorporated body like our own. Now this Society is not going to die, but will live and grow stronger and stronger as the years roll on, so that we shall make our mark in the City of New York that will be more lasting than "footprints in the sands of time."

Now, how can we be more practical? I would reply by showing greater faith in numismatics as a life-long pursuit. Excuse my frankness; it has seemed to me that coin collecting has been pursued too much as a whim, or more properly an end, beyond which there was nothing to do but turn around and go over the same old road, until we are satiated with buying and selling, when we give it all up in disgust. Thus it is, and the good-natured public wonder and laugh at our follies, and say: "none of that for us." Coin collecting is not and should not be without result. If properly

looked at, it is a means of gaining knowledge and pleasure, in a way that New York, of all cities in this western world, has yet to learn. This will be brought about when collectors make up their minds voluntarily, and beyond the possibility of dispute, that the proper destiny of a desirable coin, and still more of a collection, is not the auction rooms, but some reliable public institution where, in the lack of numismatic knowledge in New York, they will be kept for reference and comparison, and so lighten the labors of future collectors.

We desire, as far as circumstances will permit, to share with the public whatever knowledge we possess, and it is to be hoped that we, as an incorporated body, do not restrict in any way the use of what we have in books or coins as objects of study. If we wish to encourage the public to have more faith in the Society, we must show more faith in it ourselves. We must take time to attend its meetings, to get papers to be read, to contribute money for its support. With the greatest respect to our worthy librarian, it is not sufficient to increase our Library ; for while all these things are of the utmost consequence, yet we shall never reach a practical, tangible result in the public eye until we have an extensive numismatic collection, and the Society is made custodian of our most cherished treasures, rather than to subject them to the vicissitudes of the auctioneer's hammer. It will doubtless be said, that if there are no sales there will be no collectors, and so, *vice versa*, your proposition will break the endless chain by which public interest is kept up in the pursuit. I would reply that since "There are as good fish in the sea as were ever caught," so there are as good coins to be had as were ever bought. In other words, we should use our utmost endeavors in looking for new fields of collecting, and if we really desire to seek for something, we will find that "where there's a will there's a way." As long as Van Loon, Van Mieris, Schulthess-Rechberg, Raczinsky, and the different publications of the British Museum remain, not to mention numberless other books that are comparatively unknown, the American collector of the future need not despair even if he has not the purse of Fortunatus. As long as the numismatist will read with reference to what he studies, and study with reference to what he collects, he will find that in this country historic and money value, fortunately perhaps, do not keep pace with each other ; that money value more often follows what is thought to be most rare or of the greatest novelty. The advantages of collecting pieces of historic interest, we have seen in a paper recently read to us on the Admiral Vernon medals, which, although their pecuniary value is at a minimum, have yet handed down to future ages the deeds of heroes, none the less than the Parthenon at Athens or Trajan's Column in Rome.

Now, Gentlemen, I will stop, lest you may become weary ; but may you *never become weary* of collecting coins.

On motion of Mr. Doughty, the President's Address was received and placed on file.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Walter called for the reading of the amendment to the Constitution and By-laws offered by him at the Regular Meeting, November 16, 1886, as follows : To strike out the section in reference to the Nominating Committee

in Chapter II, commencing at "A nominating committee" and ending "annual meeting," and insert instead "Nominations for officers for the ensuing year shall be made *viva voce* at the Annual Meeting."

Mr. Weeks moved that the Society act upon the proposition, and the resolution was carried.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Society then proceeded to choose its officers for the ensuing year, and the President appointed Messrs. Oliver and Miller as Tellers of Election.

The result of the balloting as reported by the Tellers showed the election of DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, JAMES OLIVER, and DAVID L. WALTER, *Vice Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; GASTON L. FEUARDENT, *Curator of Archaeology*; CHARLES PRYER, *Historiographer*.

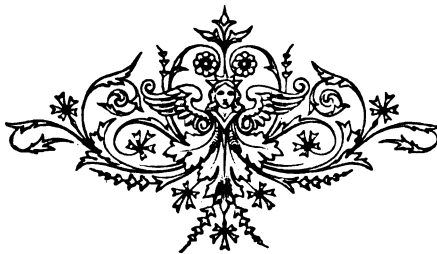
The President appointed Messrs. Walter, Dodd, and Doughty as members of the Room Committee.

Mr. Walter made the following motion in regard to publishing the Annual Proceedings: that "The Executive Committee be empowered to appropriate a sufficient sum to print Annual Proceedings for 1886 and 1887, including such papers as have been read before the Society, as they may deem advisable." Carried.

These minutes having been read and approved, on motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Secretary.*





CATALOGUE  
OF  
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.









# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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## FOUNDERS.

April 6, 1858.

---

EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.  
DR. ISAAC HAND GIBBS.  
\*HENRY WHITMORE.  
\*JAMES D. FOSKETT.  
ALFRED BOUGHTON.  
\*EZRA HILL.

\*AUGUSTUS B. SAGE.  
\*ASHER D. ATKINSON, M.D.  
JOHN COOPER VAIL.  
\*W. H. MORGAN.  
THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, M.D., LL.D.  
THEOPHILUS W. LAWRENCE.

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## INCORPORATORS.

May 16. 1865.

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FRANK H. NORTON.  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.  
JOHN HANNA.  
JAMES OLIVER.

†F. AUGUSTUS WOOD.  
FRANK LEATHE.  
EDWARD GROH.  
DANIEL PARISH, JR.

\*WILLIAM WOOD SEYMOUR.

\* Deceased.

† Now Isaac Francis Wood.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Benson John Lossing, LL.D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
*W. S. Frederick Mayers, China,	February 17, 1859
*Montroville Wilson Dickeson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
*Henry Stevens, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*David T. Valentine, New York,	July 28, 1859
*E. George Squier, New York,	March 9, 1865
Charles Clay, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 28, 1867
*Joseph Jacob Mickley, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Jeremiah Colburn, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*William Ewing Du Bois, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
*Edward Cogan, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
*Rev. William Wood Seymour,	December 1, 1874
Sylvester Sage Crosby, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
John Turtle Wood, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876
William H. Strobridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Henry Richard Linderman, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
*James Ross Snowden, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
William Theophilus Rogers Marvin, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Hon. Archibald Loudon Snowden, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
Hon. Horatio Chapin Burchard, Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Barclay V. Head, London, England,	December 21, 1880
Reginald Stuart Poole, London, England,	January 18, 1881
*Francis Lenormant, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
*Hon. Eli Kirk Price, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881
William Sumner Appleton, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1882
Henry Schliemann, LL.D., Athens, Greece,	March 20, 1883
Désirè Charnay, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
*Dr. Julius Friedlaender, Berlin, Germany,	November 20, 1883
John Evans, D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Theodor Mommsen, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Alfred Von Sallet, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Lea Ahlborn, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Hon. James Putnam Kimball, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1885
*Robert Morris, LL.D., La Grange, Ky.	March 16, 1886

\* Deceased.

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

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Walter Trumbull, Albuquerque, New Mexico, . . . . .	April 24, 1864
Edward Hornor Coates, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	April 28, 1864
Frederick Hannum James, M. D., Lancaster, N. Y. . . . .	September 14, 1866
J. Henry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	June 14, 1866
Jacob Titus Bowne, Glen Cove, N. Y. . . . .	November 22, 1866
Joseph Henry Vail, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	May 9, 1867
Robert Alonzo Brock, Richmond, Va. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Major Charles Porter Nichols, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	June 13, 1867
William Elliot Woodward, Roxbury, Mass. . . . .	October 10, 1867
William Leggett Bramhall, Washington, D. C. . . . .	October 10, 1867
Matthew Adams Stickney, Salem, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Frederick Stanton Perkins, Burlington, Wis. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Heman Ely, Elyria, Ohio, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Michael Moore, Trenton Falls, N. Y. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Leon Vita Cantoni, Venice, Italy, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Alfred Sandham, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Emit Cauffman, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Charles Edward Barnard, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Thomas Cleneay, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	February 13, 1868
Robert Coulton Davis, Ph. G., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Eben Richards, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	February 27, 1868
George Taylor Paine, Providence, R. I. . . . .	March 12, 1868
George L. Phillips, Dayton, Ohio, . . . . .	March 26, 1868
John Adams Bolen, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	May 28, 1868
Thomas Tomlinson Bates, Grand Traverse, Mich. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Charles Gschwend (Bennett P. O.) Pa. . . . .	June 25, 1868
James Nelson, Coldspring, N. Y. . . . .	November 12, 1868
Henry Clay Ezekiel, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	November 12, 1868
George P. Upton, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	December 10, 1868
William Busam, Bellevue, Ohio, . . . . .	February 25, 1869
Edward Mann Field, M. D., Bangor, Me. . . . .	May 27, 1869
William Fewsmith, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	December 9, 1869
John Bowne, Rahway, N. J. . . . .	November 20, 1877
Anselm Rheaume, Quebec, Canada, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Hon. John Jay Knox, A. M., New York. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Thomas Warner, Cohocton, N. Y. . . . .	November 18, 1879
George Frederick Ulex, Hamburg, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Edward Maris, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Henry Ware Holland, LL.B., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 16, 1880
William Lee, M. D., Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Herbert A. Grueber, London, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1881

Anthyme Saint-Paul, Paris, France, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Barnet Phillips, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	March 28, 1882
Hon. John W. Foster, Madrid, Spain. . . . .	March 20, 1883
Gen. Gates Phillips Thruston, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	May 15, 1883
John B. Lillard, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	January 15, 1884
Robert Wallace McLachlan, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . . .	May 20, 1884
Sylvester Rosa Koehler, Roxbury, Mass. . . . .	November 18, 1884
George W. Rode, Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	March 17, 1885
George W. Massamore, M. D., Baltimore, Md. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Robert Anderson Hill, London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Edward Jackson Barron, F.S.A., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Charles John Shoppee, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Angel Vivanco, Orizaba, Mexico, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
John Gordon, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Prof. Frederic Mayer Bird, South Bethlehem, Pa. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Frank DeWette Andrews, Vineland, N. J. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Hon. Carlos Carranza, New York, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
William Talbot Ready, London, England, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Patterson DuBois, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 17, 1885
Max Ohnefalsch Richter, Nicosia, Island of Cyprus, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Byron Reed, Omaha, Nebraska, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Adelard Joseph Boucher, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Gen. Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	May 18, 1886
Max Ferdinand Bahrfeldt, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
George C. Williamson, Guildford, England, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
George Thomas Morgan, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Charles J. Hill Woodbury, Boston, Mass. . . . .	January 18, 1887
Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Clinton, Wis. . . . .	January 18, 1887
George Grenville Barnum, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	March 15, 1887

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

James Kirkwood, Chefoo, China, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
William Spohn Baker, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Ferdinand Dümmler, Meiningen, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Isaac Myer, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 16, 1886
Horatio R. Storer, M. D., Newport, R. I. . . . .	May 18, 1886
Thomas Cunningham, Mohawk, N. Y. . . . .	July 7, 1886
George R. Drowne, Little Compton, R. I. . . . .	July 7, 1886
George Carpenter Arnold, Providence, R. I. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Hans Olof Hildebrand Hildebrand, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	March 15, 1887

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Edward Groh, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
James Oliver, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Isaac J. Greenwood, . . . . .	January 12, 1859
†Isaac Francis Wood, A. B. . . . .	February 5, 1864
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	April 13, 1865
†Joseph N. T. Leveck, . . . . .	December 14, 1865
†Robert Hewitt, Jr. . . . .	February 22, 1866
Lewis Bayard Smith, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
†Gen. John Watts De Peyster, A. M., LL. D., . . . . .	April 25, 1867
†Wilmer Stanard Wood, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
†George Hamden Lovett, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	February 27, 1868
†Frederic J. De Peyster, LL.M. . . . .	April 22, 1869
†William Poillon, A. M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†Alexander Balmano, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
†John Edward Poillon, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
†Charles Pryer, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
†Gaston L. Feuarent, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Nestor Ponce de Leon, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
†Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood, . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†John M. Dodd, Jr. . . . .	January 15, 1878
†Henry De Morgan, . . . . .	May 21, 1878
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
†Charles H. Wright, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Lewis F. Montanye, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
†William Boerum Wetmore, . . . . .	May 20, 1879
†J. Otis Woodward, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Solomon Woolf, A. M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
†Charles F. Frothingham, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†George Merryweather, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†Russell Sturgis, A. M. . . . .	May 18, 1880
Lyman Haynes Low, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
*Lt. Commander Henry H. Gorringe, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
*†Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, . . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Richard P. Lounsberry, . . . . .	December 21, 1880

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

†Alexander McL. Agnew,	January 18, 1881
†Robert Dunlap,	January 18, 1881
†Richard S. Ely,	January 18, 1881
†William Gregory,	February 16, 1881
†Charles P. Britton,	February 16, 1881
†Rowland Greene Mitchell, Jr.	February 16, 1881
*†Benjamin A. Willis,	February 16, 1881
†Alexander E. Orr,	February 16, 1881
†John Taylor Johnston,	February 16, 1881
†William A. Hammond, M. D.	February 16, 1881
†Jose M. Munoz,	March 15, 1881
†Cyrus J. Lawrence,	March 15, 1881
†Juan M. Ceballos, Jr.	March 15, 1881
†Stephen Burdett Hyatt, A. M., LL.B.	March 15, 1881
†Charles G. Ramsay,	March 15, 1881
†Frederick A. Sawyer,	March 15, 1881
Lucius J. N. Stark,	May 17, 1881
†Walter B. Lawrence,	May 17, 1881
†Leander Waterbury,	May 17, 1881
†Andrew E. Douglas,	May 17, 1881
†Henry Booth,	February 28, 1882
Edward S. Renwick,	February 28, 1882
Edouard Frossard,	March 28, 1882
Henry Russell Drowne,	March 28, 1882
J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr,	May 16, 1882
Col. Walter Cutting,	May 16, 1882
Francis W. Doughty,	May 16, 1882
William R. Weeks,	May 16, 1882
David L. Walter,	May 16, 1882
Frank Abbott, M. D.	June 28, 1882
William Austin,	June 28, 1882
Robert A. Caldwell, M. D.	June 28, 1882
Frederick W. Christern,	June 28, 1882
Frank E. Draper,	June 28, 1882
Robert E. Livingston,	June 28, 1882
†Pierre Lorillard,	June 28, 1882
Frederick A. Canfield,	June 28, 1882
†Anthony Pfund,	November 21, 1882
Thomas B. Brown,	November 21, 1882
†William H. Young,	November 21, 1882
John Sherman,	January 23, 1883
Herbert F. Soverell,	January 23, 1883
Edward Rowell,	March 20, 1883
Edward C. Spofford,	May 15, 1883
Col. Andrew Glassell Dickinson,	May 15, 1883
†John T. Willets,	May 15, 1884
Isaac Blum,	June 12, 1883
George R. Cathcart,	June 12, 1883
Edward R. Johnes,	June 12, 1883
†Elliot F. Shepard,	June 12, 1883

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

†T. Harrison Garrett,	June 12, 1883
†Allison W. Jackman,	June 12, 1883
Ivan C. Michels,	June 12, 1883
*Gen. Charles P. Stone,	November 20, 1883
†Alfred J. Bloor,	November 20, 1883
†Miss Rachel T. Barrington,	January 15, 1884
†James B. Wilson, Jr.	January 15, 1884
†James Muhlenberg Bailey,	March 18, 1884
Montague Marks,	May 20, 1884
Edward Cyrus Gray, M. D.	May 20, 1884
Henry C. Miller,	May 20, 1884
Gen. Alexander P. Ketchum,	May 20, 1884
John Bloodgood,	May 20, 1884
Charles E. West, LL.D.	May 20, 1884
†Jenkins Van Schaick,	November 18, 1884
James E. Ware,	November 18, 1884
†Edward F. Winslow,	November 18, 1884
Alfred Rowell,	November 18, 1884
Frederick Slack,	November 18, 1884
Nelson Pehr Pearson,	November 18, 1884
William J. Stillman, A. M.	January 20, 1885
Fletcher H. Bangs,	January 20, 1885
Alfred J. Manning,	March 17, 1885
*Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,	March 17, 1885
Peter B. Wyckoff, M. D.	March 17, 1885
†Adrian Iselin,	April 17, 1885
†Gerard Beekman,	April 17, 1885
†Woodbury G. Langdon,	April 17, 1885
Daniel T. Atwood,	April 17, 1885
J. Frank Emmons,	April 17, 1885
Robert Harris,	April 17, 1885
Henry W. Haynes,	April 17, 1885
Cornelius V. V. Ward,	April 17, 1885
James F. Hunnewell,	April 17, 1885
John B. Ireland,	April 17, 1885
Oliver P. Hatfield,	April 17, 1885
F. Hopkinson Smith,	April 17, 1885
Thomas B. Clarke,	April 17, 1885
†Emanuel T. Attinelli, M. D.	May 19, 1885
Herbert Valentine,	May 19, 1885
*C. Wyllys Betts,	May 19, 1885
Albert Wuesthoff,	May 19, 1885
James Minor Lincoln,	November 17, 1885
Frank Temple Reamer,	November 17, 1885
Thomas Vincent Hall,	November 17, 1885
Rev. Foster Fly, D. D.	March 16, 1886
John R. Bartlett,	March 16, 1886
John C. Cook,	March 16, 1886
Frederick B. Fiske,	March 16, 1886
Alexander C. Chenoweth,	March 16, 1886

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

John W. Scott, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Benjamin C. Williams, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Charles W. Sloane, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
†Henry O. Havemeyer, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Henry Parish, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†George W. W. Dove, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Edgar B. Van Winkle, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Edward L. Tiemann, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Gilbert M. Plympton, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Samuel M. Schafer, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
George W. Van Sicken, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
John P. Townsend, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
John T. Wainwright, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Lawrence Turnure, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
William Adams, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Samuel T. Peters, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Ludwig Dreier, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
A. A. Anderson, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Louis F. Drake, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Isaac N. Seligman, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
E. A. Cruikshank, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Bauman L. Belden, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
William Nelson, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
†Stewart Hartshorn, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
†E. Reuel Smith, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
R. L. Burtzell, D.D. . . . .	July 7, 1886
†Franklin Burdge, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
Mason A. Stone, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Carleton W. Nason, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Charles B. Perry, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Charles T. Whitman, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Frederick D. Blake, . . . . .	January 18, 1887
E. B. Sterling, . . . . .	January 18, 1887
*Charles Henry Levy, . . . . .	March 15, 1887
Henry L. Calman, . . . . .	March 15, 1887

*Elected from March 15, 1887, to March 5, 1888.*

*Eugene Walton Spoffard, . . . . .	May 17, 1887
†J. Coolidge Hills, . . . . .	May 17, 1887
J. Ernest G. Yalden, . . . . .	August 4, 1887
Charles Ayerigg, Jr. . . . .	August 4, 1887
Joseph Wiener, M. D. . . . .	August 4, 1887
Augustus St. Gaudens, . . . . .	August 4, 1887
H. M. W. Eastman, . . . . .	November 15, 1887
Robert Carter Alexander, . . . . .	November 15, 1887
L. Bradford Prince, . . . . .	January 17, 1888
Charles Gregory, . . . . .	January 17, 1888

*Corresponding Members for two years, elected from March 15, 1887, to March 5, 1888.*

Dr. Adolph Ehrenfeld, Vienna, Austria, . . . . .	May 17, 1887
Stewart Culin, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 15, 1887
H. V. Mansfeld-Büllner, Copenhagen, Denmark, . . . . .	March 5, 1888

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
AND  
PROCEEDINGS  
AT ITS  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MEETINGS,  
1885-6.





PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.

1885-86.

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ABSTRACT OF THE MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

**THE FIRST MEETING**

was held November 24th, 1885. DANIEL PARISH, Jr., Esq., President, delivered an address on "THE MEDALS OF THE SIEGE OF GIBRALTAR," and illustrated the same by an exhibition of the medals referred to.

An Exhibition of Gibraltar Coins and Medals was also made by other members. It is believed that all known medals and coins of Gibraltar were shown. The members attended in large numbers, pleased at the resumption of these meetings after the long vacation.

**THE SECOND MEETING**

was held December 16th, 1885. DAVID L. WALTER, Esq., read a paper entitled "MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF COMETS." This paper has since been added to by Mr. Walter, and will as we understand, be published by the author in pamphlet form with illustrations, at the request of the Society, it being beyond its present resources to publish lengthy illustrated articles.

There was also an exhibition of "Coins and Medals bearing Views of Cities." A very interesting series was shown, and the exhibition very generally participated in by the members present. Informal conversation and interchange of ideas closed the meeting.

### THE THIRD MEETING

took place Wednesday, January 27th, 1886. N. P. PEARSON, Esq., read the following paper on

#### THE POLLETEN OF THE CITY OF STOCKHOLM.

The collection to which I beg to call your attention this evening, is a series of "Augslups Polleten," or Steamboat Ferry Tokens, at one time much used in the City of Stockholm, Sweden. Doubtless this collection is neither so valuable or antiquated as those usually placed before you, but, as it is so closely associated with a city long famous for its numismatic and antiquarian collections, I trust it will be in some degree interesting.

In the year 1255, three islands in Malaren Lake named Gustavusholm, (or Gustavus' Island,) Riddarsholm (or Knight's Island,) Helge Andsholm (or Holy Ghost Island,) then inhabited only by a few poor fishermen, were taken possession of by Berger Jarl, and by him strongly fortified against his more powerful neighbors with whom he was then at war,—with what success you may judge from the fact that in five years these three islands became a chartered city.

From this centre it spread in all directions, absorbing all the surrounding islands, nearly a dozen in all, until it became what it now is, the beautiful Capital of Sweden. Owing to this peculiar topographical situation you can easily see the necessity of an extensive system of ferries, and ferry tokens, of which my collection is a part; the most important ones of these I will endeavor to describe.

1. Between Ladugardstrappan and Ladusgerde. An octagonal copper piece; 15 öRE in two lines in the centre, a dash between, and the following inscription in an oval. STOCKHOLM AUGSLUPS AKTIE BOLAG (Stockholm Steamboat Stock Company). Reverse, blank. Size 17.

2. Between Riddarsholmen and Skinaviken. A round brass piece; 6 öRE in two lines divided by a dash; two beaded circles with inscription, same as in No. 1, between. Reverse, C. C. SPORRONG & CO., STOCKHOLM, in a beaded oval. Size 16.

3. Between Riddarsholmen and Liljeholmen. A round brass piece; 12 over öRE, with line between; a steamboat, clouds and lightning in the centre, two beaded circles with inscription between. Reverse, same as No. 2. Size 19.

4. Between Rentmastertrappan and Djurgarden. An oval brass piece; 5 over öRE, a line between, in the centre; one beaded line enclosing the inscription. Reverse, same as No. 2. Size 14 x 17.

5. Between Rentmastertrappan and Djurgarden. A square nickel piece with rounded corners, and star-shaped hole in the centre; FIVE on four sides of the hole and 5 at the base. Reverse, blank. Size 12 x 12.

6. Between Gustavus III Statue and National Museum. An oval nickel piece; a triangular hole in the centre, öRE on the two upper angles and 3 at the base; two lines with inscription between. Reverse, two beaded lines, S. V. O. L. MORRELL & CO., STOCKHOLM, NO. 21, FYRVERKARAGATAN. Size 11 x 15.

7. Between Skeppesholmen and Djurgarden. An oval copper piece; 3 over öRE, a line between, in the centre; two beaded lines and inscription between. Reverse, blank. Size 13 x 19.

8. Between Gustavus III Statue and Ladugardslandet. A round copper piece, value in centre, as on No. 2 ; two beaded circles with AUGSLUPS BOLAGET FORENINGEN between. Reverse, blank. Size 16.

9. Between Strömparterren and Alkarret. A round nickel piece, with five scollops in the edge. 110 between each scollop, and 10 ÖRE over a line between in the centre ; two beaded circles and inscription between, same as No. 1. Reverse, blank. Size 13.

10. Between Riddarsholmen and Longholmen. A round copper piece ; value same as last, a steamboat, clouds and lightning in the centre ; two beaded circles, inscription and scroll between. Reverse, blank. Size 19.

11. Between Riddarsholmen and Longholmen. A round brass piece, with device and value, same as No. 10, in the centre ; two beaded circles and inscription between. Reverse, blank. Size 19.

12. Between Wasa Bron (Bridge) and Karlberg. A round nickel piece, scalloped edge, beaded angle on each scollop ; 12 over ÖRE in the centre, a line between ; a beaded circle, with inscription outside. Reverse, two beaded circles, s. v. o. L. MORRELL & co., between. Size 12.

13. Between Riddarsholmen and Marieberg. An octagonal zinc piece ; 20 over ÖRE separated by a line, (incused) ; steamboat, clouds and lightning in the centre ; two beaded circles with inscription between. Reverse, C. C. SPORRONG & CO., in a beaded oval. Size 18.

14. Between Rentmastertrappan and Manilla. An octagonal brass piece ; 25 (incused) ÖRE ; steamboat, clouds and lightning in the centre ; beaded circle, inscription outside. Reverse, blank. Size 19.

15. Between Rentmastertrappan and Nackanas. An oval zinc piece ; 30 (incused) ÖRE, and a scroll in centre ; two beaded lines, inscription between. Reverse, blank. Size 14 x 20.

16. Between Gustavusholm and Ulricksdal. An oval piece, (pierced) ; 40 (incused) ÖRE and scroll in the centre ; two beaded lines with inscription between them. Reverse, blank. Size 13 x 19.

17. Between Riddarsholmen and Drothningholm. An oval brass piece ; 45 (incused) ÖRE and scroll in the centre ; two beaded lines with inscription between. Reverse, blank. Size 13 x 19.

18. Between Gustavusholmen and Beckholmen. A round brass piece ; 8 (incused) ÖRE, steamboat, clouds and lightning in the centre ; two beaded circles with inscription and scroll between. Reverse, blank. Size 18.

19. Between Gustavus III Statue and Kapptens Udden. A round brass piece ; a five-pointed star in the centre, UNIONEM at top, 5 over ÖRE, a line between, at the base. Reverse, blank. Size 13.

20. A square nickel piece with rounded corners and slightly curving sides ; a monogram of N. S. S. in the centre, and two beaded circles with STOCKHOLM'S NYA SPARVANGS AKTIE BOLAG between. Reverse, the same, but not so good an impression. Size 12 x 12.

21. A round brass piece ; 3 over ÖRE, a line between in the centre ; a beaded circle, MOSEBACKE GANGBRO outside. Reverse, C. C. SPORRONG & CO., in a beaded oval. Size 18.

Afterwards there was an exhibition of "Swedish Coins and Medals," of which a great number were shown, and the usual informal meeting.

### THE FOURTH MEETING

took place Wednesday, February 17th, 1886. FRANK W. DOUGHTY, Esq., read the following paper on

#### SOME HISTORIC TOKENS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

IN the paper which I am about to present for your consideration this evening, I have endeavored to collate in the briefest possible form some desultory memoranda relating to four Tokens in my own collection, which fill a place of especial historic interest in the series to which they belong. This is the despised "store card," which, of no intrinsic value in itself, and offering no field for speculation, has been, among American collectors, thrust carelessly aside as a thing unworthy of consideration.

Let us pause for a moment, and calmly consider whether American Tokens, store card and copperhead, are not entitled to a higher place in our esteem.

The name "token" is applied to a kind of money, the issue of private persons, and allowed to pass current by sufferance, but without governmental authority. Tokens occur among all nations, with scarce an exception, and their history dates back to the most ancient times. In England, they first made their appearance during the reign of Henry VIII, in consequence of the want of any authorized coin to represent the fractions of a penny. This was also true in the reign of Elizabeth, when stamped Tokens of lead, tin, and even leather, passed freely from hand to hand, payable at the shops from which they were issued. The corporations of Bristol, Oxford and Worcester also had their Tokens.

During the Seventeenth Century, small Tokens of copper and brass were issued in London in great numbers, and imprinted upon them we find records of a host of tradesmen, innkeepers, old buildings and the like, the very memory of which has long since passed away.

Upon the accession of Charles II to the throne, the use of Tokens was prohibited by law, and they did not again appear in England until the year 1787. At that time, through neglect of the coinage, the lack of small money caused much inconvenience throughout Great Britain, and Tradesmen's Tokens again began to be used. During the succeeding decade they were coined in incredible numbers, at one time forming almost the sole money of low value in use. Many issues of this period partook largely of the medalllic form, and accurate representations of numerous buildings, now destroyed, were in this manner preserved for generations to come. The use of private Tokens being again prohibited by law in 1798, those in circulation in England disappeared with astonishing rapidity, and a new issue of the regular coins of the realm were substituted in their stead.

In the United States, Tokens have been used extensively as money on two separate occasions. First, during the years immediately preceding and following the panic of 1837; and again, to an enormous extent, during the years 1863 and 1864. The latter, many present remember, for owing to the entire suppression of specie, extending even to cents, under the name of Copperheads, Tokens formed our sole metallic medium of

exchange. In addition to these two more particular issues, Tokens have appeared from time to time in this country, designed solely for advertising purposes.

Except with a small number of discriminating collectors, Tokens have found few friends in the United States. This is not as it should be. That our American store cards and copperheads are lacking in artistic beauty is true. Historic interest, however, they do not lack. They stand in every sense upon an even plane with the great issue in England during the Seventeenth Century. They bear upon them representations of buildings, vehicles, costumes, implements of commerce, art and war, which have already become things of the past. They offer the most interesting evidence extant of the changes in business methods and localities in our own city. "Will our children recollect the Broadway omnibus as we remember it?" asked a friend the other day. They will not remember it, but they will find it accurately represented upon a Token. How many of those now present know that the Dry Goods centre in New York was once Pearl Street, Nassau Street, Cedar Street, and Hanover Square? But few perhaps, are aware of this. A generation hence, and the knowledge of this important fact will be confined to the antiquarian alone. Then let him search the records offered by our Tokens; he will find the names of a dozen firms who carried on that business in the streets mentioned, now entirely given over to other branches of trade.

The English have always appreciated the Tradesmen's Token, and assigned to it an important place in their collections. This is very clearly shown in a curious work on this subject, *London Tradesmen's Tokens*, compiled by Mr. Jacob Henry Burn, (an author who has woven a thread of romance about those oddly shaped bits of copper and brass, issued in that city during the Seventeenth Century by the various coffee houses), which is as interesting to the writer as any novel he ever read, and which not only shows the historic possibilities of Tokens, and what has been done with them by English numismatists, but what might be done as easily by their brethren in the United States.

We will now consider in detail the Tokens which form the subject of this paper, taking them in chronological order, and adding to the description of each such facts as I have been able to gather hastily, regarding the ancient structures to which they relate.

#### 1. THEATRE TOKEN.

*Obv.* THE THEATRE AT NEW YORK, AMERICA. Front view of a large building. Below the steps JACOBS (die sinker.)

*Rev.* MAY \* COMMERCE \* FLOURISH. A ba'e, an anchor, a cornucopia, a box and a barrel, standing upon the seashore. In the distance two ships, sailing to left.

Edge. I PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND THE BEARER ONE PENNY.

This Token, struck in England, as were the "Talbot, Allum & Lee" and the well-known "Mott," is believed by the writer to represent the old John Street Theatre, as it appeared about the year 1796. As to the correctness of this attribution there exists some doubt. Let me present the evidence for and against. The Token unfortunately bears no date, which renders it possible that it may refer to the Park Theatre and not the building named.

## REASONS FOR ASSIGNING TO JOHN STREET.

I. The period during which the die-sinker flourished. This was from 1789 to 1798. I have met during fifteen years' study of English Tokens with no specimen of Mr. Jacobs' handiwork bearing a later date than the last mentioned year.

II. The John Street house was in its prime during this period, while the Park Theatre was not opened till June, 1798.

III. The John Street house was always spoken of as *the Theatre*. Such is the description found in the legend upon our Token.

IV. The expressed opinion of several "oldest inhabitants." All such to whom I have shown the Token, and who remember the Park Theatre distinctly, unite in saying that it differed from the building represented upon the Token in every respect.

## REASONS FOR ASSIGNING TO THE PARK THEATRE.

I. The row of doors on the first story appears to be similar to those which at a later period existed in that house. The upper portion of the building may have been altered, and made to appear as usually represented in engravings.

II. The greater probability of a medallic representation occurring of the newer play-house than of the old.

The weight of evidence is entirely in favor of John Street. The strongest point is the name. The legend reads "The Theatre at New York." In these words the John Street house was invariably described,—the Park Theatre never. Possibly some member may be in possession of further information; if so I shall be pleased to hear from him at the close of this session.

Assuming the attribution to John Street to be correct, let us glance at that ancient temple of the Muses, as it appeared in our great-grandfathers' days; mentioning briefly some points of historic interest.

The John Street Theatre was built in the summer of 1767, and opened under the management of Mr. David Douglass, on Dec. 7, of the same year, with Farquhar's lively comedy, *The Beaux' Stratagem*, followed by *Lethé*, from the pen of Garrick. The building was located on the north side of John Street, some two hundred feet east of Broadway. It was built principally of wood, and painted red. It stood back from the street, at a distance of some sixty feet, and had a covered way of rough, wooden material extending from the pavement to the doors. It contained two rows of boxes, with a pit and gallery; it could accommodate all the play-going people of that time, and when full, was capable of yielding to its shareholders eight hundred dollars for an evening's performance.

Among the company were Mr. Henry, afterward one of the famous firm of theatrical managers, Hallam and Henry, and Mr. Woods, who remained New York's favorite comic singer for many years.

The afterpiece on the opening night gave Mr. Woods an opportunity of singing as *Mercury*, and a song in character was also sung by Miss Wainwright. The bill concludes: *Vivant Rex et Regina*.



Until the commencement of the Revolution, the John Street Theatre continued to flourish. At the breaking out of the war it was closed, and during the British occupation, under the style of the "Theatre Royal," was used as a public ball room, and for amateur representations by the officers of the invading force.

During that period we find its play-bills headed *Charity*, and *For the benefit of Orphans and Widows of Soldiers*, and the like. Tickets were advertised to be had of David Matthews, Esq., Mayor; William Waddle, Esq., Alderman; and the printer, Hugh Gaine, at the Bible and Crown. Gaine's book shop, as we shall see later, was located in Hanover Square. Of these performances, Capt. Delancey was usually Manager; and we find it recorded that Major André acted both as performer and scene painter upon several occasions.

On the 21st of November, 1785, the John Street Theatre was again opened by a regular company under the management of Messrs. Hallam and Henry. We find mention of its continued successful existence as late as 1796, upon the 10th of February of which year Mr. Joseph Jefferson, whom we believe to have been the grandfather of the present popular comedian of that name, appeared in the good old comedy of "*The Provoked Husband*."

On the 2d of November of this year, a riot occurred in the Theatre, the circumstances of which are stated as follows:—"Two sea captains, doubtless intoxicated, being in one of the stage boxes, called, during the overture, for Yankee Doodle. The audience hissed them; they threw missiles in the orchestra, and defied the audience, some of whom pressed on the stage and attacked the riotors in conjunction with the peace officers; one of the latter was injured by a blow from a club. The rioters were dragged from their box, one turned into the street, and the other into a dressing room. These madmen, afterward, with a number of sailors, attacked the doors of the Theatre, and were only secured by the city watch. The principal in this disgraceful transaction," the account goes on to state,— "one Hayley by name, afterward ran away with a ship of Mr. Isaac Classon's, and carried her into a French port."

Here was produced for the first time in America, that still favorite comedy, the "School for Scandal." This was in 1785. In the *New York Packet* of Dec. 15, of that year, upon the third page and last column will be found a notice of the production of Sheridan's ever popular piece. It reads as follows:

#### THEATRE.

By the old American Company. Tomorrow evening, (by particular desire) will be performed a comedy, written by Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., called "The School for Scandal," to which will be added a farce, called; "The Deuce is in Him." The doors will be open at five, and the curtain drawn up at precisely a quarter after six o'clock. Places in the boxes may be taken of Mr. Delamater in the Box Lobby, every day from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from four to five in the evening, where also tickets may be had, and at Mr. Gaine's book store, in Hanover Square. No person can upon any account whatever be admitted behind the scenes. Box, 8 shillings, Pit, 6 shillings, Gallery, 4 shillings.

*Vivat Republica.*

The John Street Theatre continued to be the favorite place of resort, until the opening of the Park Theatre, on the 29th of January, 1798. From this date the popularity of the older play-house steadily declined, and before the expiration of the year it was abandoned by the company who had vainly sought to restore its prestige, and being pulled down, three stores were erected in its place. Considering the great historic

interest of this beautiful Token, it is more than strange that it should be held in the comparatively light esteem that it is. While not by any means unobtainable, it is still of decided rarity, and well worthy of a place far more prominent in collections purely American than we have ever seen accorded to it. This may, however, be in a measure due to ignorance on the part of our collectors. Never yet have we met with one of their number who knew to what particular theatre it bore reference, and most of them do not even know the piece at all.

Before taking leave of this portion of our subject, and passing to the second Token upon the list, I cannot forbear an allusion to a curious coincidence which developed itself in course of the researches which the preparation of this paper rendered necessary. The first theatrical company which appeared upon an American stage was that of Lewis Hallam, which, leaving England in May, 1752, opened in Williamsburg, Va., in the month of September of the same year. This was the predecessor of Douglass' company, destined to perform in the John Street Theatre, later on; several of the actors appearing on the opening night of the latter house were members of this little band of pioneers in histrionic art.

Curiously enough the vessel upon which Hallam and his associates embarked, and upon whose deck the first theatrical representation produced in the United States was rehearsed, was the *Charming Sally*, Captain Lee, owned by Captain Thomas Parsons, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a great great grandfather of the writer of this sketch, — the *Charming Sally*, whose name the vessel bore, being none other than Miss Sarah Sawyer, afterwards Mrs. Parsons, with whom its owner was at the time deeply in love. Two ancient receipts are still preserved, one bearing date Dec. 7, 1761, being for advance pay for services on the craft; the other, dated the following year, relating to the sale of masts and other articles, evidently no longer of use. These receipts, together with a number of other papers, were found in a secret drawer in the *escritoire* of Captain Parsons, now in the possession of the writer, in whose custody also a portrait of *Charming Sally* herself — his great great grandmother — survives.

The members of the John Street company who came to America on this vessel, were Lewis Hallam, (son of the manager,) Mr. Malone, Mrs. Douglass, (widow of Manager Hallam,) and Miss Hallam, her daughter.

## II. THE OLD CITY HALL TOKEN.

Let us now pass to the consideration of the second Token on our list, which may be described thus;

*Obv.* A. B. SAGE & CO. DEALERS IN COINS, MEDALS & TOKENS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ENGRAVINGS & PAINTINGS, AUTOGRAPHS, & CURIOSITIES, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 24 DIVISION ST., NEW YORK, 1860.

*Rev.* CITY HALL, WALL ST. N. Y. ERECTED IN 1700. DEMOLISHED 1812.

As will be seen from the date of erection of the building in question, this Token takes us back to the beginning of the second century of our city's history. During the administration of Governor Bellamont, the old *stadt-huys* at Coentie's slip having become so dilapidated that the Mayor and Corporation found it impossible to meet there any longer, they determined upon the immediate erection of a new building. A site was accordingly selected in 1699, and the work commenced. The ground chosen was on the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, where the present Sub-Treasury building now stands. The foundations of the new structure were laid on a bastion and line of stone fortifications, which extended across the then northerly

boundary of the city, from the East to the Hudson River, — from which, as is generally known, the name *Wall Street* is derived. These fortifications had become dilapidated and being no longer regarded as a necessity, many of their stones were used in the erection of the new City Hall.

The foundation was laid in the spring of 1700, and the building finally completed in 1703. Its appearance on the day of the delivery of its keys to the city authorities, will be found better illustrated in an old engraving, than upon the Token issued by Mr. Sage. It remained for a long period the most magnificent edifice in the city. During the British occupation of New York it was used as a guard house, and escaping the ravages of the enemy, remained entire, although much injured, until the evacuation of the city by the English forces in 1783.

In the fall of 1784, the Continental Congress removed to New York, and the court room in the City Hall was fitted up for its use. On the adoption of the new Constitution more extensive accommodations were required for the Senate and House of Representatives, about to convene, for which purpose the old edifice was entirely renovated, and an extensive addition made in the rear. The expenses of these improvements were defrayed by a lottery, as was the custom in those days. Major L'Enfant, a French engineer of great ability, in the service of the United States during the Revolutionary war, was the architect; and his skill and taste displayed in the reconstruction of this edifice were greatly admired, and are believed to have given rise to an improved style of architecture throughout the country.

In the spring of 1789, the first Congress of the United States assembled in New York, their sessions being held in this building, whose name was now changed to Federal Hall. An accurate representation of the edifice as it appeared at that time has been preserved.

On the 30th of April of this year, 1789, George Washington was inaugurated first President of the United States in the gallery fronting the Senate Chamber, standing between the pillars to be seen in the engraving, in full view of an immense concourse of citizens in Broad Street below.

The oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston on a superb quarto Bible, then the property of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the State of New York, and now in the possession—we are informed—of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. Upon its cover, printed in letters of gold, the following inscription was placed:—“On this sacred volume, on the 30th day of April, A. M. 5789, in the city of New York, was administered to George Washington, the first President of the United States of America, the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States. This important ceremony was performed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, the Honorable Robert Livingston, Chancellor of the State.

“Fame stretched her wings and loud her trumpet blew,  
Great Washington is near—what praise is due?  
What title shall he have? She paused and said:  
Not one—his name alone strikes every title dead.”

The ancient edifice, after the removal of the national capital to the new city of Washington, was again occupied by the New York city officials. For the increased business of the rising metropolis, however, its accommodations soon became inadequate. It was consequently demolished upon the completion of the present City Hall, in 1812

and its site cut up into lots, sold to individuals, and private dwellings erected thereon. Later, the United States purchased the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, and established the Custom House in one of these. Upon their site, as has been already mentioned, the Sub-Treasury now stands, upon the steps of which, the bronze statue of Washington, recently placed in position, commemorates our beginning as a nation, and the most important event in the history of the old City Hall.

Contemptuous as is the feeling with which the issues of Mr. Sage have been regarded by many, it needs but one glance at this Token on the part of the discerning collector to perceive its value to the numismatist of the future, as the only medallic representation of a building holding so important a place in the chronicles of the United States. A similar remark is pertinent in connection with that other issue of Mr. Sage, upon which is depicted the old Kennedy House, No. 1 Broadway.

### III. THE HORTER TOKEN.

The third of our little series of Tokens now claims attention.

*Obv.* CHAS. D. HORTER, 178 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK. DIE SINKER AND ENGRAVER. MEDALS, SEAL, STAMP AND LETTER CUTTING.

*Rev.* View of an old building. Upon the roof a sign inscribed HORTER. Over the door another sign inscribed RAHM. Above a side entrance, a third sign, upon which HORTER, DIE SINKER, appears. ERECTED 1660, 178 WILLIAM ST., N. Y., above and below.

Concerning the history of this antique structure, I have been unable to gather any information, and present it as an illustration of the importance of a deeper inquiry into the records occurring upon the medallic remains of the city whose name our Society bears. To acquire a full knowledge of its origin and the purposes for which it served would probably prove a task of no great difficulty, and I venture to suggest that in the history of this Token lies a field for what will doubtless afford much interesting and valuable research to any member who would take the trouble to look it up.

The engraving herewith shown furnishes an enlarged view of the old building depicted upon this coin. Two of the signs appear in the latter, but are unfortunately blank, probably so left to avoid advertising Messrs. Horter and Rahm. The latter, like wise a die-sinker, also issued a Token from this house. It was similar to that of Horter, with the change in the name, of course. In 1660, this building must have been considered well in the country, being outside the city wall.

Who built it? Who first occupied it? The antiquarian alone can tell. Its very existence would to-day be among things forgotten, were it not for the two Tokens struck within its walls, and this specimen of the engraver's art. On its site to-day stands a modern brick structure. The old house is forgotten. Upon being questioned, those who now dwell in its vicinity stared at me,—they had never heard of Horter nor the building,—had no information to give.

Before leaving this subject, I would call your attention to another engraving as illustrating a number of other buildings, farther down the street on which Mr. Horter plied his trade.

### IV. THE GARDEN STREET TOKEN.

We have now reached our fourth and last Token, which is thus described.

*Obv.* A. W. HARDIE, DRAPER & TAYLOR, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, CORNER OF GARDEN & WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

*Rev.* EXCHANGE TAYLORING ESTABLISHMENT. "NAKED AND YE CLOTHED ME."

I have introduced this Token solely on account of the street name which it bears. Who knows where Garden Street was? But few among those who hear the question, we are willing to affirm. For the benefit of the uninformed, be it known that it was nothing less than the Exchange Place of the present day. It can be safely asserted that upon no other medallic issue is this important historic fact suggested, and right here lies the interest in this bit of brass, issued by the worthy knight of the goose and shears, many long years ago. The date of this Token can be only conjectured; but we are, nevertheless, in possession of sufficient data to bring us pretty close to the truth. The building from which it was issued, stood at what is now the northwest corner of Exchange Place and William Street, the present site of the Bank of the State of New York. It received its name "Exchange Buildings" from its position opposite the old Merchants' Exchange, where the Custom House now stands. As this structure was erected in 1827, and destroyed in the great fire of 1835, we have a range of eight years afforded us in which to fix the date of issue of the Token in question from Mr. Hardie's store.

In no part of our city have there been greater changes than in old Garden Street, now Exchange Place. The engraving shown pictures with accuracy the appearance of the northeast corner of that thoroughfare and Broad Street, in 1680, the spot where the giant Mills Building now towers to a height painful for the eye to reach; while the other engraving herewith exhibited offers a general view of the entire street as it appeared in 1831, with a somewhat improved structure on the corner in question, and a view of the Exchange Buildings from which our Token was issued, in the distance, on the left.

The task is finished. The story told by these humble bits of metal is done. In conclusion, one word as to the place of old coins in history. Documents may falsify, books misrepresent, and even medals, struck with the intention of placing laurels upon the heads of the unworthy, wander from the truth; but the moneys of the nations of the earth never lie. Upon the Token, the substitute for money, and in itself of little value, there can exist no motive to record other than the truth. It is from the coins of the ancients that much of history is drawn. It is on the coins of mediaeval Europe that we find noted historic facts and political changes, which, but for these undying records, would have been forever lost to fame. Addison, speaking of the Roman *sestertii*, which formed the small money of Europe for more than four centuries, compares them to a State Gazette, so great is the number of important events found recorded thereon; while from an unknown author I select the following, with which I will close:—

#### THE OLD COIN.

A massy lump of brass and bronze,  
Moulded by ponderous blow on blow,  
For Nero, or Vespasian's son,  
In ages dim and long ago.

A cruel mouth, a swinish chin,  
A wolfish eye, almost erased,  
But half the date, a victory,  
Two words, and those almost effaced.

Where is the golden palace now  
 That on the Palatine arose?  
 Where are the statue-guarded doors?  
 Where are the temple porticoes?

For disks of metal shaped like this,  
 Swords have been drawn and Lethe crossed;  
 For this, in greedy hope, men's souls  
 Have been by passion's tempest tossed.

This is ambition's rich reward;  
 This is a buried Caesar's fame —  
 Upon a lump of rusty bronze,  
 The two-thirds of a doubtful name.

Two-thirds of a doubtful name! What a pity! Who can say that were the full name known some missing link in history might not have been supplied? Had the Imperial Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Rome taken the trouble to have preserved among its archives a record of this individual, two-thirds of his name would have been quite sufficient to enable the average antiquary to attribute the old coin over which our poet grows so pathetic, with both accuracy and ease. But alas! in all probability they did nothing of the sort.

And how do we, as a Society, stand in this regard? Have we preserved among our archives, in classified form, the numismatic remains of our own city? Is it as it should be, when one of our number arises to read a paper upon several Tokens of especial historic interest which centres at our very doors, and gravely informs his fellow members that one may bear upon it a representation of this early Theatre or that — he can't say which; that of another he knows next to nothing; and of a third that he *thinks* it was issued at about such a time, which he is unable to fix within a period of several years? Emphatically this is all wrong. We are idling in the vineyard; we are missing to-day chances for obtaining information concerning buildings, persons and events chronicled upon our local Tokens which a few years hence will have passed beyond recall.

What this Society is destined to do some day, whether we who now compose its membership take a hand in it or not, is to preserve the numismatic remains of the city of New York, and to publish them for the benefit of the world. Our opportunities for gathering such information to-day, whether it is immediately printed or suffered to remain for a brief space upon our shelves, are greater than will be those of the workers in the Society who shall succeed us. We claim to be devoted to numismatic science. Would it not be an excellent idea to consider at an early date the best methods of laying the foundation for the publication of a volume, or a series of volumes, which shall record the Numismatic History of the City of New York?

A very interesting exhibition of Coins and Medals relating to New York City followed.

The very proper suggestions contained in Mr. Doughty's paper, relative to the preservation of the Medallion Records of this City, by the Society, was the subject of much thought and discussion on the part of members present. It is greatly to be desired that the discussion may lead to something practical in the near future.

### THE FIFTH MEETING

took place March 5th, 1886. DANIEL PARISH, Jr., read the following paper on

#### DUTCH JETONS OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

I have chosen for my subject this evening, "The Dutch Jetons of the Sixteenth Century," not because they are rare or valuable, for they are neither, but simply for the reason that they are interesting reminders of a portion of a long contest that was fought for individual liberty by a small country against a great nation. I will not undertake even to touch on the troubles between Spain and Holland previous to the year 1568, when the latter country found itself very hard pressed, and at the same time very distrustful of any Spanish offers of conciliation. The Spaniards on their side regarded the Dutch as rebellious, obstinate and visionary, grasping after shadows and losing substantial benefits; they expressed their views by striking the following piece:—

Obverse, Bust of Philip II, of Spain, to the left, holding a sword in his right hand and a laurel crown in his left. Inscription, *POENA ET PRAEMIO* [By reward and by punishment]. Reverse, A horse on his hind legs. Inscription, *LIBERTAS LIBERTATE PERIT*. 1568. [Liberty perishes by liberty.]

The meaning of this jeton is that Holland, like a runaway horse, will injure itself through an excessive desire for freedom.

For six years subsequent to 1567, the Spanish Governor, the Duke of Alva, had lost no opportunity to show the Dutch the uselessness of their struggle against Spain, but all his efforts were in vain, and he was succeeded by Don Juan of Austria, the conqueror of the Turks at Lepanto in 1572. As an indication of the unbending courage of the Dutch, the following jeton was issued:—

Obverse, A woman seated, surrounded by a fence. She wears a broad brimmed hat, and holds a sword in her right hand. Inscription (translated), "The liberty of the country, 1573." Reverse, Prince William of Orange as a shepherd drives away an animal, representing the Duke of Alva, who tries to draw milk from a goat. Inscription (translated), "Away from here you who betray our goats."

The significance of this is that the Province of Holland was the main stay of the Dutch cause supported by the allied cities.

The use of a hedge or fence as a Dutch emblem originated from its successful use in the siege of Hagesleyn by Count William of Holland in 1406. The success of the Dutch was greatly impeded by the jealousies between the different cities and that portion of the country that was adjacent to each; so on the 30th of October, 1574, the Prince of Orange, as head of the Dutch Republic, arranged for a commission to hear complaints and grant redress. The satisfaction of the Dutch is supposed to be expressed in the following piece:—

Obverse, A triangular stone. Inscription (translated), "The stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner. Psalm 118: verse 22." Reverse, The word *Jehovah* in Hebrew characters, surrounded by clouds and rays of light. Inscription (translated), "This is the Lord's doing: it is marvellous in our eyes, 1574."

These conciliatory efforts of the Prince of Orange became so popular that the Spaniards tried to make peace but in vain, since the Spanish king considered that as he had sworn to maintain the religion of his ancestors, he would break his word if he granted the Dutch demand for freedom of religious opinion; the sentiments of the latter were expressed by the following piece :—

Obverse, The Dutch lion holds a sword in his right paw and a shield in his left, with a fence around him. Inscription (translated), "War is more certain than a doubtful peace." Reverse, A hat as an emblem of Liberty separates the date 15-74. Inscription (translated), "Liberty is precious when reason has control."

Not long after this the Spaniards besieged Oudewater, and on the 8th of August the place was captured and pillaged, every house being destroyed and all the garrison killed. This frightful catastrophe aroused the religious zeal of the neighboring cities, which was expressed in the following piece :—

Obverse, A burning book. Inscription (translated), "The word of the Lord is a consuming fire." Reverse, Ten burning hearts. Inscription (translated), "Thy hand, O Lord, has done this thing, 1575."

Next followed the successful siege by the Spaniards of Woerden, which caused them great rejoicing, hence the following :—

Obverse, A woman standing, holding a cross in her left hand; a lamb is standing on the right. Inscription (translated), "Patience is victorious through failure." Reverse, A woman standing, holds an anchor in her right hand and points upward with her left.

Meanwhile the league between the different States composing the United Netherlands was strengthened by a new arrangement concluded at Ghent, which was followed by the capture or re-occupation of Zierikzee, Oudewater, Beaverwyck, and Assenbourg, which found expression in another jeton :—

Obverse, An armed man on horseback. Inscription (translated), "The strength of the soldier is not pleasing to the Lord." Reverse, A man on his knees supposed to be the prophet Gideon, with a cloud above him and a city in the distance. Inscription (translated), "All things work together for good to them that love God. Romans 8 : 28."

It must not be supposed that the Dutch had a monopoly of religious zeal, or that the Spanish adherents were slow in expressing it, for in 1577 the inhabitants of the City of Utrecht, which was occupied by a badly paid garrison of Spanish troops who attempted to revolt, issued the following piece :—

Obverse, Busts of Philip and his Queen facing, with a crown between them, Inscription (translated), "By the grace of God we are what we are." Reverse, Crowned Spanish arms between the letters P and A. Inscription (translated), "Small things grow great by peace."

Renewed efforts were made by some of the Spanish provinces desolated by war to strengthen the bonds of peace, and they expressed as follows their fears lest war might be renewed :—

Obverse, Head of Philip to the right. Inscription (translated), "Give peace, O Lord, in our days, 1577." Reverse, Two parties of men walking, to the right and left. Inscription translated, "Scatter thou the people that delight in war. Psalm 68 : 30."



Finally, negotiations were concluded at Brussels, by which the Spanish troops were withdrawn, and that city issued the following :—

Obverse, The archangel Michael, the patron saint of Brussels, is slaying a dragon. Inscription (translated), "In accordance with the usage of the Chamber of Accounts at Brussels." Reverse, Two hands holding the staff of Mercury between two horns of plenty. Inscription, (translated), "Small things grow by peace."

Ghent and the other cities besides being relieved of their garrisons, desired the destruction of their fortifications. The Dutch did not think it was promising for their cause that Spain should conciliate any of the provinces of the Netherlands, and the following piece is supposed to express their views :—

Obverse, The prophet Elijah seated, with a city in the distance. Inscription (translated). "He teaches His way to the afflicted, 1577." Reverse, The prophet Daniel in the den of lions, Inscription (translated), "He delivered His own from his enemies."

Reconciliation of conflicting interests had proceeded so far in the Netherlands, that in 1578 the Prince of Orange was appointed Lieutenant General by the Spanish Governor General, the Archduke Mathias of Austria, whose arrival had been greeted in the same year by the following jeton :—

Obverse, A man driving four horses. Inscription (translated), "Mathias brings hope, November 14th, 1577." Reverse, A city in the distance with a star shining over head. Inscription, (translated) "The star of the offended divinity"; referring to the comet in the skies about this time, which lasted nearly all the succeeding winter.

This appointment of the Prince of Orange was very gratifying to the Dutch, who expressed themselves as follows :—

Obverse, David and Goliath. Inscription (translated), "Thou art the only God and Thou canst do great things." Reverse, The Belgic lion fighting a pig, representing Spain. Inscription (translated), "Trust in God and He will accomplish it, 1578."

Unfortunately for the good of the country, this arrangement did not last long, the Archduke Mathias being succeeded by Don Juan of Austria, and he after a short interval by Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, who, on the 12th of March, 1579, began the siege of Maestricht, so called from being on the River Maes. Although it had a garrison of about five thousand men, it was captured by assault on the 28th of June, and all its defenders slain except about four hundred. To pay the garrison during the siege, the following pieces were struck of 8, 12, 16, 24 and 40 sous in value :—

Obverse, The arms of Maestricht surmounted with a helmet and feathers. Inscription (translated), "Lord, protect Thy people for the glory of Thy name, 1579." Reverse, A hand holding up a sword dividing the following inscription (translated), "For the defence of the good cause whilst Maestricht was besieged by the Spaniards."

Further negotiations for peace were attempted at Cologne in 1579, but the Spanish king was still unyielding, so that the Dutch thought that their only strength was in war, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, Men fighting on foot and on horseback. Inscription (translated), "It is better to fight for the country." Reverse, The bodies of two men on the ground, with their heads on gibbets above them. Inscription (translated), "Than to be duped by a pretended peace."

Negotiations at Cologne being still continued in 1580, efforts were made to include the Dutch, and the following piece is supposed to give their views :—

Obverse, A lion fastened to a column by a collar labeled "Inquisition," which a mouse is trying to eat away. Inscription (translated), "The mouse released a lion by eating his bonds." Reverse, The king of Spain offers to a lion an olive branch with his right hand, while holding behind him the collar of bondage, with the Pope of Rome in the background. The lion being set free is unwilling to take back his chains.

Groningen was surrendered through the treachery of the Governor, Rennenberg, who attempted to alienate other cities from the Dutch cause, but he was prevented through the foresight of the Prince of Orange, which turned the eyes of the Dutch people towards him as their sole leader, and all hope of reconciliation with Spain having failed, the States of Holland, Utrecht and Zealand, decided to ask the Prince to become their leader, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, A man, representing the Prince of Orange, is planting three trees, emblematical of the three provinces; a spear stands behind bearing a hat. Inscription (translated), "If not for us at least for our children." Reverse, The crowned arms of Zealand. Inscription (translated), "You rule over the land and I (Zealand) over the sea."

Allegiance to the king of Spain was finally renounced July 26th, 1581, which gave rise to the following piece :—

Obverse, A man holding a club over a dog. Inscription (translated), "Better to die than return like a dog to its vomit." Reverse, The dog is running away, the club is broken, and the man falls back pierced by an arrow. Inscription (translated), "Let those perish who afflict my soul."

The Prince of Orange finding that it was for the interests of the country that the Duke of Anjou, brother of the king of France, should be called to the throne, the coming of the new prince gave rise to the following jeton :—

Obverse, A man seated wearing a crown; an angel extends to him his right hand and points upward with his left. Inscription (translated), "Be born again, O Netherlands." Reverse, A trophy between two standing figures. Inscription (translated), "By moderation and by prudence."

About this time the province of Utrecht issued the following piece :—

Obverse, A man on horseback. Inscription (translated), "To fight for the country." Reverse, A ship sailing. Inscription (translated), "Prepared by land and sea."

The Prince of Orange stood so high in Dutch opinion, that a Spaniard named Jean Jacques was hired to shoot him, which he did at Antwerp on the 8th of March as he was leaving dinner, the ball entering behind the right ear, breaking a tooth and stopping in the left jaw. By prompt medical aid the flow of blood was stayed; hence the following piece :—

Obverse, A short man in the act of shooting a tall one who turns his head. Inscription (translated), "It is done by treachery and not by war." Reverse, The king of Spain, much excited, with two other men. Inscription (translated), "The traitor will finally be punished, 1582."

Meanwhile, the Duke of Anjou, led astray by Dutch protestations of loyalty and the flatteries of his French followers, had tried to relieve himself of certain restrictions, to which he consented on ascending the throne, and thereby lost all his popularity; hence the following piece :—

Obverse, A covered wagon drawn by a pair of horses, on one of which is mounted a man, who is beating them. Inscription (translated), "God raises strength which knows how to moderate itself." Reverse, The horses are running away and the wagon is upset. Inscription (translated), "Strength without judgment recoils on itself, 1582."

An attempt was made by the Prince of Orange to reconcile matters, but the Duke of Anjou would not listen to reason, and the Dutch concluded he was too much under Spanish influence, which explains the following piece :—

Obverse, A man kneeling is tying a woman by her hands and feet. The king of Spain stands one side. A lion, representing the bravery of the Dutch people, springs at the Duke. Inscription (translated), "When the king shows himself a tyrant toward the people, 1583." Reverse, A lion stands between a man and a woman about to shake hands; the latter holds up her left hand to show a ring indicating that their past union is now broken. Inscription (translated), "The people are authorized by divine and human laws to separate themselves from him."

In 1584 the Prince of Orange was killed by an assassin and his son Maurice was called to succeed him, hence the following piece, struck by the Province of Zealand :—

Obverse, Armed men pursuing and retreating. Inscription (translated), "In hope against hope." Reverse, The crowned arms of Zealand. Inscription (translated), "Safety is from the Lord."

Not long after this aid came from England, but not sufficient to accomplish anything decisive, and the country being in a deplorable condition, frontier cities like Antwerp and Nimegue finally accepted Spanish rule only to increase their burdens, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, A feed box, with two men on one side and a horse and an ass on the other. Inscription (translated), "Having despised ambrosia, eat hay, 1585." Reverse, Queen Elizabeth on a throne offers to the Dutch ambassador a rose, signifying English aid. Inscription (translated), "Take courage, the rose is steeped in nectar."

Even two years later Spanish affairs had not improved, while those of the Netherlands had gained so much that there were eight hundred Dutch merchantmen in the Mediterranean Sea. This explains the following piece :—

Obverse, A Spaniard representing War stands between Famine and Death. Inscription (translated), "Many are the trials of the wicked, 1587." Reverse, A horn of plenty filled with flowers. Inscription (translated), "He who trusts in the Lord will be surrounded with goodness."

In the next year followed the defeat of the Spanish Armada, hence the following jeton struck at Middlebourg :—

Obverse, A shipwreck. Inscription (translated), "Man proposes, God disposes." Reverse, Man and woman and two children on their knees. Inscription (translated), "The Spaniards ran away and perished without any one pursuing them, 1588."

This was followed by another piece :—

Obverse, Queen Elizabeth in a chariot. Inscription (translated), "At length the good cause triumphs, 1589." Reverse, A tree in which some small birds are attacked by a large one. Inscription (translated), "Superior in a good cause if not in strength, March 3d, 1590."

A loaded sail boat made its way through the ice to Breda, and having discharged part of its cargo waited till the next day, but during the night seventy men, who had been concealed in the boat, came out and captured the citadel without the loss of a man, and with the assistance of a body of troops, under Count Maurice of Nassau, the city was soon taken ; hence the following piece :—

Obverse, Men leaving a boat within a fortification. Inscription (translated), "March forth, ready to conquer or to die." Reverse, Within a wreath the following inscription (translated), "Breda was delivered from Spanish servitude under the leadership of Count Maurice of Nassau, 1590."

Again efforts were made for peace, as France was now an ally of the Netherlands, and between the two it was feared that nothing would be left of the Spanish provinces, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, The Netherlands represented by a woman asleep within an enclosure which two men carrying an olive branch are about to enter ; armed men stand in the distance. Inscription (translated), "Peace is open to many snares, 1591." Reverse, The Netherlands awaking with armed men about her. Inscription (translated), "There is an assured safety in war."

May 28th, 1592, Count Maurice of Nassau by besieging Steenwyk, which surrendered July 5th, the siege of Convorde began on the 26th of the same month, and surrendered September 12th. Meanwhile Otmarse had also surrendered, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, Three cities. An arm holding a sword is extended overhead from a cloud. Inscription (translated), "The zeal of the God of battles has done this." Reverse, Inscription (translated), "Steenwyk, Otmarse and Convorde being captured and the enemy defeated, the Senate ordered this to be made."

March 28th, 1593, the siege of Gertruidenberg was begun, and it surrendered June 24th, hence the following piece :—

Obverse, A city on a hill with a camp in the foreground and boats to the left. Inscription (translated), "He opened an impossible way." Reverse, An assault on a fortress. Inscription (translated), "There is nothing able to repel bravery."

The following is another jeton :—

Obverse, Similar, without an inscription. Reverse, Inscription (translated), The "Confederate States retook Gertruidenberg from the Spaniards under the guidance of the Prince of Nassau in the presence of the enemy, 1593."

In 1594 the Spaniards laid siege to Convorde, but Prince Maurice was able to relieve that place and then to lay siege to Groningen, which he captured in two months, hence the following jeton :—

Obverse, Some men trying to pull up a tree. Inscription (translated), "Reunited strength prevailed." Reverse, Inscription (translated), "Convorde is delivered from siege, and immediately after, Groningen was again made free after a siege of two months, 1594."

After the reading of the paper, an exhibition of "West Indian Coins and Medals" was made. Some very rare medals were shown by the members, and the meeting closed as usual, with informal conversation.

### THE SIXTH MEETING

took place March 26th, 1886. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, Esq., read the following paper:

#### REMINISCENCES OF SOME OLD NEW YORK DIE-SINKERS.

"THERE is no more profit in the business; these times are the worst I have ever seen for die-sinkers." The speaker was the venerable F. B. Smith, and as he spoke he glanced at his show-case, containing specimens of some of the excellent work which he had accomplished in years gone by. It may perhaps be interesting this evening to take a brief survey of the rise and decline of the die-sinker's art in our city of New York, as it is especially exemplified in the work of the veteran artist mentioned, and his predecessors.

In the year 1828 we learn there was in business at No. 68 William Street, a die-sinker, R. Trested by name. The William Street of those days was the centre of the retail dry goods trade. My maternal grandfather, the late William M. Titus, was at that time in the dry goods business at No. 98 and afterwards 99 of the same street. To the Mr. Trested mentioned, there was apprenticed in the year above stated, to learn the art, a thirteen year old boy, who was no other than the venerable author of the remark at the commencement of this paper. Three years later, and long before Mr. Smith had finished his apprenticeship, his master died, and for the remainder of his term, he was transferred to the workshop of Charles C. Wright, the most distinguished die-sinker America has produced. Mr. Wright was born on May 1st, 1796, in Charleston, S. C., and consequently had just reached the zenith of his powers when the services of young Smith were transferred to him. A rather amusing incident may be related here. It appears that Mr. Wright was married twice, and at the time of his second marriage he was desirous of appearing as gay and youthful as possible and coolly deducted ten years from his age. His trusting better-half, number two, thoroughly believed the age he stated to be his real one, and when after his death a medal was struck, (at the instance I believe of the late Charles I. Bushnell,) she expressed great indignation to find, as she imagined, her husband's age stated wrongfully. Mr. Smith, however, tells me that the medal was right and the widow was wrong, and I submit it to your honorable body which side to believe.

Mr. Wright was a many-sided man in his vocations and avocations; he was a great spiritualist, and also an early member of the National Academy of Design which had its head-quarters at that time in old Clinton Hall on Nassau Street. He added to his business of die-sinking that of bank-note and watch-case making, for those were the days when men were many-handed, and trades and professions were not divided up so minutely as they are now. I am also informed that Mr. Wright was one of the very first to manufacture steel pens in this country. The first medal of importance which he produced, was what we know as the small Erie Canal medal, in distinction from the larger medal of Thomason, an English die-sinker.

About the time that Mr. Smith joined his fortunes to Mr. Wright, the latter had taken into partnership a former apprentice, Bale by name, and at 68 Nassau Street their business was carried on : afterwards the workshop was moved successively to No. 16 Maiden Lane, and to the corner of Nassau and John Streets. It was I believe during this period, that is to say between the years 1830 and 1840, that Mr. Wright produced some of his most famous works. The celebrated Washington medal with the reverse bearing a representation of the signing of the Declaration of Independence from Trumbull's painting, the larger Clay medal and the smaller one of the same illustrious statesman, are representatives of his works. I have pleasure in exhibiting to you specimens of all these, and would remark that the larger Clay medal in white metal is, I believe, unique, the copy I have before you having been obtained by me at the Bushnell sale.

Superb as are these works, it is my opinion nevertheless that to the New Yorker the most interesting products of Mr. Wright and his partners are the somewhat despised store cards. It is greatly to be regretted that many cards, although bearing in their workmanship strong proof that they were made by Messrs. Wright and Bale, have yet nothing to identify them as such ; and as no record of the emissions from the workshop of this firm seems to have been preserved, it is extremely doubtful whether any light can be thrown upon the subject. One series, however, can be verified as the work of these men, viz :—the cards of the well known dry goods firm of Doremus, Suydam & Nixon.

In the year 1840 the dissolution of partnership took place between Messrs. Wright & Bale. Mr. Wright went into partnership with the artist Asher B. Durand, for the purpose of bank-note engraving, while Mr. Bale associated himself with F. B. Smith, who had at that time reached the age of twenty-five years. They continued the business at the old stand, corner of Nassau and John Streets, for a short time, and afterwards moved to 96 Fulton Street.

I present here to your notice a little token, probably issued about this time and bearing the name of Bale alone. On the obverse is the inscription, UNION HALL, the corner of Henry and Oliver St., and on the reverse is distinctly stated that it is good for refreshments at the bar. I would however advise this august assemblage not to attempt to redeem the pledge given, for I presume Union Hall has long been a thing of the past ; and if not, the bar-keeper would doubtless declare that the card was outlawed when such a phalanx should present it for redemption. The productions of Bale & Smith during a partnership extending over a period of seventeen years from 1840, were extremely numerous. The well known card, "Washington on horseback," reverse, "CARRY ME TO ATWOOD'S RAILROAD HOTEL, 243 BOWERY AND MY FACE IS GOOD FOR THREE CENTS," was an issue of this period. Another token was made from the same obverse die but with the card of Bale & Smith for the reverse. A very interesting little token is that which bears on its obverse a representation of an extremely antique railroad car, the reverse being inscribed NEW YORK HARLAEM RAILROAD Co. At the time of its issue that corporation was in its infancy, and probably some persons present remember when its locomotives came down as far as Union Square. To still larger numbers the mention of this railroad reminds them how often they have been brought down Fourth Avenue in one of its passenger cars by a four-in-hand team to the old 26th St. Depot, since the scene of so many slugging matches and circus shows. A specimen in copper of this little token, which I show, is I believe extremely rare.

Meanwhile Mr. Wright issued, during the last few years of his career, a large number of very important medals. Among these were a series of three, which were struck by order of the American Art Union, which was then in its prime. On their obverses are busts of the artists Washington Allston, Gilbert Stuart and John Trumbull, the reverses being all similar. I have a set of these interesting pieces in silver, and so far as I know they are the only ones in this metal. The Mexican War was the occasion of the production of some splendid work on the part of Mr. Wright. The well known and superb medals of Generals Scott and Taylor, together with a smaller one of the latter, issued for the State of Louisiana, should be mentioned. Wright was also the author of the rare medal given to the Charleston Company of Volunteers for their services in Mexico; of the medal presented to Brevet Col. James Duncan; of the medal presented by the City of New York to its Regiment of Volunteers in the Mexican War. Reading of the Mexican War in the pages of Gen. Grant's Personal Memoirs, one cannot but be struck with the insignificance of the struggle and the comparative unimportance of these so-called battles, which in the late Civil War would have been passed almost unnoticed. Nevertheless these splendid medallic memorials perpetuated these events in enduring bronze.

The death of Mr. Wright occurred on June 7th, 1857. At about the same time Mr. F. B. Smith dissolved partnership with Bale and continued the business in his own name, afterwards associating with himself a former apprentice named Hartmann, under the firm name of F. B. Smith & Hartmann. That partnership being in its turn dissolved, Horst, another apprentice, was associated with Mr. Smith, and the firm has since remained F. B. Smith & Horst. Among the medals produced by Mr. Smith, I would call attention to that in honor of Capt. Herndon, father-in-law of ex-President Arthur. A set in silver, bronze and white metal, which I possess, was obtained at the Bushnell sale. Mr. Smith informs me that no more than twenty or thirty medals were struck in all metals, and the dies sent to the State of Virginia, at whose order the medal had been struck.

Another creditable work of this gentleman is the medal bearing the bust of John Pintard, and with two reverses,—one inscription BORN AND DIED etc., and another with the representation of the building of the New York Historical Society. Scarcely a quarter of a century has elapsed since that building was considered as spacious and desirable as could be wished for, but we know that at the present day that learned Society is desirous of securing another site, being greatly cramped for room, and in what is now considered an out-of-the-way situation. The Edwin Forrest medal recalls memories of that famous actor of the robust school, who tickled the ears of the groundlings, in the old days when the Astor Place Opera House was in its prime. Does not this piece call to mind the Astor Place riot in the year 1849? It is not many years since an old member of the Seventh Regiment who participated in the quelling of that riot, pointed out to me certain bullet holes, which were left in the walls of a large house on the corner of Lafayette and Astor Places, which came from the muskets of the Seventh Regiment on that memorable day. This house was pulled down some years ago, to make way for a large business structure.

The site of the Astor Place Opera House is interesting to many of us, on account of its being the scene of so many celebrated coin sales when Leavitt's auction room was located in the Clinton Hall building. Can you not readily recall the days when the venerable Edward Cogan, spectacles on nose, would sit beside the auctioneer on

his rostrum during the progress of some of the sales now historic? There, gentlemen, I first bid at a coin sale when young and callow, and in my excitement and confusion was induced to bid liberally against myself, to the infinite delight of the veterans and dealers present. Collectors of Presidential and Political pieces know Mr. Smith as a maker of a number of very creditable medals of that series, but of which at the present time I have no opportunity to speak at length. Mr. Smith's work is always characterized for its neatness and good taste, and some of his examples show very beautiful execution, but are lacking in the breadth and grandeur for which the works of his illustrious master were justly celebrated.

A most interesting and valuable exhibition was then made by CHARLES H. WRIGHT, Esq., of "Specimens of James II Gun Money Coinage," consisting of several hundreds of varieties (some in silver and gold). The members present were much edified, and astonished at the large number of specimens in fine condition, and the varieties accumulated by the persistent and intelligent efforts of Mr. Wright.

#### THE SEVENTH MEETING

took place Thursday, April 8th, 1886. C. WYLLYS BETTS, Esq., delivered an address (illustrated by an exhibition of the coins) on "The Connection between the Vermont and Connecticut Colonial Coinages."

This valuable address, at the request of the Society, was published and distributed by the author, and has been in the hands of most of our members under the title of "Counterfeit Half Pence Current in the American Colonies, and their issue from the Mints of Connecticut and Vermont. New York, 1886." The work is profusely illustrated. It is believed that one hundred copies were printed on large and one hundred on ordinary paper. An exhibition of Coins of Connecticut and Vermont was made by members of the Society. The meeting then closed.

#### THE EIGHTH MEETING

was held April 22d, 1886. A paper by R. W. McLACHLAN, Esq., of Montreal, (Corresponding Member) was read, entitled "On the Louisbourg Medals," and the Medals themselves were exhibited by other members of the Society.

This valuable paper has been since published in the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* of Montreal.

An exhibition of Canadian and other British American Coins and Medals followed, and was probably the finest and largest exhibition ever made at our meetings. Some of the great rarities were displayed by our collectors of Canadian Coins.



## THE NINTH MEETING

was held Thursday, May 6th, 1886. JAMES OLIVER, Esq., read the following paper on

## BRITISH WAR MEDALS RELATING TO AMERICA.

IN enumerating the medals given to the British forces for services on this continent, it may be well to separate them into three classes, Naval, Military and Miscellaneous. The first in order is the

## NAVAL GOLD MEDAL.

In consequence of Lord Howe's victory on the 1st of June, 1794, it was deemed expedient to institute a medal to be distributed for this and subsequent victories. Accordingly medals of gold were struck and awarded as occasion arose until 1815, in which year the last award was made. The medals are of two sizes; the larger—given to flag officers—is two and one-eighth inches in diameter, and the smaller—for captains—one and three-eighths. They are of the same type, having on the obverse, without legend, a Victory crowning with laurel Britannia standing on the prow of a galley. On the reverse the name of the recipient and the action are inscribed. The number of medals distributed was 132 for nineteen events. In the list are four awards for services in America. The first, for which three large and seven small medals were conferred, was the battle off San Domingo between the British and French fleets on the 6th February, 1806. Second, on the 1st January, 1807, the Dutch Island of Curaçoa was taken by four frigates; for this action each captain received the small medal. Third, on the 1st of June, 1813, occurred the duel between the frigates "Shannon" and "Chesapeake," off Boston Harbor. Capt. Broke was made a baronet, and the small or captain's medal was granted to him. Fourth, on the 15th January, 1815, the U. S. frigate "President" surrendered to the frigate "Endymion," after an action off Sandy Hook, harbor of New York. Captain Hope received the small medal for this action. In all sixteen of the gold medals were granted for the above four actions, three of them being of the large size.

## THE NAVY GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

In 1847 medals were ordered to be struck and distributed to the survivors of naval actions from 1793 to 1840, officers and men alike. The distribution took place in 1848, and medals, in silver, carrying from one to six clasps, with the actions inscribed on them, were awarded to the veterans of over two hundred affairs. It is called the "Navy General Service Medal," and has on the obverse, in profile, a head of Queen Victoria and the legend "VICTORIA REGINA," with the date of issue, 1848. The reverse, without legend, has Britannia on a seahorse, which breasts the waves; in her right hand she holds a trident, and in her left a palm branch. The name of the recipient is indented on the edge; the ribbon is white, edged with blue. Those having clasps for actions in America are thirty-five in number, and are all very rare, some of them excessively so. In order of date, the following is a list of them:—

1794. March 17. Boats of the fleet enter Port Royal harbor, Martinique, capturing the French frigate "Bienvenue" and other vessels.

1794. March 22. The sloop "Zebra" is run alongside of Fort Bourbon, town of Port Royal, Martinique. The fort stormed and carried.
1795. Jan. 5. The frigate "Blanche" captures the French frigate "Pique" off Point a Pitre, Guadeloupe.
1795. May 17. Frigates "Thetis" and "Hussar" attack a squadron of five ships, and capture two of them off Cape Henry.
1795. Dec. 3. Off the Island of Anguilla the "Lapwing" captures the French ship "Decieux."
1799. Oct. 25. At Puerto Cabello, the "Surprise" takes the Spanish frigate "Hermione."
1800. Aug. 20. The "Seine" captures the "Vengeance" near Cape Rafael, St. Domingo.
1803. Nov. 4. A boat of the "Blanche" captures a schooner in Manchineal Bay, St. Domingo.
1804. Feb. 4. Boats of the "Centaur" capture the "Curieux" at Port Royal, Martinique.
1806. Feb. 6. Battle of St. Domingo between the British and French fleets.
1806. March 26. The "Pique" captures the "Phaeton" and the "Voltigeur" near St. Domingo.
- 1806 Aug. 23. The "Anson" and "Arethusa" take the Spanish frigate "Pomona" off Havana.
1807. Jan. 1. Dutch Island of Curaçoa taken by four frigates.
1807. Jan. 2. Boats of the "Cerberus" capture a privateer at Martinique.
1807. Jan. 21. Boats of the "Galatea" capture the "Lynx" at Caraccas.
1808. Nov. 28. Boats of the "Heureux" engage batteries and capture a schooner at Mahaut, Guadeloupe.
1808. Dec. 13. Action with batteries and capture of a corvette at St. Pierre, Martinique, by a squadron.
1809. Jan. 14. Cayenne taken by the "Confiance."
1809. February. Attack on and capture of the Island of Martinique by a fleet and army.
1809. Feb. 10. Capture of the French frigate "Junon" off the Virgin Islands.
1809. April 17. Capture of ship of the line "Hautpoul" off Guadeloupe by three frigates.
1809. July 6. Capture of the "Furieuse" off Halifax by the "Bonne Citoyenne."
1809. Dec. 3. Cutting out of the "Nisus" at Guadeloupe by boats of squadron.
1809. Dec. 18. Storming of batteries at Anse la Barque, Guadeloupe, and capture of two frigates by fleet.
1810. Jan. 12. The "Scorpion" captures "L'Oreste" at Guadeloupe.
1810. Jan. and Feb. Capture of the Island of Guadeloupe by a fleet and army.
1813. April and May. An expedition of boats from the fleet ascended the Chesapeake and destroyed founderies, etc., at Frenchtown and Havre de Grace.
1813. June 1. The "Shannon" takes the "Chesapeake" near Boston.
1813. Aug. 4. Brig "Pelican" captures the U. S. brig "Argus" off the coast of Ireland.
1814. March 28. At Valparaiso the U. S. frigate "Essex" and "Essex Jr." were captured by the frigates "Phoebe" and "Cherub."
1814. April 8. A division of boats ascended the Connecticut and destroyed vessels and naval stores.
1814. Aug. 17. A squadron entered the Potomac and destroyed shipping, etc., at Alexandria.
1814. Sept. 6. The U. S. schooners "Scorpion" and "Tigress" boarded and taken on Lake Huron.
1814. Dec. 14. A boat expedition on Lake Borgne attacks and destroys a flotilla of gun boats.
1815. Jan. 15. The "Endymion" captures the "President" off Sandy Hook.

Some of these clasps are found in conjunction with others for actions in different parts of the world, as "Nile" = "Shannon with Chesapeake"; "The Potomac, Aug. 17, 1814," = "Boat Service, Dec. 14, 1814." A medal has the clasps for "St. Domingo," "Martinique," "Guadaloupe" combined.

#### THE MILITARY GOLD MEDALS AND CROSS.

The frequency of victories in the Peninsula during the years 1808-9, caused two gold medals to be instituted for the reward of such superior officers as had distinguished themselves; and the same decorations were subsequently conferred for military services in other parts of the world. Of these medals the larger is one inch and a half in diameter, and has on the obverse Britannia helmeted and seated on the globe, her right hand extended holding a wreath of laurel, and in her left is a palm branch. To her right is the lion of England, and on the left a round shield with the union crosses. The reverse bears a wreath of laurel, within which the name of the event is inscribed, and the year. On the edge the name and rank of the officer to whom the medal was given are engraved. The small medal, which differs only in size from the other, is one inch and three-eighths in diameter, and is attached to the ribbon by a gold swivel. The ribbon is scarlet with blue edges.

The large medal was given to general and the small to field officers. There were in all twenty-four actions for which the gold medals have been conferred, and in consequence of many officers having received several medals, it became inconvenient to wear them. Early in 1813 a new arrangement was adopted. It was determined that no more than one medal should be worn by one individual, that for every other battle wherein he might distinguish himself, he should wear, on the ribbon attached to his medal, a gold clasp with the name of the event, until the number of such clasps amount to two. In case he should again signalize himself, he was to receive—instead of the medal and clasps formerly borne—a gold cross, having on each compartment the name of one of the four battles in which he was present, and for every subsequent action clasps were to be attached to the ribbon above the cross. This cross is one inch and three-quarters wide, having in the centre, in bold relief, a lion standing. In each compartment, surrounded by an edge of laurel, is the name of the battle or siege, and the cross is fastened to the ribbon or swivel by a large ring chased with laurel. In all forty-seven of the gold medals were awarded for actions in America.

Capture of Martinique, February, 1809, four large and ten small.

Capture of Guadaloupe, January and February, 1810, six large and eight small.

Taking of Fort Detroit, August, 1812, one large and ten small.

Action at Chateauguay, October, 1813, two small.

Battle of Chrystler's Farm, November, 1813, six small.

There were also nine medals for Martinique with clasps for Guadaloupe, and three clasps for Martinique occur on medals and crosses for victories in the Peninsula. There is one clasp for Guadaloupe on a cross for four Peninsula battles, and a medal for Albuhera has a clasp for Chrystler's Farm.

#### THE WAR MEDAL.

When the Waterloo medal was distributed to the officers and soldiers who fought in that battle, it was felt by the veterans who had served in the Peninsular war that a

similar distinction should be conferred upon them, and though the intention of bestowing such an honor had been expressed, it was not until 1848 that the long expected favor was granted. At the same time that the medal to the navy was given, the medal to the army was distributed to the veterans of several wars; it is usually called the "Peninsula Medal" from the fact that most of the battles commemorated on the clasps occurred there. Like its companion the Navy medal, it is beautiful in design, having on the obverse the same head of the Queen. The reverse has the Queen in royal robes, crowning the Duke of Wellington, who kneels, with a wreath of laurel. The legend is, "TO THE BRITISH ARMY, 1793-1814." The name, rank and regiment of the recipient is indented on the edge, and the ribbon is scarlet with blue edges. The medals carry from one to fifteen clasps, and twenty-eight battles and sieges are commemorated on them. The events in America for which clasps were awarded are the following:—

1. Capture of the Island of Martinique, West Indies.
2. Capture of the Island of Guadaloupe, West Indies.
3. Taking of Fort Detroit, United States.
4. Battle of Chateauguay, Lower Canada.
5. Battle of Chrystler's Farm, Upper Canada.

Clasps for Martinique and Guadaloupe are found together and also combined with others for actions in the Peninsula, Egypt and Java. The medals for Detroit, Chateauguay and Chrystler's Farm, are very rare. There were awarded for Fort Detroit, 58 to regular troops and 221 to Canadian militia and Indians; for Chateauguay, 260 to militia and warriors, and 3 only to regulars; for Chrystler's Farm, 127 to regulars and 55 to militia. A medal in the collection of the writer has all three clasps combined, and one in a collection in England has the clasps for Detroit and Chrystler's Farm.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Included are the medals given to Indians, awards for special services, regimental, etc. The following is a list of such as we have descriptions of.

1. A very rare medal in silver given to Indian chiefs present at the taking of Montreal in 1760. It is one inch and three-quarters in diameter, with a loop. On the obverse is a view of a walled town with a river in front. On the right is a fort with a staff from which floats a flag with the cross of St. George. Above is the word MONTREAL, and in the exergue, in an oval depression, the letters D. C. F. The reverse has the name of the Indian and that of his tribe engraved on it.

2 and 3. A silver medal in two sizes, given to chiefs up to 1800. Obverse, A young bust in armor, "GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA." The reverse has the royal arms without legend or date. The larger is three inches in diameter.

4 and 5. Chief's medal in silver, of two sizes. Obverse, An older bust of George III, with the legend "GEORGIUS III BRITANNIARUM REX, F. D." Reverse, The royal arms and date, 1814.

6. A silver diamond-shaped medal was given to Capt. Ewing, which has the following inscription, "A TESTIMONY OF PUBLIC REGARD"; in centre G. R. crowned. Reverse, "BY ORDER OF THE KING, WITH 300 POUND FOR THE WOUND CAPTAIN EWING

RECEIVED THE 17 OF JUNE, 1775." It is engraved, and was awarded for special bravery at the battle of Bunker Hill.

7. Troops attacking a storehouse defended by the 40th Regiment. Reverse, "GERMANTOWN, OCT. 4, 1777." This medal was given to deserving soldiers of the above regiment, "REWARD OF MERIT," and the recipient's name engraved on the obverse above the storehouse, and "40TH REGT." above Germantown on the reverse.

8. Carib medal, 1773, in silver; Island of St. Vincent. Obverse, A bust of George III in armor. Reverse, Britannia standing and offering a sprig of olive to a vanquished Carib.

9. Carib medal in bronze. War against French and Caribs, 1795. Obverse, Victory with a palm branch and sword standing over a subdued Carib, "ST. VINCENTS BLACK CORP." Reverse, A black soldier with musket, "BOLD, LOYAL, OBEDIENT."

10. Medals of the Royal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, war of 1812-14. Obverse, A map of Canada, "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED." Reverse, A laurel wreath, "FOR MERIT, 1815." Legend, "PRESENTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY."

11. Obverse, The Niagara River; on the Canada side a lion and beaver; on the American, an eagle about to attack, "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED." Reverse, Within a laurel wreath, "FOR MERIT, 1815." Legend, "PRESENTED BY A GRATEFUL COUNTRY." Both medals struck in silver and bronze.

12. Merit medal, 13th Regiment, silver. On the obverse a sphinx inscribed "EGYPT"; and bugle-horn inscribed "AVA-MARTINIQUE." Around, "MEDAL OF MERIT," "FOR SEVEN YEARS GOOD CONDUCT."

13. 57th Regiment. Within a shield, "57TH REGIMENT, FRIENDSHIP." Reverse, inscribed, "TRINIDAD, MAY 1ST, 1798."

14. Obverse, A trophy, in the centre a radiated star, bearing a garter and the number, 2; on the garter, "WEST INDIA REG." a crown above. Reverse, inscribed, "MERIT 1ST CLASS"; crown and wreath of laurel.

15. Volunteers of Ireland. Obverse, An Irish harp between laurel branches; on two scrolls, "CONCITAT AD ARMA" — "VOLUNTEERS OF IRELAND." Reverse, inscribed, "CONFERRED BY LORD RAWDON UPON SERJEANT HUDSON, FOR BRAVERY IN THE BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR CAMDEN, ON THE 16TH OF AUGUST, 1780." An engraved silver medal, with loop. "The Volunteers of Ireland" were numbered the 105th Regiment of Foot, and placed on the establishment 21st March, 1782. They were disbanded in the following year.

An exhibition of British War Medals was had: Mr. Oliver made a very fine exhibition of British and other War Medals, from his collection, including the unique Medal for the British Army, 1793-1814, with the three clasps for Fort Detroit, Chateaugay and Chrystler's Farm. The Medal is described follows:

*Obv.* Head of Queen Victoria, VICTORIA REGINA, 1848. *Rev.* The Queen crowning with laurel the Duke of Wellington, who kneels. *Ins.* TO THE BRITISH ARMY, 1793-1814. Three clasps — FORT DETROIT — CHATEAUGUAY — CHRYSTLERS FARM. *Edge.* J. B. LAPIERRE, CANADIAN MILITIA.

**THE TENTH MEETING.**

took place Wednesday, June 2d, 1886. LYMAN H. LOW, Esq., read a paper on "The Coinage of the Mexican Insurgent General, Jose Maria Morelos," based on a late find.

An exhibition of the Coins of Morelos was had. Mr. Low contributed very largely to the exhibition, showing a great many specimens lately found in Mexico, and others. Other members also exhibited specimens in great variety.

Mr. Low's valuable paper was published in the "American Journal of Numismatics," and has also, by the special request of this Society, been republished in a very handsome pamphlet, profusely illustrated, under the title of "A Sketch of the Coinage of the Mexican Revolutionary General Morelos, based upon an important find. Read before the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, New York, June 2, 1886."

The Room Committee then announced that ten meetings having been held the season would close.

The Rooms were open during the summer season and well attended.









THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK



PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS

THIRTIETH TO THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

1888-92

AND

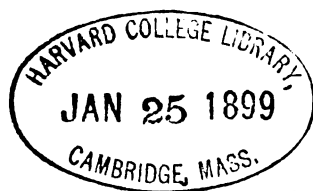
HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OF NEW YORK  
AT THE  
Thirtieth Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 20th, 1888



*Ms. A. 9.2.17*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
OF NEW YORK CITY,  
AT THE  
THIRTIETH TO THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
1888 TO 1892,  
TOGETHER WITH THE  
HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY,  
BY  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,  
*Historiographer,*  
AND LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,  
ALSO  
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT THE NUMISMATIC  
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.  
1886-1892.



NEW YORK:  
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.  
1892.

no 1300.1.9



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- IV. “ Thirty-third Annual Meeting, 1891.
- V. “ Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, 1892.
- VI. History of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. Lists of Founders, Incorporators, Officers and Members.
- VII. Proceedings. Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings and Papers read before the Society, 1886 to 1892.





# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1888.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.  
JAMES OLIVER.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.  
DAVID L. WALTER, LL.B.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

BENJAMIN BETTS.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

DR. JOSEPH WIENER.

## **Historiographer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





# PROCEEDINGS.

## THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at New York University Building, on Tuesday evening, March 20, 1888, at eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 17, 1888, and Special Meeting, March 5, 1888, for information, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter II of the By-Laws, respectfully presents its Fourteenth Annual Report, as follows:—

It is our pleasing duty to record the measure of progress which has been made since the Annual Meeting of a year ago. Our Society now comprises a sufficient number of members to enable us not only to meet our current expenses, but to look forward to the securing of better and more commodious rooms. At this time we seem to have reached almost a stand-still in our present quarters. It is to be hoped that by an advantageous change, we can present our Society to the public in a more favorable light, and make it more attractive. We cannot afford to remain idle; unless we still continue adding new members to our roll, we shall soon lose our present prosperity. To say that we are well enough off as we now are, is very poor policy; for the fact is we have advanced but little during the past year.

We must increase our membership, for our numbers are constantly diminished by death and resignations. We must adopt measures that will enable us to still further increase and develop the resources and usefulness of the Society, and we must, each and every one, do our utmost to gather "within the fold" all who have any kindred interest. Pleasant rooms in a good location, and an extensive Library will do much towards making the Society both attractive and interesting; but there is one thing more required, and that is the help and coöperation of every individual member.

During the past year four Regular, three Special and ten Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings of the Society have been held; also eight meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer's Report will show that we are in good financial circumstances, entirely free from debt, and that the funds of the Society are well invested. The work of the Librarian and Curators has been marked by unusual zeal and discrimination; the details will be presented in their special reports. The results must attract approval from the number and variety of the additions to the Library and Cabinets. As in former years the liberality of our generous President has helped materially to swell the list in both departments, and has furnished us with many substantial proofs of his interest in the welfare of our Society.

Our Historiographer reports the death of three members during the past year, and he has prepared a short memorial of each.

The Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings, held under the direction of the Room Committee, have been well attended, and interesting papers and exhibitions have been held.

The terms of Two Year Corresponding Members, Ferdinand Dümmler of Halle, Germany, and Isaac Myer, of Philadelphia, Pa., expire on this date, and we herewith recommend them for Permanent Corresponding Membership.

Our rolls now consist of 21 Honorary, 83 Corresponding, and 166 Resident Members.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
JAMES OLIVER,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
GASTON L. FEUARDENT,  
CHARLES PRYER,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Dr. Wiener, it was moved that the Executive Committee's Report be received and the recommendations adopted.

The Room Committee presented the following Report : —

REPORT OF THE ROOM COMMITTEE.

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

The Room Committee respectfully reports that the Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings have been successfully continued and carried on during the last year.

Ten meetings were held during that period, at each of which a paper was read or an address made by some member, together with an exhibition of some series of coins or medals. In addition to this a large number of exhibitions of an informal nature have taken place, and much information mutually given and received, on subjects of a nature germane to the purposes of our Society. The rooms were also open all summer. We trust that in the future we may be assisted by the co-operation of the members in even a greater measure than in the past, and thereby be enabled to add to the number, variety and utility of these meetings, which have deservedly come to be regarded by most of our members as the most entertaining and useful feature of our Society.

Very respectfully,

DAVID L. WALTER,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
FRANK W. DOUGHTY,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Scott, the report was received and placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	\$104 95	For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	\$312 18
From Initiation Fees,	55 00	" Stationery, Printing, etc.,	108 21
" Annual dues,	440 00	" Library Books, Journals,	30 36
" Interest,	153 22	" Engrossing Certificates, etc.,	17 00
" Sale of Journals, etc.,	17 70	" Room Committee Expenses,	43 86
" Certificates and Medals,	14 00	" Addressing, Mailing Circulars,	57 85
		" Interest on Bonds purchased,	27 62
		Balance in Treasury,	187 79
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$784 87		\$784 87

**PERMANENT FUND.**

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1st, 1888, . . . . .	<u>5 24</u>	55 24

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1st, 1888, . . . . .	<u>12 33</u>	69 33

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, interest to Jan. 1st, 1888,	\$71 32	
Donation March 11th, 1887, . . . . .	12 83	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	<u>145 54</u>	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund from last Report, . . . . .	2,580 00	
Since received from four Life Members, . . . . .	<u>200 00</u>	2,780 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL (DECEASED).

Invested in one \$1,000 5% Bond, . . . . .	<u>1,000 00</u>	
Total amount Permanent funds,		\$4,134 26

**INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.**

## From Life Membership Fund.

One \$1,000 5% Ch. & N. W. R. R. Bond, cost, . . . . .	\$995 00	
Three \$500 6% Debenture Bonds of Watleins Land M'ge Co.,	1,500 00	
(Cash in Bank awaiting investment, \$285.)		

## From Donation account.

One \$1,000 5% C. M. & St. P. R. R. Bond, cost, . . . . .	<u>966 25</u>	\$3,461 25
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Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

Mr. Zabriskie moved that this Report be received and placed in the hands of an Auditing Committee, which was carried.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Lyman H. Low, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*Mr. President and Fellow Members :*

As Librarian of this Society, I have the honor to submit to you the following Report.

Our friends have been liberal to us with their donations, but we have not been so substantially remembered as in previous years.

The forming of complete sets of the American Journal of Numismatics has had my attention during the year. As you well know, of the early volumes, I to IV, we have almost a countless supply, hence the purchase of 130 periodicals mentioned in my report, which has been applied to this purpose. One set has been disposed of for \$25, the established price; eight other sets are now being formed, three of which are nearly complete. The sum realized from the sale of this first set and from duplicate books, catalogues, etc., disposed of in June last, has been passed to the Treasurer, and the amount voted to be applied to binding; of this, suitable expenditure will shortly be made.

The subscriptions to the Coin Collector's Journal and the American Journal of Numismatics made last year, have, I believe, been useful and duly appreciated by the members. There are others we should have on our tables; one I would especially recommend is the *Revue Belge Numismatique*.

The volumes we now possess have outgrown our shelves, and there is hardly suitable accommodation in our present quarters for our collection.

Our Library is important and an interesting and necessary feature of the Society. The student members find it ample for research. There is no book relating to our science, however old, but from which something may be gleaned, having a bearing upon the special line of some one of our number. While the new compilations may receive the most attention, we cannot discard the earlier ones. "Collector" is, in a sense, a synonym for "numismatist," hence everything bearing upon the subject is valued and accordingly treasured.

There are constantly appearing new and valuable numismatic works that we should own. The publications of the British Museum are of the highest standard, and are not such great luxuries as to place them beyond even our limited means. Some of these books we now have; but we lack most of those which have been published during the past three years.

To progress we must review the field that others have gone over, thereby our own labors are practically lessened and our views either strengthened or confirmed. The fullest history we are able to gather about the coins and medals we possess, should be regarded as a duty to numismatics and a pleasure to ourselves, and whatever we have to communicate that is new, should be put in form to hand down to those who are to follow us.

When we view numismatic science with reference to art, history and geography, our claims upon the public attention would seem to command respect and interest equal to that of any organization or pursuit which bids for favor or seeks to engage the minds of those who desire mental recreation.

The following is a list of Donors to the Library of the Society for the year ending March 20th, 1888.

Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y.	Stewart Culin.
University of California.	Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.
Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia.	Smithsonian Institution.
Stephen D. Peet.	Director of the U. S. Mint.
Isaac F. Wood.	Comptroller of the Currency.
Edward R. Johnes.	Nebraska State Historical Society.
Bureau of Education.	Charles H. Wright.
E. B. Van Winkle.	Buffalo Historical Society.
E. B. Stirling.	A. C. Zabriskie.
Daniel Parish, Jr.	N. Y. Association for Improvement of Poor.
Mitchell Library, Glasgow, Scotland.	Patrick Chalmers.
American Historical Association.	H. V. Mansfeld-Büllner.
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.	Henry De Morgan.
American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.	U. S. Treasury Department.
Bureau of Ethnology.	Lyman H. Low.
California Historical Society.	Charles W. Darling.
Grolier Club, N. Y.	Sheltering Arms, N. Y.
J. Watts de Peyster.	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, N. Y.

The following is a summary of our receipts during the past twelve months:—

Bound volumes, 55; Catalogues, 49; Periodicals, 167; Reports and other pamphlets, 43. Total, 314. This includes purchases, 130; subscription, 13; exchanges, 2. Our Library now contains 805 bound volumes and 2,528 catalogues, pamphlets, etc., exclusive of duplicates.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*.

On motion of Mr. Pehrson, the Report was adopted.

The Curator of Numismatics reported donations as follows:—

#### CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

I have the pleasure of announcing the following donations received since January meeting:—From J. Ernest G. Yalden, 2 English medals in white metal; Stewart Culin, 128 Chinese Coins and 22 of Anam; George W. Rode, 1 white metal medal of the Alleghany Singing Festival; Edward Groh, 1 rare variety of Lindenmueller's New York Token in copper; Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 medal issued by Amberg of the Thalia Theatre (the old Bowery) in white metal; Thomas Warner, 15 Communion tokens in lead. Total, 170 pieces.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the Society passed a vote of thanks to donors mentioned.



## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :*

Though the number of pieces which have been added to the Society's cabinet does not equal the previous two years, the importance of those donated is none the less; the series of English medals has been enriched by magnificent specimens in silver and bronze from the reign of Charles I to Victoria, and in the other series which the Society possesses, notable additions have been made. A new series is also commenced with the exhibition now before you, that of "Sacramental" or Communion tokens, so fully and ably described by the donor in the American Journal of Numismatics. We are indebted to the following gentlemen for the past year's accessions.

	COINS AND TOKENS.					MEDALS.				White Metal.	Total.
	Brass.	Bronze.	Copper.	Lead.	Silver.	Bronze.	Copper.	Silver.			
Stewart Culin, . . . . .	150										150
H. Russell Drowne, . . . . .			4								4
Edward Groh, . . . . .			1				2				3
Robert A. Hill, . . . . .						1					1
Charles H. Levy, . . . . .										4	4
H. C. Miller, . . . . .			2		1						3
James Oliver, . . . . .							4				4
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .			1			14		24			39
N. P. Pehrson, . . . . .			4				2				6
William Poillon, . . . . .					2					8	10
George W. Rode, . . . . .										1	1
Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd, . . . . .										1	1
E. Reuel Smith, Irish Ring money, . . . . .			1								1
David L. Walter, . . . . .	1										1
Thomas Warner, "Communion" tokens, . . . . .				15							15
Dr. Joseph Wiener, . . . . .		10			4	3					17
Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .					1						1
J. E. G. Yalden, . . . . .										2	2
"New York World," . . . . .								1			1
Totals,	151	1	22	15	8	18	8	25	16		264

CHAS. H. WRIGHT,

*Curator of Numismatics.*

Mr. Gregory moved the Curator's Report be received and placed on file.

Owing to the absence abroad of Mr. Gaston L. Feuarent, there was no Report from the Curator of Archaeology.

## HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. Charles Pryer, was then read.

It again becomes my sad duty to enumerate those who have been called from our society during the past year. Our losses this season have not been large in number, but those who have passed away have been quite influential amongst us. The first to be called from this sphere of action was Mr. C. WYLLYS BETTS, a well known lawyer of the firm of Betts, Atterbury & Betts of New York. He died in the forty-second year of his age, of pneumonia, after a week's illness. The news of his death caused much surprise and great regret to his many friends in business and social circles, for he was a man of great promise and was most deservedly a favorite. C. Wyllys Betts was one of two brothers, sons of the late Frederick J. Betts, a lawyer and a man of private means, and was born at Newburgh on the Hudson. He graduated from Yale College in the Class of 1867, and subsequently from the Columbia College Law School; after he was admitted to the Bar, he began practice with his brother's firm, then Whitney & Betts. Mr. Betts never married; he was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, University and Century Clubs, the New York Bar Association, and the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. As a Numismatist Mr. Betts was well known to most of us, and a contributor to the literature of our favorite science. He had a fine collection, which his will gives, I believe, to Yale College.

Mr. EUGENE W. SPOFFARD, also deceased, was for so short a time a member of our Society that any detailed account of his life seems uncalled for, even if reliable data could be obtained from which to compile it.

Next in succession is the death of our late ex-Vice President, Hon. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, in the sixtieth year of his age. The sudden announcement of his decease caused a great shock not only to his personal friends, but to the public at large, for he was a man of great prominence, in both political and social circles. Even to the members of his family his death was very unexpected. He was taken suddenly ill with typhoid fever on Saturday, November 26, 1888, and passed away peacefully on the evening of the 27th, in the full possession of his mental faculties. He was born at Madison, Ind., and was educated at Miami College, but owed his classical education principally to a private tutor, and to his father, Jeremiah Sullivan, who was an accomplished scholar and orator. Upon leaving College Mr. Sullivan entered at once upon the study of the law; for a time he practiced with his father in Indiana, but the field was not large enough for him, and he removed to Cincinnati, where he quickly made a name for himself. Here he was associated with many brilliant men, among whom were Salmon P. Chase, Timothy Walker, George H. Pendleton, Stanley Matthews and William S. Grosbeck. While in Cincinnati Mr. Sullivan married a sister of Mr. Grosbeck, but his wife died within a year. In 1859 he became a resident of New York, and here as in the West soon became prominent. Though a very busy man, he gave much time to Societies of a charitable character, and was also a member of many clubs and organizations,—religious, social and professional. His second wife was a Miss Hammond of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan always figured prominently in society. His wife and one son, George Hammond Sullivan, survive him, the latter being his law partner. Mr. Sullivan was a forcible writer and eloquent speaker, also

contributing both prose and verse to the *North American Review*, *Atlantic Monthly* and other periodicals. He was quite active in this Society, and was as I have before stated, one of our Vice Presidents. It may be well to remark here that Mr. Sullivan was one of the Committee to present the medal struck to commemorate the erection of the Washington Statue in Wall Street, by the New York Chamber of Commerce, February 21, 1885. He was also very active in raising funds to obtain the cases of fac-similes of ancient coins that now decorate our walls and add so much to the instructiveness as well as the value of our collection. Again Mr. Sullivan came prominently before us on the occasion of the celebration of our Quarter Centennial Anniversary, March 20, 1883, when he read the paper of the evening. This discourse is still too fresh in the minds of many of us to need any further comment. Many other incidents of this kind might be quoted, but I have already occupied too much time. Those who have been called away, have been known to us not only from their names being upon the roll, but from the active interest they manifested in this *our Society*.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES PRYER, *Historiographer*.

On motion of Mr. Prince, the Report was accepted.

President Parish stated that although he was put down for an Address at this part of the proceedings, in view of the lateness of the hour he would prefer to waive that right.

#### REPORT.

Mr. Low, as Chairman of the Committee on securing New Rooms, read a letter from the Grolier Club, in answer to our communication, and in compliance with their request, the following resolution was passed :

*"Resolved*, That the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society is desirous of securing suitable quarters in a specially constructed club building, and to that end the Executive Committee be authorized to lease suitable quarters in such a building at an annual rental not to exceed four hundred dollars."

On motion of Mr. Poillon, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Low reported that we had the refusal of our present quarters in the New York University Building until this evening. Mr. Walter moved that we retain our rooms for another year. Carried.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Annual Election being next in order, the President appointed Messrs. Scott and Levy as Tellers.

The Tellers reported the following gentlemen duly elected by ballot:—

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, JAMES OLIVER, and DAVID L. WALTER, *Vice Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Secretary*; BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; Dr. JOSEPH WIENER, *Curator of Archaeology*; CHARLES PRYER, *Historiographer*.

The President appointed as members of the Room Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. David L. Walter, John M. Dodd, Jr., and Frank W. Doughty, and as members of the Auditing Committee, Messrs. William R. Weeks and John W. Scott.

Mr. William Poillon moved that the Secretary be authorized to have the Annual Proceedings for 1888 printed, together with the papers read before the Society during the year. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Secretary.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OF NEW YORK

AT THE

Thirty-first Annual Meeting, Tuesday, March 19th, 1889.



# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1889.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.  
JAMES OLIVER.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.  
DAVID L. WALTER, LL.B.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

DR. JOSEPH WIENER.

## **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.







## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.



THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held in the Society's Room, at University Building, New York, on Tuesday evening, March 19, 1889, at eight o'clock, Vice-President Andrew C. Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 15, 1889, for information and approval, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Fifteenth Annual Report, as follows:—

It is our duty to report the progress made during the past year. As a Society we have gained in many respects; our prestige has certainly increased, and as a body we offer greater advantages to the public than ever before. We have only one thing to regret, and that is our roll of Resident Members seems to be diminishing, and we have not added enough new material to compensate for the loss by death and resignation. Fortunately the Society possesses a sufficient income not only to continue as it has, but also to be able to look forward to better accommodations. This subject has been canvassed through the medium of a circular issued to all Resident Members, and it is the wish of a majority to seek a new location, further up town, in a more central and convenient part of the city.

What we need to build up the Society, is an increased membership, and we can hardly expect to add any new material while we remain here. In another location,

where we can offer greater advantages, this can certainly be accomplished. The truth is, we are now going behind in our present quarters; for from one hundred and seventy-one Resident Members borne on the roll in 1887, we have now dropped to about one hundred and fifty-four. If each and every member will try to help a little during the coming year, this loss can easily be more than made up.

During the past year we have held three Regular and one Special meetings of the Society, and also five meetings of the Executive Committee.

The Reports of the various Officers and Committees of the Society which will be presented, will show the condition of the various departments.

The Treasurer's Report will show that the Society is in good financial circumstances, and that its funds are advantageously invested.

The Librarian reports a steady growth of very valuable material, and calls particular attention to the recent munificent gift of President Daniel Parish, Jr., of the "Richard Hoe Lawrence Collection," comprising over one hundred volumes relating to the coins of Ancient Rome. Our Library is now second to none in this country.

The Curator presents a detailed report of donations, comprising important additions in many branches.

Our Historiographer calls our attention to the decease of six members during the year, and has prepared a short memorial of the more important events of their several lives.

Another volume of our Annual Proceedings, which will include papers read at our "Numismatic and Archæological Meetings," is now in press, and it is anticipated will be ready for distribution within ten days.

Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Member Calvin Tomkins and from Two-year Corresponding Member Robert Shiells, of Neenah, Wisconsin. Resignations of J. Ernest G. Yalden and Robert C. Alexander have been received and accepted.

Our rolls now consist of nineteen Honorary, eighty Corresponding, and one hundred and fifty-four Resident Members, making a total number of two hundred and fifty-three.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
JAMES OLIVER,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
BENJAMIN BETTS,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
JOSEPH WIENER,  
CHARLES PRYER,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Weeks, it was moved that the Executive Committee's Report be received and the recommendations adopted.

## REPORT OF THE ROOM COMMITTEE.

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

The undersigned, appointed as a Room Committee, respectfully report:—

That the Numismatic and Archæological Meetings under its supervision have been successfully carried on as heretofore during the last year. Their number has not been quite as large as usual, but the prospective removal of the Society's Rooms and the sickness of the majority of the Room Committee have occasioned this result. The gentlemen mentioned having now happily regained their health, and the removal being resolved on and new quarters to be obtained, it is expected that for the remainder of the current year these meetings will be carried on with renewed earnestness, and the interest therein will be revived among our members.

This Committee has now under consideration and will at a not distant time propose to the Society some further plans for promoting interest in its objects, and inducing the members to frequent the Rooms and make a greater use of the valuable Library and Collections which we possess.

This Committee congratulates itself on the publication of the first volume and the forthcoming edition of the second volume of the papers read before the Society at these meetings, and included in the Proceedings. Your Committee believes and has already had good reason to strengthen it in that belief, that the publication of these papers has had a very beneficial effect in establishing the position of the Society as a learned and scientific body at home and abroad.

Earnestly requesting the co-operation of each and every member in the future work, this Report is respectfully submitted.

DAVID L. WALTER,  
FRANK W. DOUGHTY,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the Room Committee's Report was accepted.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEW ROOMS.

Mr. Low as Chairman of the Committee on securing new quarters reported as follows:—

Your Committee on 'New Rooms have to report that they have met upon three different occasions, and have looked at rooms from 17th to 48th Street, guided by real estate agents, and their own observations. They are of the opinion that no suitable change could be made unless the sum \$750 per annum be expended. The Holland Building, and the parlor floor in house N. E. corner of 4th Avenue and 20th

Street, appear to offer the most for us. At this time no positive statement can be made as to the price for which a lease of either of these places can be obtained, but they will no doubt come within the foregoing figure.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN H. LOW,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE.

On motion of Mr. Pehrson, the Report was accepted.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Benjamin Betts, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

#### RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	\$187 79
From Initiation fees and dues . . . . .	325 00
“ Interest . . . . .	196 90
“ Life Membership fee . . . . .	30 00
“ Certificates and Medals . . . . .	11 00
“ Sale of Journals . . . . .	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$775 69
Balance due Treasurer . . . . .	38 60
	<hr/>
	\$814 29

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Attendance, Fuel, etc.,	\$369 90
“ Stationery, Printing, etc. . . . .	106 97
“ Printing An. Proceedings . . . . .	135 00
“ Library, Books and Binding, . . . . .	46 35
“ Engrossing Certificates, etc., . . . . .	1 00
“ Room Committee Expenses, . . . . .	30 08
“ Repairing Coin Frames . . . . .	15 00
“ Insurance . . . . .	5 00
Bal. due Life Membership Fund . . . . .	104 99
	<hr/>
	\$814 29

#### PERMANENT FUND.

##### NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank . . . . .	\$50 00	
	<hr/>	\$50 00

##### DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1889 . . . . .	14 41	
	<hr/>	71 41
<i>Amount carried forward,</i> . . . . .		\$121 41

# PROCEEDINGS.

9

*Amount brought up,* . . . . . \$121 41

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Brooklyn Savings Bank, interest to Jan. 1, 1889,	\$73 46	
Amount due from General Fund . . . . .	156 23	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Amount of Fund from last Report . . . . .	\$2,730 00	
Since received from two Life Members . . . . .	80 00	2,810 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL (DECEASED).

One \$1,000 5% Bond . . . . .	1,000 00	
Total amount Permanent funds,	\$4,161 10	

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

### From Life Membership Fund.

Three \$500 6% J. B. Watleins L. M. Co., cost . . . . .	\$1,500 00
One \$1,000 5% Ch. & N. W. R. R. Bond, cost, . . . . .	995 00

(Cash in Bank awaiting investment, \$315.)

### From Donation account.

One \$1,000 5% C. M. & St. P. R. R. Bond, cost, . . . . .	966 25	\$3,461 25
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Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Soverell, it was moved the Report be received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Lyman H. Low, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*Mr. President and members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

Gentlemen. The past year has been one of unusual good fortune to our Library. Museums, Colleges, Universities, Societies, Libraries, Authors, Publishers, the various Government Departments at Washington, members of this Society and friends, have been thoughtful and indulgent to us, to a degree that exceeds all previous years since our institution was founded, thirty-one years ago. Our President, Daniel Parish, Jr., has again shown to us his never failing interest in our welfare, by a contribution which amounts to more than one-half of the entire donation. This is in the gift of the 180 volumes now before you. They are chiefly upon the coins of ancient Rome, and were drawn together by our respected member, Richard Hoe Lawrence.

Your librarian feels, that it is a conservative statement, to assert that our collection of books, treating upon the subject of numismatics, exceeds all others in

this country, both private and public. To those who have our prosperity and the science near their hearts, and seek the information that others have compiled, here is one of the best fields for them to engage in their favorite pursuit. It should be counted as their good fortune, to have free access to such an array of authorities where nearly every series is treated as a specialty. Without books and a studious application to them, one cannot keep pace with the leaders, in being well informed; it need hardly be said, that to him who is farthest advanced in the study of the science, the pleasures it affords are proportional.

Our shelves, long since overburdened, are now totally inadequate to hold the acquisitions before us to-night, not to speak of their proper arrangement; and the long agitated question of enlarging our accommodations for them upon our premises seem as far from settlement, as at the meeting preceding the one at which the matter was first introduced. As a storehouse there is yet room to spare; but as a library and meeting room, there is little to say in its favor, aside from the low tax that comes with it. I am reminded that this is not the President's address, nor the report of a committee upon change of quarters, and that my remarks in this line can form no part of an official account of the library for the past year, but this opportunity to repeat my views on such an important subject I cannot resist.

As I have now strayed from my subject, I will here state that my attention was called some three weeks ago, to the discoloration of some of the electrotypes of ancient coins in our series of cases, and by the direction of our President, I had them examined by an experienced cabinet maker, who found the frames and backs had checked, thus admitting air. They have been well repaired at a cost of \$15.

We have had a number of volumes bound during the past year, at an expense of \$51.40. There are other valuable works now on our shelves, that need the same attention, but it is probable that a like amount expended during the coming year will complete the most of them. The following is the list of donors for the year ending March 18, 1889:—

#### NAMES OF DONORS.

H. Handelmann,	1	National Museum, Costa Rica,	1
Long Island Historical Society,	1	Dr. James P. Kimball,	1
University of California,	6	Bureau of Education,	3
Mitchell Library, Glasgow,	1	Minnesota Historical Society,	1
Rollin & Feuarent,	1	N. Y. Free Circulating Library,	1
Gen. G. P. Thruston,	1	J. Watts de Peyster,	2
Buffalo Historical Society,	1	Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,	1
Thomas Warner,	1	National Museum of Rio Janeiro,	1
Smithsonian Institution,	2	Stephen D. Peet,	2
American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.	1	Stephen M. Wright,	1
Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.	3	Daniel Parish, Jr.,	180
Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.,	3	Scott Stamp & Coin Co. (Limited),	1
John Bowne,	1	Lyman H. Low,	10
Cooper Union,	1	Publishers,	70
Signal Office, War Department,	1	Subscriptions,	12
Bureau of Ethnology,	1	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,	1
Isaac Meyer,	1	Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital,	1
Dartmouth College,	1		—
Middleburgh College,	1		323
Sheltering Arms, N. Y.,	5		

## SUMMARY.

Bound Books,	101	Book and Coin Catalogues,	67
Unbound Books,	8	Reports,	14
Periodicals,	92		—
Pamphlets,	41	Making altogether,	323

Our library now contains a total of 3,671 bound volumes, catalogues, pamphlets, etc., exclusive of duplicates.

Respectfully submitted,

LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*.

On motion of Mr. Belden, the Report was accepted.

## CURATOR'S REPORT OF DONATIONS.

The Curator of Numismatics reported donations as follows:—

*Mr. President and Fellow Members:*

I have the pleasure of announcing the following donations, received since last Regular Meeting from

WILLIAM POILLON.		25 Kopek, Russia, 1857,	
Medallion in bronze, oval cast,		Switzerland, 2 francs, 1875,	9 pieces.
Medallion of Gustavus Adolphus, wood,		JAMES OLIVER.	
Medal of the First Musical Festival		Washington medal, "Commission re-	
of New York, white metal,		signed," etc., proof, silver,	
Religious (R. C.) medal, bronze, oval,		Washington medal, "The Manly," cop-	
Religious (R. C.) medal, white metal,		per,	
Medal of the Jesuit Society, copper		Shilling of George III, England, <i>with-</i>	
(silvered),	6 pieces.	<i>out date</i> ,	
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.		Maundy penny, England, Victoria,	
U. S. $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar of 1815, very fine,	1 piece.	1848,	
SCOTT STAMP & COIN CO.		Three halfpence, England, Victoria (for	
English Jubilee set in bronze (penny, $\frac{1}{2}$		Ceylon),	
penny, and farthing, 1887),	3 pieces.	20 Centimes, Republic of France, 1850,	
CHARLES PRYER.		U. S. Dime, 1856, New Orleans Mint,	
500 Reis of Brazil,		" $\frac{1}{2}$ Dime, 1829, proof,	
25 and 10 Centavos of Costa Rica,		" " 1830, uncirculated,	
George III English Shilling, 1787,		" " 1832, "	
English Colonial, George IV, 1822,		" " 1835,	11 pieces.
25 Centavos of Mexico, 1878,			—
$\frac{1}{2}$ Sol of Peru, 1865,		Total,	30 pieces.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics was then submitted.

Although in point of quantity the donations for the year ending this night, have not been equal to those of several previous years, still the accessions have been very

desirable, and some rare pieces adorn the cabinets of our Society which were only looked for in the far future.

The opportunity afforded by the small donations, and which entailed but little labor, was seized upon by your Curator to commence cataloguing the Society's possessions in coins and medals, and a very fair quantity have been completed. The following gentlemen have donated coins and medals, as noted opposite their names:—

	COINS.		MEDALS.		Total.
	Silver.	Copper, etc.	Silver.	Copper, etc.	
Andrews, Frank D. . . . .	1				1
Boucher, A. J. . . . .				1	1
Gusky (of Pittsburgh) . . . . .		1			1
Oliver, James . . . . .	9		1	1	11
Parish, Jr., Daniel, . . . . .		6			6
Poillon, William . . . . .				6	6
Pryer, Charles . . . . .	9				9
Rode, George W. . . . .				2	2
Scott Stamp & Coin Company (Limited) . . . . .		8		1	9
Soverell, H. F. . . . .		1			1
Zabriskie, Andrew C. . . . .	1				1
Total pieces . . . . .	20	16	1	11	48

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Valentine, the report was received and placed on file.

#### REPORT OF CURATOR OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Dr. Joseph Wiener, Curator of Archæology, presented the following Report:—

At the last Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society I had the honor of being elected Curator of Archæology. I must repeat the words of my predecessor, Mr. Henri de Morgan, that want of space in our present location is probably the principal cause that our collection of antiquities and of books relating to Archæology has remained so small. As soon as the Society shall be able to place its library and collections within the reach of members and students generally, we shall undoubtedly have large additions donated for the advancement of this science, and for the benefit of those who are interested.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH WIENER, *Curator of Archæology.*

On motion of Mr. Wilson the report was received.



## HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. Charles Pryer, was then read.

Once more it becomes my duty to give you a short sketch of the lives of our departed members.

It is with deep regret that I chronicle the death of ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D., whose enthusiastic interest in Numismatics is well known to all of us. Many here will remember his reproduction of the medal struck by Pope Gregory XIII in 1572, commemorative of the massacre of the Huguenots, and the desire he had to make us all familiar with that interesting historical period. My personal correspondence with this gentleman was so full of instruction that I feel his loss more than that of any member whose obituary it has become my duty to write. Mr. Morris was a gentleman of the old school, a man of wide learning, and a loving student of Numismatics. His numerous articles were always interesting and instructive, and although the distance at which he resided made it impossible for us to see much of him, yet he seemed more familiar to us than many who live much nearer at hand. He was first elected a member of this body Jan. 16, 1877, and upon his resignation in March, 1886, was elected an Honorary Member. During the latter part of his life he resided at La Grange, Kentucky, and died there on July 31, 1888.

The next is Honorary Member E. GEORGE SQUIER, a noted Archaeologist, who died April 17, 1888, at the residence of his brother, Frank Squier, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., June 17, 1821, and at an early age began those antiquarian researches for which he was in after years so famous. When a young man he published a village newspaper and studied engineering, and in 1841 and 1842 he was associated in the publication of the *New York State Mechanic*, at Albany. A year later he published a volume on China, and from 1843 to 1848 he was again engaged in journalism and also clerk of the Legislature. About this time he graduated at the College of New Jersey, and henceforward devoted himself to science. His first work of note was in connection with Dr. Davis, of Ohio, with whom he investigated the ancient mounds of the Mississippi Valley and soon after published the results. At the request of Albert Gallatin, Mr. Squier prepared a memoir on the "Ancient Monuments of the West." Turning his attention to local antiquities he published in 1849, under the auspices of the New York Historical Society, "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York from Original Surveys of Explorations." Soon after this he was made Chargé d'Affaires to the Republics of Central America and negotiated treaties with Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador. He visited Central America again in 1853, and Europe shortly after, in the interest of a Central American R. R. Co., but this project was not successful. Subsequently he published his "Nicaragua, Its People, Scenery, and Monuments," "Notes on Central America," "Warkua, or Adventures on the Nicaragua Shore," "The States of Central America," and "Monograph of Authors who have Written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America." A work of wider scope, which attracted much attention was "Tropical Fibers and their Economic Extraction." In 1856 he received from the Geographical Society of France a medal in recognition of his Central American researches. He was in 1871 the first President of the Anthropological Institute of New York. In 1863 and the following

year he travelled extensively in Peru, examining and taking photographs of the Inca works. Returning to this city he began an exhaustive work on this subject, portions of which were published in Harper's Magazine, but its final completion was interrupted by a mental disorder, from which he never fully recovered. Mr. Squier, though married, left no family.

The sudden and tragic death of Life Member T. HARRISON GARRETT must be fresh in the minds of all of us: the terrible collision and almost immediate sinking of his yacht, which, indeed, was nearly cut in two, has been too well told in the newspapers to need any further description here. The sad tidings soon reached Baltimore, the home of Mr. Garrett, and the shock was long felt, for the calamity had deprived the city of one of its most prominent citizens. Mr. Garrett became a Life Member of this Society upon his election June 12, 1883, but I regret to say we knew but little of him personally, although he was much interested in our favorite science.

Next in order of time comes Resident Member CHARLES HENRY LEVY. I regret to say I am unable to give any information regarding this gentleman, except the simple fact that he died in May, 1888, and was a Resident Member of this Society.

We next name Mr. LUCIUS J. N. STARK, who departed this life early in November, 1888, and was buried from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Nov. 8, 1888, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge officiating. The congregation was largely made up of representative business men, delegates being sent from the Dock Department, Produce Exchange, Produce Exchange Bank of which he was a director, and other corporations. Mr. Stark was a Resident Member of this Society since May 17, 1881, but I cannot say that his face is at all familiar, and I think few of us would recognize him through his connection with our Society.

The last is Corresponding Member RICHARD ALLISON ELMER, President of the American Surety Company, who died of apoplexy, Monday, Oct. 1, 1888, at his residence in this city. Mr. Elmer was born at Waverly, N. Y., June 16, 1842, and graduating from Hamilton College in 1864, was admitted to the bar, but subsequently entered his brother's bank at Waverly, where he was for twelve years cashier. In 1881 he was appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General by President Garfield, but in February, 1884, resigned and organized the American Surety Company, in which he was greatly interested up to the time of his death. He was director in several railroad companies and other corporations, and was identified with many of the charitable institutions of this city.

On motion of Mr. Groh the Historiographer's Report was accepted and placed on file.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

In the absence of President Parish, Vice-President Andrew C. Zabriskie made the following address:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

In the order of business of our Annual Meeting one of the items on the programme is an address by the President. Owing to the severe illness of our President, from which we rejoice to learn he is steadily recovering, it becomes my pleasant duty

to say a few words to you. We are very forcibly reminded this evening of our late President, Dr. Charles E. Anthon, and our living President, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., by some of the things which present themselves to our eyes. We have before us a beautiful silver vase presented by Dr. Anthon, with the request that this vase should always appear on our table at annual meetings, filled with flowers, and at the close of the meeting these flowers be distributed among the Members present. It seems to me that no more beautiful idea than this could have been suggested, and that as year by year we look at this token of thoughtfulness we shall cherish in our memories the name of Dr. Charles E. Anthon, under whose auspices the Society was fairly started on its career of success.

The magnificent collection of numismatic books which is spread before us this evening has been recently donated by Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., and speaks louder than words, of his constant and unvarying interest in the welfare of our Society. These volumes, added to those already on our shelves, many of which have also come from the same source, place our Society in the proud position of owning the finest numismatic library in the United States. Bearing in mind these examples of interest and generosity on the part of our Presidents, shall not we as Members exert ourselves to increase our numbers and develop as far as possible the numismatic powers which now are latent amongst us. Congratulating you, gentlemen, on what has been done, and trusting that we shall carry on our Society during the coming year with increased interest and devotion, I will bring these brief remarks to a close.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Annual Election being next in order, the Chair appointed Messrs. Groh and Valentine as Tellers.

The Tellers of Election reported the following gentlemen duly elected by ballot:—

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, JAMES OLIVER, and DAVID L. WALTER, *Vice Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; Dr. JOSEPH WIENER, *Curator of Archaeology*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

Mr. John W. Scott called attention to an exhibit of Postage Stamps which had been held at the Eden Musée, and suggested that the Society follow it up by an exhibit of coins, and that a committee be appointed by the Chair to consider the advisability of such an exhibition contributed from the cabinet of the Society and from our fellow members. The motion was seconded by Mr. Belden and carried.

Mr. David L. Walter presented the following Resolution, which was carried unanimously:—

*Whereas*, The President of this Society, Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., has always shown a most lively, intelligent, and liberal interest in the affairs of the Society, and has from

time to time enriched our library and cabinet by gifts of books, coins, and medals, tendered and given in an unostentatious manner, but with the most munificent liberality; and,

*Whereas*, His latest gift to the Society of the Richard Hoe Lawrence Collection of numismatic books is of a character which, from its extent, the beneficent intentions of the giver, and the great addition it will make to our Library as a means of acquiring knowledge in the science of which we are students, is deserving of especial notice and special manifestation of the obligations of the Society to Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., for his munificence. It is unanimously

*Resolved*, That the special thanks of the Society are due and are hereby gratefully extended to Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., in acknowledging his unvarying liberality and kindness toward this Society, and for this and all the other substantial tokens of his desire to advance its true interests and those of numismatic science.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary spread these resolutions on the minutes and a copy thereof be sent to Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., President of the Society.

Mr. Charles H. Wright presented and read a letter tendering the thanks of the Society to the retiring Treasurer, which on his motion was ordered to be sent to that gentleman:—

NEW YORK, March 19, 1889.

Mr. BENJAMIN BETTS:

*Dear Sir*,—At the Annual and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, held in its Rooms on March 19, 1889, a vote of thanks was passed in recognition of your services as Treasurer for so many years, and a letter expressing the sentiments of the Society prepared for presentation to you. In accordance with the same the Society has the honor of communicating the unanimous sentiment of regret experienced by your fellow members in being deprived of your valuable services in the Executive, together with a testimonial of their appreciation of your long and arduous labors as Treasurer. To you, sir, the Society is indebted for valuable donations of coins, medals, and numismatic books, as well as for the use of the safe in which the most valuable of its treasures are stored. In relinquishing your office we trust we may find you still an active member in all that pertains to numismatic science and the welfare of the Society, and also that we may be honored with your companionship for many years to come.

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*.  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS.

The Chair called for a reading of the proposed amendments in regard to changing the night of the Regular Meetings of the Society, as presented at the meeting of Jan. 15, 1889, as follows: "In chapter V, By-Laws, change the date of 'Regular' meetings from the third to the second Tuesday in the months of March, May, November, and January."

Mr. William Poillon offered an amendment simply substituting the word "Monday" instead of "Tuesday," as it now stands.

Mr. Poillon's amendment was supported by Messrs. Walter, Weeks, Wright, and Drowne, and was carried unanimously, thus making the Regular Meeting fall on the third Monday evening of the month, instead of Tuesday, as heretofore.

The Chair appointed as members of the Room Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. Walter, Dodd, and Doughty; and as members of the Exhibition Committee, Messrs. Dodd, Wright, and Scott; and as members of the Committee on New Quarters, Messrs. Dodd, Low, Wilson, and Gregory.

Mr. Pryer moved that the Secretary be authorized to have the Annual Proceedings printed in uniform style with those of previous years, which was carried.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Secretary.*





PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OF NEW YORK  
AT THE  
Thirty-second Annual Meeting, Monday, March 17th, 1890.





# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1890.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.  
JAMES OLIVER.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.  
DAVID L. WALTER, LL.B.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

EDWARD GROH.

## **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, 101 East 20th Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 17, 1890, at eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 20, 1890, were read, and on motion the record was approved; after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Sixteenth Annual Report, as follows:—

It is with pleasure that we call attention to the great progress made during the past year. Our *new rooms*, in which we meet to-night, are not only accessible and commodious, but enable the Society to arrange its valuable library and collections in such advantageous shape that its usefulness is greatly increased. We can point with pride to the many volumes on our shelves, and state with truth that we have the largest numismatic library in America.

With the larger field of usefulness that our change has opened to us we trust that our members will be seen more frequently at our meetings, and that others interested

in the science will join our ranks. In order to maintain our present position and prosperity we need a larger membership, and trust that all will realize the importance of exerting themselves to attain this result.

During the past year we have held three Regular and one Special meetings of the Society, and also seven meetings of the Executive Committee.

Our Numismatic and Archæological Meetings have been continued as in previous years, and although the Chairman has experienced difficulty in finding volunteers with papers, yet by the opening of the rooms every Thursday evening in the year the members are better enabled to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the Society than ever before.

The various officers and committees will present their Annual Reports.

The Treasurer will show that our funds are all advantageously invested, and the Society free from debt.

The Librarian reports varied and valuable additions, and a detailed list of the donors.

The Curator of Numismatics has received many new pieces, and for the larger proportion we are indebted to the munificence of our President, Daniel Parish, Jr.

The Historiographer reports the decease of three members during the past year.

The resignations of Charles W. Sloane and Hon. L. Bradford Prince (of New Mexico) have been received and accepted, and the election of Mr. Prince as permanent corresponding member is recommended. The proposition for Resident Membership of Isaac Myer has been received and approved.

Acceptances have been received from Permanent Corresponding Member Stewart Culin and from Resident Member Hiram E. Deats.

Our membership now includes nineteen Honorary, eighty-three Corresponding, and one hundred and forty-two Resident Members; total number, two hundred and forty-four.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
JAMES OLIVER,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
CHARLES PRYER,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
JOSEPH WIENER,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was voted that the Executive Committee's Report be received and the recommendations adopted.

## REPORT OF THE ROOM COMMITTEE.

The Room Committee presented the following Report : —

The undersigned, appointed as a Room Committee to supervise the Numismatic and Archæological Meetings of the Society, respectfully report :—

That owing to the change of rooms, moving, and consequent disarrangement, they have not deemed it best to hold as many formal meetings as in previous years. Among the meetings was one worthy of special mention, on which occasion Dr. H. Carrington Bolton read a very interesting paper on Alchemical Medals.

The keeping open of the rooms every Thursday evening, has resulted in the regular attendance of the active members of the Society. The rooms will also be kept open during the summer months, and at least one member of the committee will be present, and in the fall the regular meetings, with reading of papers, exhibitions, etc., will be resumed.

Very respectfully,

DAVID L. WALTER,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
FRANK W. DOUGHTY,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Groh, the Room Committee's Report was accepted.

## EXHIBITION COMMITTEE.

Mr. Charles H. Wright, of the Exhibition Committee, composed of Messrs. Dodd, Wright, and Scott, reported that the proposed exhibit at the Eden Musée was not feasible at the present time, and asked that the committee be discharged.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the committee was discharged with thanks.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Charles Pryer, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

## RECEIPTS.

From Initiation fees and dues, .	\$412 84
" Interest, . . . . .	190 00
" Donations . . . . .	185 00
" Certificates and Medals, .	17 00
" Other Sources, . . . . .	1 25
	<hr/>
	\$806 09

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, . . . . .	\$605 00
" Various Expenses as per Bills rendered and approved, .	199 56
Balance in Treasury, .	1 53
	<hr/>
	\$806 09

**PERMANENT FUND.**

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1890 . . . . .	88	
	<hr/>	50 88

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1890, . . . . .	15 61	
	<hr/>	72 61

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, with interest to Jan. 1, 1890, . . . . .	\$74 75	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	154 94	
	<hr/>	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds from last Report invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., . . . . .	\$1,000 00	
Three \$500 6% Bonds, Watkins Land Mort- gage Co., . . . . .	1,500 00	
Cash in Bank awaiting investment, . . . . .	315 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,815 00
Since received from one Life Member, . . . . .	50 00	
	<hr/>	2,865 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL (DECEASED).

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R., . . . . .	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total amount Permanent funds, . . . . .		\$4,219 47

On motion of Mr. Doughty, it was moved to receive and refer the Treasurer's Report to the Auditing Committee.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Lyman H. Low, then presented the following Annual Report:—

The donations to our Library for the past year have been less in number than heretofore, yet a few of the gifts are of more than ordinary value, being rare and useful works which add much to the attractiveness of our already richly filled shelves. The list of donors embraces many, as will be seen, who have been constant contributors for years. Too much cannot be said of the value and completeness of our Library;

taken as a whole, it is unequalled by any public or private collection in America. It is perfectly safe to assert that every branch of numismatics which has been written upon is represented.

Since we have moved to our new rooms we have ample space for the arrangement and classification of the various branches. With the increased facilities, this branch of our Society should interest our members to come often, and lend their aid to raise the science in this country to its proper standard. Our members are abundantly sufficient to accomplish this, if we can only kindle the flame and create more enthusiasm.

The convenience of all would seem to be reached by the recent action of the Executive Committee opening the rooms every Thursday evening throughout the year, at which time our cabinets are open, and the evening devoted to free and pleasant intercourse upon coins and medals.

## NAMES OF DONORS.

American Institute of Architects . . . . .	2	Massamore, George W. . . . .	2
Bureau of Education . . . . .	11	Miscellaneous . . . . .	9
Baker, W. S. . . . .	1	Mercantile Library . . . . .	2
Boston Museum of Fine Arts . . . . .	1	Minnesota Historical Society . . . . .	1
Buffalo Historical Society . . . . .	1	Moore, G. H. . . . .	1
Bullner, H. Mansfield . . . . .	1	New England Magazine . . . . .	1
Clark, A. S. . . . .	2	N. Y. Circulating Library . . . . .	1
Culin, Stewart . . . . .	1	Parish, Jr., Daniel . . . . .	83
Comptroller of the Currency . . . . .	1	Peyster, J. Watts de . . . . .	3
Charavay, Eugene . . . . .	7	Pryer, C. . . . .	2
Cooper Union . . . . .	1	Reynolds, S. . . . .	1
Dufresse, E. . . . .	2	Peet, Stephen D. . . . .	4
Essex Institute . . . . .	4	Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (Limited) . . . . .	2
Evans, John, F. R. S. . . . .	1	Society Prevention of Cruelty to Animals . . . . .	1
Frossard, E. . . . .	1	Steigerwalt, Charles . . . . .	6
Gray, H. . . . .	2	Subscription, Journal of Numismatics . . . . .	4
Groh, Edward . . . . .	1	Samson, J. . . . .	3
Hess, Adolph . . . . .	2	Southern California Historical Society . . . . .	1
Hierseman, C. W. . . . .	4	Schappe, C. J. . . . .	1
Handlemann, H. . . . .	1	Schulman, J. . . . .	1
Hamburger, L. & L. . . . .	2	University of Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
Hahlo, J. . . . .	2	Smith, D. C. . . . .	2
Journal of Cyprian Studies . . . . .	23	University of California . . . . .	5
Journal of Useful Inventions . . . . .	1	Virginia Historical Society . . . . .	1
Kimball, Dr. Jas. P. . . . .	2	Weber, W. . . . .	1
Los Angeles Public Library . . . . .	1	Wood, Isaac F. . . . .	1
Lacey, E. S. . . . .	1	Woodward, W. E. . . . .	2
Leech, E. V. . . . .	1	Wright, S. M. . . . .	2
Low, Lyman H. . . . .	3	Zschiesche & Kader . . . . .	3
Liste & Francke . . . . .	2	Zabriskie, A. C. . . . .	1

The following is a summary of our receipts during the past twelve months: Catalogues, 57; Periodicals, 37; Pamphlets, 50; Reports, 26, and Bound Volumes, 63; total, 233.

Respectfully submitted.

LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*.

On motion of Dr. Burtsall, the Report was received and placed on file.

The Curator of Numismatics reported donations as follows : —

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :*

I have the pleasure to report the following donations, received since last meeting : from Mr. Bauman L. Belden, of Elizabeth, N. J., 2 silver coins of Annam, 2 silver coins of India, 2 copper coins of Turkey, 1 copper coin of India ; and from A. C. Zabriskie, the "Decatur" medal in silver, presented by Congress to Lieut. George C. Read, with the original case.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the Society adopted a special vote of thanks to be extended to the donors above mentioned.

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

Again have I to announce to the members that the past year's donations have been the most important of any hitherto received, though not in point of number. The most extensive acquisitions were the Papal series, of which there were specimens of nearly every Pontiff in either silver or bronze ; other European rulers have been well represented. Besides the donations from President Parish, he has had one of the cabinets altered, and enabled your Curator to store safely away some thousands of pieces in a convenient and accessible manner in a cabinet that was practically useless before.

I annex a list of the donors who have so generously remembered our Society's cabinet since the Annual Meeting in 1889.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT,

*Curator of Numismatics.*

#### DONATIONS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 17, 1890.

	COINS, TOKENS, AND STORE-CARDS.					MEDALS.						
	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.	Copper.	Other Metals.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.	Bronze.	W. M.	Other Metals.	Totals.
Richard Bowne Alioth . . . .				1								1
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Boston . . . .									1			1
Bauman L. Belden . . . .		4		3								7
Estate of Henry Groh . . . .		8					2					10
John McCarty . . . .					3						1	4
Miss M. A. Middleton . . . .		1										1
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	1	89	15	86	3	2	72	20	116	71	2	477
Geo. W. Rode . . . .										1		1
Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (Ltd.)				3	4							7
David L. Walter . . . .				1								1
Isaac F. Wood . . . .								1				1
A. C. Zabriskie . . . .							1					1
Totals,	1	102	15	94	10	2	75	21	117	72	3	512



On motion of Mr. Zabriskie, the Curator's Report was received and placed on file.

Owing to the absence of the Curator of Archaeology there was no Report.

#### HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. William R. Weeks, was then read.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

*Gentlemen,* — The past year of the history of the Society, if it but led us to speak of those whom death has removed from our number, could be quickly told and probably would be soon forgotten.

So far as your Historiographer has been informed, only three of the Members have died during the year, Robert E. Livingston, of New York City, and Charles Ayerigg, Jr., of Paterson, New Jersey, who were Resident Members, and Leander Waterbury, of Brooklyn, New York, a Life Member.

Mr. WATERBURY became a member May 17, 1881, but has not been a frequent attendant upon our meetings, his interest being rather more in the direction of outdoor sports than in the quieter pursuits of numismatics and archæology. He is said to have been "one of the best amateur oarsmen in this country," and "to the constant training necessary to keep in condition, is attributed the trouble which resulted in his death." He died in April, 1889, aged 47 years.

Mr. LIVINGSTON became a member June 28, 1882, but took very little interest in the Society or its meetings. His death which occurred January 20, 1889, was but recently made known to the Society, in a letter from his son, Edward de P. Livingston.

Of Mr. AYERIGG, no information could be obtained, except his election to membership, August 4, 1887, and his death some time last spring.

None of these members furnished to the Society any biographical sketch, from which facts of interest might have been obtained.

The importance and value of such sketches needs no further comment.

[Here followed a sketch of the history of the Society, which was ordered to be printed separately, and which is therefore omitted from this portion of the Report.] The Report closed as follows: —

Much has occurred within the past year that is of interest to the Society, and the year bids fair to be remembered as a turning point in its history; as a step forward in the direction of growth and progress.

More interest in archæology has been taken by the members than formerly, and the papers on that subject, as well as upon numismatics, contributed by members and their friends, and the exhibits offered, have added interest to our meetings and made them more instructive.

The Society has changed its quarters, and is now comfortably located; its library is attractive, useful, and valuable, and is probably the largest and finest of its kind in the country; its cabinets are filled to overflowing with a large and valuable collection of coins and medals; and its rooms, which are open every Thursday night, are bright and cheerful.

There is every reason for the hope that the members may be stimulated and incited to renewed activity, and that this year may be the beginning of an era of prosperity and usefulness exceeding in its good results all that is past in the history of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

On motion of Mr. Meyer, the Historiographer's Report was accepted with thanks.

Mr. Gregory moved that that portion of the Report containing the History of the Society be printed separately, if considered advisable by the Executive Committee.

The election of officers being in order, Messrs. Groh and Scott were appointed tellers.

On motion of Mr. Weeks, the Secretary was authorized to cast one ballot for DANIEL PARISH, JR., for President, which was done.

The following gentlemen were also duly elected: ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, DAVID L. WALTER, and JAMES OLIVER, as *Vice-Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator of Archaeology*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

The President appointed as members of the Room Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. David L. Walter, Lyman H. Low, and Charles H. Wright.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Secretary.*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OF NEW YORK  
AT THE  
Thirty-third Annual Meeting, Monday, March 16th, 1891.



# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1891.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

DAVID L. WALTER, LL.B.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

## **Librarian.**

LYMAN HAYNES LOW.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

EDWARD GROH.

## **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.



THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, 101 East 20th Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 16, 1891, at eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 19, 1891, were read by the Secretary, and on motion approved, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It is our pleasing duty to report on the progress of the Society during the past year. We have kept right on, in the even tenor of our way, holding our regular meetings, which have been well attended. In addition to the usual business transactions, these meetings have been rendered additionally attractive by the reading of interesting papers and the exhibition of many extremely rare and beautiful coins and medals.

Our rooms are cheerful and commodious, and the keeping of them open every Thursday evening during the year, has afforded the members a good opportunity to consult our Library and converse on matters of numismatic interest. It is hoped that this measure will result in better acquaintance among the members, and enable them to co-operate more generally in promoting the objects and aims of our Society.

We have added a few new members during the past year; but we ought to have many more, for our ranks are being constantly diminished both by death and resignation. It is to be hoped that some measures will soon be adopted which will tend to increase our membership, for this is a vital point, and we are dependent on it to keep the Society on a firm basis and ensure its permanency.

The various officers will present their Annual Reports. The Treasurer will show that we are in good financial condition, and the Librarian, that we have received many valuable additions during the past year.

The Curator of Numismatics has labored long and faithfully to place in the cabinets and prepare a detailed list of the varied and valuable donations which have been, from time to time, received from our generous President, Daniel Parish, Jr. ; we have also been well remembered from other sources.

Our Historiographer has prepared obituary notices of our late Vice-President, James Oliver, and of others who have passed away during the year.

The propositions for Life Membership of John S. Kennedy, and for Resident Membership of Rev. Arthur Brooks and Professor Sigmond Oettinger have been received and approved.

We recommend that the resignation of F. Hopkinson Smith be accepted ; and also call attention to the fact that Alfred J. Manning has become a Life Member.

Our rolls now consist of nineteen Honorary, eighty-one Corresponding, and one hundred and forty Resident Members, of whom sixty-six are Life Members. The total number of Members is now two hundred and forty.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
CHARLES PRYER,  
LYMAN H. LOW,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
EDWARD GROH,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Dr. Wiener, it was voted that the Executive Committee's Report be accepted and the recommendations approved.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Charles Pryer, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

#### RECEIPTS.

From Initiation fees and dues, .	\$313 40
“ Interest, . . . . .	190 00
“ Donations . . . . .	235 00
“ Certificates and Medals, .	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$742 40

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Fuel, etc. . . . .	\$660 00
“ Bills paid as per vouchers submitted, . . . . .	55 27
“ Sundry Items, . . . . .	3 01
Balance in Treasury, .	24 12
	<hr/>
	\$742 40



**PERMANENT FUND.**

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1891 . . . . .	1 76	
	<hr/>	51 76

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks . . . . .	\$57 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1891, . . . . .	16 81	
	<hr/>	73 81

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, with interest to Jan. 1, 1891, . . . . .	\$76 04	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	153 65	
	<hr/>	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds from last Report invested as follows : —

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., . . . . .	\$1,000 00	
Three \$500 6% Bonds, Watkins Land Mortgage Co., . . . . .	1,500 00	
Cash in Bank awaiting investment, . . . . .	365 00	
	<hr/>	2,865 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R., . . . . .	1,000 00	
	<hr/>	
Total amount Permanent funds, . . . . .		\$4,220 26

On motion of Mr. Gregory, it was voted that the Treasurer's report be received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Lyman H. Low, then presented the following Annual Report : —

## DONORS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Francisco P. Morino,	1	Isaac F. Wood,	3
University of Pennsylvania,	1	Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.,	3
Daniel Parish, Jr.,	9	H. Carrington Bolton,	2
Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D. C.,	2	Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.	1
F. J. Joseph,	4	Civil Service Reform Association,	1
American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.,	5	University of New York,	1
Scott Stamp & Coin Co. (Limited),	1	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,	1
S. R. Kohler,	1	Unknown,	2
Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,	1	Comptroller of the Currency,	1
Stephen D. Peet,	4	Gates P. Thruston,	1
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.,	7	Los Angeles Public Library, Cal.,	1
J. Watts de Peyster,	2	Oneida Historical Society, N. Y.,	1
Sons of the Revolution,	1	Other acquisitions : —	
Stewart Culin,	2	From Publishers,	44
Charles H. Wright,	2	Exchange,	1
Lyman H. Low,	2	Subscriptions,	2
Centennial Committee, N. Y.,	1		—
Director of the Mint,	2		114
Frank W. Doughty,	1		

## Classified as follows : —

Unbound volumes,	21	Bulletins,	8
Bound volumes,	14	Periodicals,	16
Coin Catalogues,	8	Reports,	13
Coin Catalogues, Auction,	8	Pamphlets,	13
Book Catalogues,	8		—
Autograph Catalogues,	5		114

Our Library now consists of 1,013 volumes and 2,966 pamphlets, catalogues, etc., total of 3,979.

LYMAN HAYNES LOW, *Librarian*.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the report was received and placed on file.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Curator of Numismatics reported donations as follows : —

I have the pleasure of reporting the following donations received since last meeting : from D. Wiener, 6 coins in silver, 10 coins in copper, 1 coin in billon ; R. A. Brock, 1 medal in white metal ; George W. Rode, 1 medal in white metal ; A. C. Zabriskie, 1 medal in bronze ; Major David T. Wright, 1 medal in white metal.

On motion of Mr. Levick, the Society adopted a special vote of thanks to be extended to the several donors above mentioned.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1891.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

The Society's collection has been largely increased during the past year, notably in the series of United States Store Cards and tokens, and we now possess some of the rarest known to collectors. The donors and number of pieces presented to your cabinets, are as follows:—

From DANIEL PARISH, JR.

702 coins and tokens, in various metals.  
3 medals.

“ A. C. ZABRISKIE.

1 medal in silver,  
1 medal in bronze.

“ Hon. E. O. LEECH.

1 medal in bronze.

“ E. M. L. EHLERS.

1 medal in bronze.

“ GEO. W. RODE.

3 medals in tin.

“ Dr. WIENER.

17 coins in various metals.

From LYMAN H. LOW.

1 medal in bronze.

“ C. F. ALIESKY.

2 medals in tin.

“ R. A. BROCK.

1 medal in tin.

“ CHARLES GREGORY.

15 medals in tin,

4 medals in brass.

“ ISAAC F. WOOD.

1 campaign badge.

“ Major DAVID T. WRIGHT.

1 medal in white metal.

Total, 754 pieces.

Our cabinets now contain a grand total of about 7,888 pieces.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Betts, the Curator's Report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

There has been no accession to the archaeological collection this past year.

EDWARD GROH, *Curator of Archaeology.*

#### HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Historiographer, Mr. William R. Weeks, was then read.

The year that has passed since our last Annual Meeting leaves us but the memory of one whose genial face and active interest in the work of the Society were ever present with us, and there now remains on our list of Resident Members, only one of the Founders of our Society. JAMES OLIVER was one of those who signed the original invitation, March 8, 1858, to organize such a Society, and at the first election of officers, April 13, 1858, he was chosen Recording Secretary, which office he retained

until March, 1869, although soon after the outbreak of the civil war meetings were suspended. Mr. Oliver was present at the meeting held for the purpose of reorganization, February 5, 1864. He became one of the Vice-Presidents March 15, 1887; he died November 28, 1890, at his home in this city. He was especially interested in English War Medals, of which his cabinet has been said to have been one of the most complete.

FERDINAND I. ILSLEY, who died March 28, 1890, was the first Jerseyman to join our Society. He was elected a Resident Member May 10, 1866. He was one of the founders of the Essex County Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, which was organized March 29, 1869, at Newark, N. J. His fine collection of American coins was sold many years ago, but he retained his interest in numismatics until his death, never failing to follow up any trace of a rare or fine specimen, and thereby often enriching the collections of his friends. He did so, as he often said, "Because he couldn't help it." With the instinct of a collector, he would rather lose his meals or his sleep, than to lose sight of a clue to some "find," even though he could not afford to retain it for himself. Although he was not a Member at the time of his death, he was well known to some of our Members, and his memory should be cherished as that of one who was true until death to the pursuit of numismatics.

THOMAS WARNER, who died October 16, 1890, became a Two-years' Corresponding Member, November 20, 1877, and was elected a permanent Corresponding Member November 18, 1879. His collection of coins was sold by Bangs & Co., New York, in June, 1884, and his specialty was that of Communion tokens, on which subject he published a monograph. He was a public-spirited man, and accumulated a fortune in his business, which he lost in 1885, and the last few years of his life were spent at manly efforts to redeem his fortunes. Some years ago he erected a hotel and opera-house at Cohocton. His own house and grounds were an ornament to the place, and he was interested in all local improvements. Of the best of habits, sympathetic, generous and genial, he was a man whose acquaintance was sought and friendship valued. With a love for books, art and music, he found time in the midst of business to gratify tastes out of and above the ordinary routine of life.

DR. HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN, who died at Naples, December 26, 1890, was elected an Honorary Member of our Society March 28, 1883. He was known the world over as the "Discoverer of Troy," and although it is by no means certain that he had a right to the title, it is universally admitted that the great work which he performed as an explorer of ancient cities has placed archaeologists under great obligations to him. His father was a clergyman, fond of archaeological studies, and the son was an apt student. While a mere lad he became imbued with the idea that the remnants of the great walls of ancient Troy must still be standing, and he determined that at some time he would dig for those walls, and all his studies tended in that direction. He was compelled to go to work at an early age; but, as he afterwards said, "I never went on my errands, even in the rain, without having a book in my hand, and learning something by heart." He became a successful merchant, and the time came when he could retire from business and devote himself to putting into actual being the dream of his life — the discovery of Troy. He commenced his explorations in 1868, and in 1874 he published a volume entitled, "Troy and Its Remains." In 1877 he published a book describing his excavations at Mycenæ. His claims provoked discussion, and the weight of opinion among archaeologists was adverse to him; but his subsequent re-

searches have done much to establish the correctness of his views. He made his home the last few years of his life at Athens, where he lived in a marble palace, erected, to please his family, at an enormous expense. He was a man of resolute purpose and great executive ability. Although a German by birth and parentage, his will was written in modern Greek, and in it he provides for a mausoleum at Athens. Archaeologists owe a debt of gratitude to his memory. May his example have many followers.

JAMES POLLOCK, Honorary Member, to whom we are indebted for the motto on our national coinage, "In God We Trust," died at Lock Haven, Penn., in April, 1890. He was Director of the Mint under President Lincoln, and again under President Grant.

During the past year, as in many that have preceded it, our Society's Library and collections have been greatly enriched by the generous donations of our President, Daniel Parish, Jr., and while others have dealt generously with the Society, none have added so largely and bestowed so liberally as he. In appreciation of this, an appropriately inscribed Medal in gold, the obverse of which displayed his bust in profile, was presented to him by his friends, the members of the Society. Long may he remain with us to appreciate the great esteem in which he is held by those who have learned to value well his friendship.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Historiographer.*

On motion of Mr. Myer the Report of the Historiographer was received and placed on file.

#### PRESENTATION TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Charles Gregory said he took great pleasure in presenting to the Society on behalf of Mr. James B. Wilson, Jr., and four other donors, the large electrotype plaque from the original design for the "Parish Medal," and the cancelled dies of the Medal, the work of Lea Ahlborn of the Swedish Mint.

Mr. Valentine moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Wilson and the other gentlemen, for their generous donation. Carried unanimously.

The Secretary read a letter from Robert Raynor, of London, England, requesting a copy of the Annual Proceedings of 1887, he being particularly interested in "British War Medals." The same was duly sent, and he has replied expressing his thanks to the Society.

#### RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY VICE-PRESIDENT ZABRISKIE.

Mr. Andrew G. Zabriskie spoke regarding the object and aims of the Society, and of its now very valuable collection of books and coins, and said

that he felt that the Society should have a permanent home of its own in some suitable location, and presented the following Resolution: —

*Resolved*, That a committee of five, with power to add to their number, be appointed by the chair at some future time, or within thirty days from passage of this Resolution, for the purpose of taking into consideration the purchase of premises for use and occupancy of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, and with authority to solicit subscriptions for such purpose.

Mr. Zabriskie also said that he would head the subscription list with \$5,000. The resolution was ably seconded by Messrs. Weeks and Betts and carried.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Annual Election being next in order, the Chair appointed Messrs. Belden and Valentine as Tellers.

The following gentlemen were reported as duly elected: —

DANIEL PARISH, Jr., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, and DAVID L. WALTER, *Vice Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; LYMAN H. LOW, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; EDWARD GROH, *Curator of Archaeology*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

The Chair appointed as members of the Room Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. Belden, Wright and Valentine; also the Auditing Committee, to consist of Messrs. Poillon and Drowne.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Secretary.*



PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



OF NEW YORK  
AT THE  
Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, Monday, March 21st, 1892.





# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1892.

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## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

## **Librarian.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

HERBERT VALENTINE.

## **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.



THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, 101 East 20th Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 21, 1892, at half-past eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the proceedings of the Regular Meeting, January 18, 1892, and Special Meeting, February 23, 1892, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

The past year has been one in which we can take pleasure in pointing to some progress made by the Society. In a short time we shall be able to place ourselves before the public in a more enviable shape—in an attractive edifice which is in a desirable and accessible location, namely, in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, at 17 West 43d Street. Here we hope to have a resting place in some degree permanent, and where we can feel secure; for the building is well guarded, strictly fireproof, and in every respect all that could be desired.

Within the past year a committee has been appointed to raise a Building Fund for the Society, with a view to owning a home of our own. This started off auspiciously with two liberal subscriptions of \$5,000 each, and although the amount thus far raised is too small to accomplish the object in view, yet we have shown to our members and friends at large that the Society is an active institution, worthy of consideration, and one that has great aspirations. This project is still under consideration, and it is

hoped at some future time to take it up on a new basis and carry it to a more successful issue.

A committee has been appointed to have the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society represented at the Columbian Exhibition, Chicago, by an exhibition of coins and medals — the question whether such exhibit should be confined to the property of the Society, or whether a loan collection should be formed, is left to the consideration of the committee. This measure, if actively taken up, will place our Society prominently before the public, and do much to awaken a lively interest in the study of numismatics.

Within the year there have been some changes in our Executive Committee, Mr. Herbert Valentine having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Edward Groh as Curator of Archaeology; and Mr. Bauman L. Belden as Librarian, for the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Lyman H. Low.

The thanks of the Society are due to our Room Committee who have been both energetic and successful. During the past year they have not only had the rooms open every Thursday evening, but they have held meetings at which interesting papers have been read, and which have tended to promote the objects and aims of the Society, It is to be hoped that they will continue in their useful sphere.

The officers of the Society will present their Annual Reports.

Our Library and cabinets have been considerably augmented during the year, and we are particularly indebted to the generosity of our President, Daniel Parish, Jr., for many valuable additions.

Our Historiographer calls to mind the names of members of the Society who have passed away during the year; and, although the number seems much larger than usual, yet it is due to the fact that we have through our Building Fund Committee, become better posted as to our Corresponding Members.

Acceptance of election has been received from Corresponding Member Dr. Anton Blomberg, of Stockholm, Sweden.

The propositions for a two-years' Corresponding Membership of Dr. George F. Heath, of Monroe, Mich., and Dr. J. Bouldin Breeding, of San Antonio, Texas, have been received and approved.

Attention is called to the decease of Corresponding Member Hon. John J. Knox.

Our rolls now consist of nineteen Honorary, seventy-six Corresponding, and one hundred and thirty-three Resident Members; total, two hundred and twenty-six.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
DAVID L. WALTER,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
CHARLES PRYER,  
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
HERBERT VALENTINE,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Betts, the Executive Committee's Report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The Columbian Exhibit Committee, Messrs. Charles H. Wright, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and Daniel Parish, Jr., reported progress — stating also that they had an arrangement under consideration which they would bring before the Society at an early date.

The Report of the Publication Committee was next in order.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen: —*

This committee was appointed at the last Regular Meeting, January 18th, to undertake the publication of the Proceedings of the Society, and we would report progress, as follows: —

We have collected and arranged the proceedings and papers from the time of the last publication, 1887, up to date, and as soon as the Secretary can supply the proceedings of this meeting, the pamphlet will be ready for the printer.

On the supposition that this will make a pamphlet of about 150 pages, we have received two estimates of the cost of printing an edition of 500 copies, one of \$350, the other, \$370; we shall have one or more estimates in addition to these before giving out the contract. We calculate that with any additional expense the committee may be put to, the cost will be about \$400, and the work that now lies before the committee is the raising of that sum. Knowing the generosity of the members, and the interest they take in anything that will tend to the advantage of the Society, we feel no doubt that the raising of the necessary funds will be easily accomplished.

Several years ago a subscription for the purpose of printing the Proceedings was started, and \$50 were paid in, and put in the hands of the Room Committee. This amount, with \$15 accrued interest, can be placed at the disposal of this committee, so we have the pleasure of announcing that a very good start has already been made, and now it rests with you whether this Society shall be abreast of other associations of a similar character by publishing these Proceedings, or shall have to acknowledge to other Societies wishing to exchange publications, or to prospective members, that its latest publication is over five years old.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
CHAS. H. WRIGHT,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the Publication Committee's Report was received.

## ROOM COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

Since the last Annual Meeting, seven Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings have been held at the Society's Rooms, at six of which papers were read, and at the seventh an exhibition of medals (of which a catalogue was printed) and books belonging to the Society, was held.

The Society also met once at the house of Mr. Zabriskie, when an interesting paper was read by him on Medallion Memorials of Abraham Lincoln, beautifully illustrated with stereopticon views.

In addition to this the rooms have been opened, for the convenience of members, every Thursday evening of the year, except on Thanksgiving Day, when the day following was substituted.

While these meetings have, in the main, been fairly well attended, there is room for great improvement, and we would like to call the attention of the members to the fact that when any member or friend of the Society spends the time and trouble necessary to prepare a paper for our instruction or entertainment, he should, at least, be entitled to the compliment of a good audience.

And now, as we shall shortly be in a new and more desirable location, we hope that the members will "turn over a new leaf," and come in larger numbers than ever before, and we, on our part, will do every thing we can to make the meetings interesting.

We will say in conclusion, that we shall be glad to receive any suggestions regarding these meetings, and we will be most happy to hear from any who are willing to read papers and thus share their knowledge and experience with their fellow members.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
HERBERT VALENTINE,  
CHAS. H. WRIGHT,  
*Room Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Groh the report was received.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Charles Pryer, the Treasurer, then presented his Annual Report.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand per last Report,	\$24 12
From Initiation fees and dues,	295 00
" Interest on securities,	190 00
" Donations.	185 00
" Loan from Treasurer,	39 81
	<hr/>
	\$733 93

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent, Fuel, etc.	\$660 00
" Bills paid as per vouchers,	50 33
" Room Committee's expenses,	23 60
	<hr/>
	\$733 93

**PERMANENT FUND.**

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, . . . . .	\$51 76	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1892, . . . . .	1 81	
	<hr/>	53 57

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, . . . . .	\$73 81	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1892, . . . . .	2 58	
	<hr/>	76 39

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, with interest to Jan. 1, 1892, . . . . .	\$78 70	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	150 99	
	<hr/>	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows : —

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., . . . . .	\$1,000 00	
Three \$500 6% Bonds, Watkins Land Mortgage Co., . . . . .	1,500 00	
Cash uninvested from last Report (in Bank), . . . . .	365 00	
Cash from three Life Membership Fees, . . . . .	150 00	
	<hr/>	3,015 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R., . . . . .	1,000 00	
Total amount Permanent funds, . . . . .	<hr/>	\$4,374 65

On motion of Mr. Cruikshank, the Treasurer's Report was received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gregory and Drowne, duly appointed by the President.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen : —*

It gives me great pleasure to report that, during the past year, some valuable additions have been made to the Library, and, while the Society is to be congratulated upon the well filled appearance of its shelves, it is just as well to bear in mind that there is always room for more.

One of the principal needs of the Library, at the present time, is money to be used in binding ; several volumes of the American Journal of Numismatics and the Numismatic Chronicle, are unbound, as are a number of valuable books and many pamphlets, all of which should be bound, not only on account of the convenience in using, but also for the better preservation of the books themselves.

We expect soon to occupy our new rooms, and as soon as the Library is moved, I intend to adopt an new and systematic arrangement of the books, which will, I hope, render the Library more convenient than formerly.

During the year we have received 75 bound volumes, 104 unbound volumes, periodicals, and other pamphlets, 6 bound and 12 unbound reports, 30 catalogues, and 2 plates of coins, making a total of 229 ; from the following sources :—

NAMES OF DONORS.

John M. Berry . . . . .	1	Max Ohnefalsch Richter . . . . .	1
Rev. Albert C. Bunn, M. D. . . . .	1	Charles Steigerwalt . . . . .	4
Dr. J. B. Breeding . . . . .	1	Sig. Cav. Giulio Sambon . . . . .	1
Dr. Anton Blomberg . . . . .	33	Robert Shiells . . . . .	1
Bauman L. Belden . . . . .	2	Alfred Trumble . . . . .	1
Clarence W. Bowen . . . . .	1	Mrs. Isaac F. Wood . . . . .	2
Joseph W. Baer & Co. . . . .	5	E. J. Wendell . . . . .	1
E. J. Barron . . . . .	1	American Historical Association . . . . .	1
Stewart Culin . . . . .	1	Buffalo Historical Society . . . . .	1
E. Charavay . . . . .	1	Commissioner of Education . . . . .	4
Bartolomeo Calore . . . . .	1	Comptroller of the Currency . . . . .	1
A. S. Clark . . . . .	1	Director of the Mint . . . . .	1
Gen. Charles W. Darling . . . . .	1	Essex Institute . . . . .	6
Frank W. Doughty . . . . .	1	Museo de la Plata . . . . .	2
Hiram E. Deats . . . . .	6	Museum of Natural History . . . . .	1
H. Russell Drowne . . . . .	23	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia . . . . .	1
George Ehret . . . . .	1	Nebraska State Historical Society . . . . .	2
Ed. Frossard . . . . .	1	National Museum, Rio Janeiro . . . . .	1
Thomas Forster . . . . .	4	New York Free Circulating Library . . . . .	1
Charles Gregory . . . . .	1	National Civil Service Reform League . . . . .	1
Robert Gunn . . . . .	1	New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital . . . . .	3
Francis P. Harper . . . . .	1	Smithsonian Institution . . . . .	5
Karl W. Hiersemann . . . . .	3	Secretary of Agriculture . . . . .	1
Rev. Horace Edward Hayden . . . . .	1	Superintendent of the Mint . . . . .	1
Dr. George F. Heath . . . . .	1	University of Nebraska . . . . .	1
Otto Helburg . . . . .	1	University of California . . . . .	1
S. R. Koehler . . . . .	3	U. S. National Museum . . . . .	1
Lyman H. Low . . . . .	5	Wyoming Historical and Geographical Soc., Exchange . . . . .	5
R. W. McLachlan . . . . .	2	Subscription . . . . .	8
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	56		
Stephen D. Peet . . . . .	6		
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster . . . . .	1		

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian.*

On Mr. Hyatt's motion the Report was received and placed on file.

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## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :—*

In presenting to you for approval this annual report, I will say but little concerning the donations received during the past year, other than the reading of the list following, suitable action having been taken at the meetings where the pieces were on exhibition.

	COINS, TOKENS, ETC.		MEDALS.		Total.
	Silver.	Copper, etc.	Silver.	Copper, Tin, etc.	
Daniel Parish, Jr. . . . .	38	111	3	56	208
S. Oettinger . . . . .	1	2		2	5
D. F. Wright . . . . .				1	1
Conrad Schott . . . . .				1	1
Bauman L. Belden . . . . .	1	38	1	4	44
I. F. Wood . . . . .		1			1
L. Zoellner . . . . .				1	1
E. M. L. Ehlers . . . . .				1	1
Exchange for Old Trays . . . . .	3	1			4
Edward Groh . . . . .		1			1
G. W. Rode . . . . .		4		1	5
H. Russell Drowne . . . . .		1		1	2
C. J. Shoppee . . . . .				1	1
J. E. Witham . . . . .				1	1
Isaac Meyer . . . . .				2	2
William Poillon . . . . .				6	6
G. F. Kunz . . . . .				1	1
Total . . . . .	43	159	4	79	285

I. F. Wood, 1 Certificate of Stock.

Mrs J. K. Curtis, 8 Old Dies.

According to the list of donors and their contributions above appended, you will perceive that two hundred and eighty-five pieces were added during the year, of which number forty-seven are in silver.

CHAS. H. WRIGHT,  
*Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Frossard, the Curator's Report was adopted.

## REPORT OF CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society :—*

As Curator of Archaeology, I beg to present my annual report, as follows :—

It is greatly to be regretted that the archaeological department of this Society has been so little cultivated. Although in its certificate of incorporation one of the objects of the Society is stated to be "the collection, examination, and elucidation of the antiquities of this and other countries," it was not until 1884 that the office which

I now hold was created, and its duties separated from those of the Curator of Numismatics. Strangely enough, the members of this Society seem almost exclusively devoted to coins. Yet it is an undoubted fact that popular interest in archaeology is more widely diffused than it is in the study of numismatics. In regard to our collection of archaeological objects it is hardly necessary to speak, because, besides a few flint implements and pieces of pottery, there is little worth mentioning. While our cabinets, during the past five years, have received valuable donations of coins, and many interesting books have been added to the Library, the archaeological property of the Society has remained, and is to-day, practically in the same condition in which it was five years ago. Of course, want of proper accommodation for the display of specimens is largely responsible for this state of things. Let us hope that when we take possession of our new quarters in the N. Y. Academy of Medicine building, there will be a change for the better. I recommend that the papers to be read before the Society shall more frequently be of an archaeological character, and that more attention be paid by members to the placing in our Library of the principal works on archaeology.

HERBERT VALENTINE,

*Curator of Archaeology.*

NEW YORK, March 21, 1892.

On motion of Prof. Oettinger, the Report was received, and ordered to be placed on file.

#### HISTORIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

Mr. William R. Weeks, Historiographer, then presented the following report :

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

*Gentlemen,*—During the past year the project of establishing the Society in a permanent home of its own, which was broached at the last Annual Meeting, was brought to the attention of the entire membership by the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund of \$50,000 for that purpose, but unfortunately without much success. We have just secured new and commodious rooms at 17 West 43d Street, in the building of the New York Academy of Medicine, where we will probably hold our next Regular Meeting.

Although in this Report there are many names mentioned, only one of the Resident Members of the Society has died since the Annual Meeting, March 16, 1891. Those deceased are as follows :—

OLIVER P. HATFIELD, who became a Resident Member April 17, 1885, died at his residence in this city, April 17, 1891. He was born at Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1819, of which place his ancestors were among the first settlers. He was one of the well known architects of this city, and was for years the Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, New York Chapter.

One of the former Resident Members of this Society, Captain WILSON DEFENDORF, who was elected April 11, 1867, but had long since ceased to be a member, died June 2, 1891, at his home at Nyack, N. Y., in the 73d year of his age. In the early part of the war he became captain of a company of heavy artillery.

FREDERICK W. CHRISTERN was elected a Resident Member of the Society June 28, 1882, and resigned June 6, 1889. He died at his home in this city April 24, 1891. He was born in Germany in 1816, and came to America in 1850. He opened a book store in Philadelphia, but soon removed to New York, where he continued the same business until his death. He was interested in archaeology rather than numismatics.

BENSON J. LOSSING, LL D., the oldest Honorary Member of the Society, elected June 17, 1858, died June 3, 1891, at his home in Chestnut Ridge, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at the age of 78 years. He first learned the trade of watch-making, and afterward that of wood engraving. In 1838, the Family Magazine, the first illustrated magazine in the country was started, and Mr. Lossing was its editor and art director. He afterward became well known as a historical writer. The work which made him famous was "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," published in thirty numbers, 1850-52.

JEREMIAH COLBURN, an Honorary Member of the Society since Dec. 23, 1867, died Dec. 30, 1891. He was born at Boston Jan. 12, 1815. After receiving a public school education, he became a clerk in a hat store in Boston, and remained in that business until 1852, when he became a Custom House appraiser. In 1860 he retired from active life, and spent the rest of his time in literary and antiquarian pursuits. He began collecting coins when a mere boy, and afterwards became interested in minerals, shells, books, autographs, etc. His collection of medals and coins, most of which he disposed of some years ago, contained many choice and rare specimens of American coinage, and he had many valuable books and pamphlets relating to American history. He was the originator and one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society, formed in 1860, and held the offices of Vice-President from 1860 to 1865, and President from 1865 until his death. He became one of the editors of the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1870, and continued as the business manager and one of the editorial committee till April, 1891. He was one of the founders of the Boston Antiquarian Club, formed in 1879 to promote the study of the history of Boston, and he was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society from 1857 until his death, and of various Historical and other Literary Societies.

BYRON REED, of Omaha, Nebraska, who became a permanent Corresponding Member May 18, 1886, died June 6, 1891, at his late residence. He was born March 12, 1829, at Darien, N. Y. In 1856 he settled at Omaha, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he accumulated a large fortune. He had a fine library of rare books and a choice collection of coins. He gave to the city of Omaha the land on which to erect a building for a free public library, art gallery and museum, and he also gave to the city his entire library and collection of coins.

WILLIAM ELLIOT WOODWARD, who was elected a permanent Corresponding Member Oct. 10, 1867, died at his residence in Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 5, 1892. He was born at Oxford, Maine, Nov. 25, 1825. In 1848 he opened a drug store at Roxbury, which business he retained until his death. Early in life he became interested in historical pursuits, and in the collection of coins and archaeological relics, and he soon became widely known as an expert in such matters. He published several reprints of early tracts, pamphlets, and books on witchcraft. His large and valuable library of Americana was sold at New York in April, 1869. In June, 1860, he consigned some coins to Leonard & Co., Boston, the catalogue of which was the first issued by Mr.

Woodward. Other sales followed, at the same place, in July and October, 1860, and January, 1861. These sales having proved unsatisfactory, Mr. Woodward did not issue another catalogue until November, 1862, when he sold the collection of Rev. J. M. Finotti at the auction room of Bangs, Merwin & Co., in New York. At the request of some collectors, he held two sales at Providence, R. I., in December, 1863, and March, 1864. His subsequent sales of coins, books, and archaeological relics were held either at Boston or New York, the latter having the preference, the number of these sales being upwards of one hundred. His judgment as to the genuineness and value of coins was remarkably good in spite of his suffering, in the later years of his life, from a malady which affected his eyes. At one time he was largely interested in Roxbury real estate, and he served for two years as a member of the Common Council of Boston. He was a member of the Boston Numismatic Society. Brusque and often satirical, he never was revengeful, for he had a kindly heart and a genial spirit, and to the poor he was more than a friend.

Hon. JOHN JAY KNOX, LL.D., who became a permanent Corresponding Member Nov. 18, 1879, died Feb. 9, 1892, at his residence in this city. He was born at Knoxboro, N. Y., March 19, 1828, and graduated at Hamilton College in 1849. He became a clerk, and afterwards teller, in the Bank of Vernon, of which his father, Gen. John J. Knox, was president. After serving as teller in a bank at Syracuse, and then cashier of a bank at Binghamton, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and opened a banking house. His advocacy of the national banking system led to his obtaining a clerkship in the U. S. Treasury at Washington. After the close of the war (Oct. 10, 1867) he became Deputy Comptroller, and April 24, 1872, he succeeded to the position of Comptroller of the Treasury. In 1884 he was elected President of the National Bank of the Republic in this city. He published "A Monograph of U. S. Notes," or a history of the United States issues of paper money, and also prepared the draft of the Act of Congress now known as the Coinage Act of 1873. He was untiring in his efforts, by addresses and magazine articles, to create public opinion in favor of honest money.

The attention of the Historiographer has been called to the death of the following persons, but no other information is available than that here given.

ROBERT COULTON DAVIS, Ph. G., of Philadelphia, became a permanent Corresponding Member Feb. 13, 1868, and died Aug. 25, 1888. An obituary notice appeared in the October number, 1888, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

MICHAEL MOORE became a permanent Corresponding Member Nov. 14, 1867, and died May 28, 1888. His obituary appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for July, 1888.

At this late date any further reference to these gentlemen seems inadvisable. If, however, it is the wish of the Society that the Historiographer should make a more extended mention of them, it can be done hereafter.

Of the following permanent Corresponding Members, CHARLES E. BARNARD and THOMAS CLENEAY, elected Feb. 13, 1868, EBEN RICHARDS, Jr., elected Feb. 27, 1868, and GEORGE L. PHILLIPS, elected March 26, 1868; and of ALEXANDER MCL. AGNEW, elected a Resident Member Jan. 18, 1881, no information is at hand, not even the date of their death. None of them had furnished to the Society any information of themselves, and no mention of them has been made by the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

The Historiographer is deeply indebted to Vice-President Poillon for valuable assistance, in the shape of newspaper clippings relating to Messrs. Hatfield, Defendorf, Christern, Lossing, Colburn, Reed, Woodward, and Knox, sent immediately after the death of each of them. The Historiographer is also indebted to President Parish for clippings relating to Mr. Woodward. Such assistance is very helpful, for no one person can otherwise obtain all the newspaper clippings, in these days of a multitude of such publications.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1892.

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the Historiographer's Report was received and placed on file, for preservation in the archives of the Society.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election being next in order, the President appointed Messrs. Gregory and Groh as tellers.

After ballot had been cast the tellers reported the result, as follows : —

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, JOHN M. DODD, JR., *Vice-Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Curator of Archaeology*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

The President appointed as members of the Room Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. Belden, Valentine and Wright.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Secretary.*





HISTORY  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

*(Formerly known as the American Numismatic Society),*

WITH LISTS OF FOUNDERS, INCORPORATORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,

BY

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

Historiographer of the Society.



NEW YORK:

1892.





## PREFACE.

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THE office of Historiographer of The American Numismatic and Archæological Society was created in March, 1884, and the undersigned was called upon to fill it. After serving one year, he declined a re-election, owing to other engagements, but was re-elected in March, 1889.

The annual reports of the Historiographer have been mortuary or necrological records only, being biographical rather than historical.

The undersigned was induced to prepare a historical sketch of the Society, which formed part of his report in March, 1890.

This sketch has been revised and corrected, and is now offered for publication.

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Historiographer.*

NEW YORK, March 21, 1892.





## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, located in the City of New York, is (with one exception) the oldest society of the kind in America. A careful examination of the relative claims of priority, on the part of this society and the one at Philadelphia, seems to give the latter the precedence. It is said that the formation of such a society was first suggested in New York City, if indeed it was not the first place in this country in which a numismatic society was organized.<sup>1</sup>

The copies of its constitution and by-laws printed in 1864, 1865, 1878 and 1884 state that the Society was founded in 1857, which, if true, would make it the first society of the kind organized in America. No such claim was made in the constitutions printed in April and September, 1858. That it may claim to have been the second, there can be no dispute; and that March 8, 1858, was the probable date of its inception, there is written proof at hand. A brief mention of other similar societies will be of interest.

### OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, the first (so far as is known) to organize in America, was instituted December 27, 1857, by seven gentlemen of that city who were interested in numismatic research, and the society was formally organized January 1, 1858. Extending its objects, so as to cover a larger field of usefulness, its name was changed March 23, 1865, to The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. In adopting the antiquarian or archaeological feature, its members have since claimed it to be first, but the fact is that the New York society adopted that feature previous to its adoption in Philadelphia. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Philadelphia society, its roll gave the names of seventy resident members.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Augustus B. Sage, in his "Recollections of a Coin Collector," in the February number, 1867, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, claims that the first meeting of the New York Society was held at his house in 1857; but the persons he mentions as present, and the officers elected, do not coincide with the facts as stated in the regular minutes of the meetings of the Society as organized in the spring of 1858.

The following points of difference are noted:

He mentions, as present, Messrs. Fiske and Norton, who did not become members until the meeting held May 11, 1858; and Mr. Mayers, who became a member at the meeting held July 13, 1858; and he fails to mention Messrs. Atkinson, Melber, Vail and Whitmore, who were present at the meeting held April 6, 1858.

The officers he mentions differ from those elected April 13, 1858, as follows:

He does not mention the election of Messrs. Vail and Whitmore as Vice-Presidents.

He speaks of Mr. Norton as Recording Secretary, instead of Mr. Oliver; of Mr. Foskett as Librarian, instead of as Actuary; and of Mr. Groh as Curator, when no such office existed.

These cannot be mere chance differences, arising from defective memory of the events and persons, but are clearly a recollection of a meeting, held at some time in the year 1857, of which the Society has no written minutes, and which may have preceded the organization in December, 1857, of the society at Philadelphia.

There is no proof that any further meetings were held, or that the Society was intended to be merged into the one organized in 1858, except that all its members afterward became members of the later society.

The Boston Numismatic Society was organized March 3, 1860, and incorporated in March, 1870.

A numismatic society was organized in New Haven in 1862, and a copy of its medal was presented to the New York society May 26, 1864.

The Numismatic Society of Montreal was organized December 9, 1862, and is still doing a good work. One of its founders, Adélard J. Boucher, is now its secretary. A medal was issued to commemorate its twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Rhode Island Numismatic Association was organized in 1864, at Providence. Its fifth annual meeting was held January 11, 1869.

The New England Numismatic and Archaeological Society was organized April 6, 1866, at Boston, but was long ago dissolved.

The Essex County Antiquarian and Numismatic Society was organized March 29, 1869, at Newark, New Jersey. One of the founders of the Essex County society was Ferdinand I. Ilesley, of Newark, who was elected a resident member of the New York society May 10, 1866, and was the first Jerseyman to join the Society.<sup>1</sup>

The formation of a numismatic society was contemplated at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1875, but no trace of its organization can be discovered.

The Vermont Numismatic Society was organized in 1876, at Burlington, and held its first annual meeting June 5, 1877.

The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society was organized June 14, 1878, at Pittsburgh, and dissolved December 6, 1889. Its last secretary, George W. Rode, has been a corresponding member of the New York society since 1885.

The Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Baltimore was organized in October, 1880, and a constitution adopted November 12, 1880.

The Chicago Numismatic and Archaeological Society was organized in November, 1880.

#### THE FIRST REGULAR MEETING.

The first regular meeting of the "American Numismatic Society" was held April 6, 1858, at the house of Augustus B. Sage, No. 121 Essex Street, New York, twelve persons being recorded in the original minutes as present. Informal meetings were held at the house of Mr. Sage, on the evenings of March 15, 16, 18, 22 and 29, 1858, the evidence of which was found in a diary kept by Edward Groh.

The following is a copy of a written invitation, received by Theophilus W. Lawrence, to attend the first of these informal meetings:

NEW YORK, March 8th, 1858.

DEAR SIR,

An informal meeting will be held at the house of Aug. B. Sage, 121 Essex St., for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the organization of an Antiquarian Society in this city. You are earnestly requested to be present.

Respectfully,

Meeting, Monday  
Evening, March 15,  
7½ o'clock.

To

T. W. LAWRENCE.

AUG. B. SAGE.  
HENRY O. HART.  
JAS. D. FOSKETT.  
EDWARD GROH.  
JAMES OLIVER.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. English and Dr. Atkinson, two founders of the Society, afterwards became residents of New Jersey, but, during their membership in the Society resided in New York.

Three of those who signed the invitation, Augustus B. Sage, James D. Foskett and James Oliver, are dead ; and Henry O. Hart seems to have lost his interest, for he did not attend any of the regular meetings, so far as the records give any evidence. But the other signer of the invitation, who is still living, continued to agitate the question until it was brought to a successful issue. At the second regular meeting, held April 13, 1858, Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs was elected president, John Cooper Vail and Henry Whitmore vice-presidents, James Oliver recording secretary, Augustus B. Sage corresponding secretary, Theophilus W. Lawrence treasurer, and James D. Foskett actuary.

At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Society, held March 20, 1883, at the New York University Building, the roll showed 100 resident members, 18 honorary members and 61 corresponding members, and that number has since very largely increased.

#### THE CONSTITUTION, APRIL, 1858.

A constitution and by-laws were drafted by Dr. Thomas Dunn English, who continues to this day to "wield the pen of a ready writer," and were adopted at the first regular meeting, and printed copies were distributed at a meeting held May 11, 1858. The name adopted was the "American Numismatic Society."

September 14, 1858, the constitution and by-laws were revised, and the offices of "curator" and "librarian" were substituted for that of "actuary," and some other changes were made. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted, June 30, 1864, to be printed with a title page to contain a copy of a seal, whenever a design for a seal should be adopted. October 27, 1864, the printing committee distributed the copies of the new constitution, but the title page did not contain the seal. In the fall of 1865 a new edition of the constitution was issued, in which was printed a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Society, and the title page contained a copy of the seal and some slight changes in wording. No changes were made in the constitution or by-laws. Printed copies of the constitution and by-laws were also issued in 1878 and 1884, with amendments. At a meeting held January 16, 1877, an engraved plate, for the printing of certificates of membership, and dies for the striking of membership medals, were delivered by the engraver, George H. Lovett.

June 10, 1858, the Society sent a memorial to Congress, protesting against the establishment of a medal department in the U. S. Mint. While the protest was without avail, it showed of what metal the members of the Society were made.

#### THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

Soon after the death of President Lincoln, in May, 1865, the Society determined to issue a medal in his memory. Dies were cut by Mr. Emil Sigel, of New York, and circulars were issued ; but, although a large number of subscribers was obtained, these were not sufficient to pay for the cost of the work. Early in the spring of 1866, after sixteen bronze medals and a few in white-metal had been struck, the dies were broken. New dies were cut by Mr. Sigel, involving considerable expense to the Society and its members, beyond all possibility of return from the sale of the medals. When the first dies were cut, the price of bronze medals was fixed at five dollars, there being no intention that they should be offered for sale in any other metal.

After the second dies were cut, the U. S. Mint estimate, for furnishing the copper and striking the bronze impressions, was four dollars and twenty-five cents each.

On an accounting with Mr. Sigel, it was found that the several sums of money advanced to him by the Society exceeded the amount due him for cutting the dies (one-half the original price being allowed him for the broken dies) by a large sum, and a contract was made with him to strike impressions, from either the old or new dies as the Society might wish, in tin, at a cost of one dollar each, and from the new dies, in bronze, at five dollars each, to be credited upon his indebtedness, the new dies to remain in his possession and to become his property upon his repaying his debt to the Society. By this agreement, the broken dies became the property of the Society. Both sets of dies are now in the possession of the Society. The number of impressions struck from the new dies is uncertain. None were struck in silver; about sixty are supposed to have been issued in bronze, and perhaps half that number in tin. A reduced fac-simile of the medal was made by the Messrs. Wyon, of London, quite a number of which were issued in bronze.

#### EARLY PLACES OF MEETING.

January 6, 1859, the Society met for the first time in a room of its own, having rented, until the first of May following, Room No. 44, at the Bible House, Astor Place, for \$12.50 a month. After the Society gave up its room at the Bible House, meetings were held on May 12 and 18, 1859, at the house of Augustus B. Sage, 24 Division Street, on June 9, 1859, at 839 Broadway, and on June 14 and October 13, 1859, at the room of the American Geographical Society, Clinton Hall. The Cooper Union then offered the Society the free use of a room, and the Society met there October 20, 1859. This was the last meeting held by the Society, until almost the close of the war, when an effort was made to revive it. By invitation of Dr. George H. Perine, a meeting was held February 5, 1864, at his house, 6 East 22d Street, New York. Those present were Edward Groh, James Oliver, Isaac J. Greenwood, Frank H. Norton and M. S. Brown. The original written minutes of this meeting are entitled "Minutes of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 1864." There is no record showing when the name was changed, but it probably was done at this meeting, and it so appears in the constitution printed in that year.

#### THE NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

January 23, 1864, eleven gentlemen met at the house of Robert Hewitt, Jr., 32 West 21st Street, New York, and organized a society to be known as "The New York Numismatic Society." Among the leaders in this enterprise were Frank H. Norton, Joseph N. T. Levick and Robert Hewitt, Jr., of whom the latter two now are life members of "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society," and have been actively identified with it for nearly twenty-five years.

At a meeting of "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society," held February, 1864, in the Society Library, University Place, a committee (appointed at the meeting February 5, to confer with a committee of "The New York Numismatic Society") reported that no arrangement could be effected to unite the two societies. The opposition society had excellent leaders, and it began its existence with a larger number of members, but it soon failed to hold meetings and went to pieces. Its

minutes do not show any meetings held after April 16, 1864. July 31, 1866, "The New York Numismatic Society" was dissolved, and its effects turned over to "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society," by a formal paper signed by eleven persons, who alleged themselves to be a majority of its members, as follows :

DISSOLUTION OF THE  
"NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY."

The undersigned, a majority of the members of the "New York Numismatic Society," deeming it inexpedient to longer continue the existence of that Society as an organization, and desiring as far as possible to aid and benefit the "American Num. & Arch. Society," have passed the following resolutions :—

*Resolved*—That on and after the 31st day of July, 1866, the N. Y. Numismatic Society is and shall be permanently dissolved.

*Resolved*—That the Curator and Treasurer of said Society be instructed to make over to the Am. Num. & Arch. Society all property belonging to said Society now in their possession.

W. C. PRIME.

J. N. T. LEVICK.

R. HEWITT, JR.

WM. ANDERSON.

LORING WATSON.

JNO. F. MCCOY.

WM. H. STROBRIDGE.

C. DE F. BURNS.

JAS. EARLE.

JOHN A. NEXSEN.

JOS. E. GAY.

The above resolutions were approved and the property accepted by "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society," October 25, 1866.

INCORPORATION.

At a meeting of the "American Numismatic Society," held April 12, 1859, a certificate of incorporation was drawn up and signed, but no further steps were taken at that time. The society was incorporated May 16, 1865, under the name "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society." The committee having the matter in charge reported the result June 22, 1865, presenting to the Society its certificate of incorporation and an impression of its seal. A vote of thanks was tendered to George H. Lovett for his gift to the Society of its corporate seal, which was cut by himself. This seal, which was designed by Dr. Anthon, contains a circle of stars, inclosing three oak leaves and four acorns, with the legend, in a scroll above the leaves, "Parva ne pereant," (let not small things perish,) and the name of the Society, "Soci. Ameri. Numis. et Archaeol.," below the leaves.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE "JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS."

At a meeting held March 8, 1866, at the Society Library, University Place, the Society determined, on motion of Joseph N. T. Levick, to "establish a monthly journal of numismatics and archaeological intelligence;" and, on March 22, 1866, a resolution was adopted guaranteeing the publication of the paper for one year, and Joseph N. T. Levick, Dr. George H. Perine and John Hanna were appointed an editorial committee. In May, 1866, the Society commenced publishing the American Journal of Numismatics. It was issued by the Society, monthly, for four years, ending with the 48th number in April, 1870; it was then published, as a quarterly, by the Boston Numismatic Society until April, 1890; it has, since that date, been published by

W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, (an Honorary Member of the New York society), assisted by Lyman H. Low, of New York, one of its Resident Members.

At a meeting April 11, 1867, a discussion arose as to the publication of the Journal, and an editorial committee was elected by the Society, consisting of Dr. Charles E. Anthon, E. Y. Ten Eyck, and Dr. George H. Perine. President Frank H. Norton took part in the discussion, in opposition to the views those gentlemen had expressed, and, at the next meeting, April 25, 1867, he undertook to override the action of the Society in electing them as an editorial committee, and appointed in their place, as a standing committee on publication, John Hanna, Dr. George H. Perine and James Oliver. Mr. Norton was thereupon invited to resign, and vacated the chair, and Dr. Anthon was elected president. He declined the honor, preferring to remain corresponding secretary, and, at the next meeting, May 9, 1867, E. Y. Ten Eyck was elected president.

October 8, 1868, Dr. Anthon, the editor of the Journal, then being president of the Society, Mr. Levick, as associate editor, made a report on the subject of its publication, which led to a discussion, and the president was directed to ascertain if other leading numismatic societies would not agree to a yearly rotation in editing and publishing the Journal. The proposition failed to meet the approval of other societies, and finally the publication was turned over to the Boston Numismatic Society, the New York society guaranteeing \$100, and agreeing to take the Journal to that amount for distribution among the friends of the Society. April 8, 1869, at the suggestion of Joseph N. T. Levick, the name of the Journal was modified so as to make it the representative of all American numismatic and archaeological societies, rather than of any one society. No change in the name of the Journal has since been made.

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society published two papers in 1878 and one in 1881, read before the Society by Gaston L. Feuardent, "On Some Coins of the Castellani Collection," "The Cesnola Collection and the De Morgan Collection," and "The Bronze Crabs of the Obelisk;" also in 1878 a paper by Herbert A. Grueber, read by Mr. Feuardent, on "The Use and Nature of Roman Medallions." In 1883 the Society published a catalogue of its library of numismatic books, prepared by Richard Hoe Lawrence, the librarian; and in 1891 a catalogue of "A Medallion Portrait Gallery," selected from its cabinet by Charles H. Wright, the curator of numismatics. The Society has also published the proceedings at its annual meetings in separate yearly pamphlets, commencing with the twentieth annual meeting in 1878. These pamphlets also contain interesting papers read before the Society.

#### MINUTES AND MEETINGS.

The minutes of the Society, prior to 1873, do not always indicate the place of holding meetings, although mention is frequently made of meetings held at the house of Dr. George H. Perine, who was a vice-president from March 11, 1864, to March 25, 1869; and during the presidency of Mr. E. Y. Ten Eyck, from May 9, 1867, to March 26, 1868, several meetings were held in the Hall of the Board of Education, at the corner of Grand and Elm Streets; but, during the presidency of Dr. Charles E. Anthon, from March 26, 1868, to March 24, 1870, the minutes of several meetings state



that they were held "*as usual*" at the College of the City of New York, at the corner of East 23d Street and Lexington Avenue. As Dr. Anthon was connected with the College, it is probable the meetings were all held there during those two years. There are no minutes of any meetings after March 24, 1870, until March 27, 1873, when Messrs. Anthon, Betts, Parish, Groh, Levick, Poillon, Wood and Hewitt met at the College of the City of New York and elected themselves as officers.

The minutes next describe a meeting of the same eight persons, March 26, 1874, at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, at which a new constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected. The new constitution limited the number of officers to six, so that two of the eight present had to go without offices. The Society's meetings were held at Mott Memorial Hall from March, 1874, to May, 1879, when, after holding two meetings at the College of the City of New York, a room was secured at 30 Lafayette Place, at which the meetings were held, from November, 1879, to November, 1881, and, during the winter following, the Society removed to the New York University Building, Washington Square, where the members met in February, 1882; in that building the Society continued to hold its meetings until May, 1889, when commodious rooms were obtained at No. 101 East 20th Street, corner of 4th Avenue. In the spring of 1892 the Society moved to Room No. 48 of the building of The New York Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West 43d Street.

#### INFORMAL MEETINGS.

The question of holding informal meetings was first broached at a meeting held January 20, 1880, so far as can be learned from the minutes, although there may have been efforts in that direction at earlier periods. Dr. Anthon at one time suggested a plan for committee work, on the various branches of numismatics and archaeology, and for reports and papers, and committees were appointed; but Dr. Anthon's sickness prevented his co-operation in the work, and but little good resulted. Some few years since a committee was appointed to take charge of the informal meetings, and to arrange for the reading of papers and the exhibition of coins, etc., and to this committee much credit is due for excellent work. Many papers have been written by members of the Society and their friends, and valuable information has been put in shape for permanent use. More interest has been taken of late by the members in archaeology than was formerly the case, and the papers on that subject, and the exhibits offered, have added interest to the meetings and made them more instructive. But there is a large field for usefulness open in this direction, and much may be done to make the Society a power for good in the study of the twin subjects indicated in its name, and to render it more worthy of the efforts of its founders to place it in the foremost rank among its sister societies.

#### FOUNDERS.

Among those who attended the first regular meeting of the Society, April 6, 1858, the following six persons are either known or supposed to be living: Edward Groh; Thomas Dunn English, M. D., LL. D.; Isaac Hand Gibbs, M. D.; Asher D. Atkinson, M. D.; Alfred Broughton, and John Cooper Vail. The following six persons, whose names are recorded as attending the first regular meeting, have died:

Henry Whitmore; James D. Foskett; Ezra Hill; Augustus B. Sage; Jacob J. Melber and James Oliver. Theophilus W. Lawrence, who still lives, and who was elected treasurer at the second regular meeting, held April 13, 1858, was not present at the first regular meeting, although he attended several of the informal meetings, but his name may with propriety be retained in the list of the founders, making the number thirteen. W(illiam) H. Morgan, now deceased, attended the second regular meeting, and was appointed one of the committee on coins: while his name may with equal propriety be retained on the list of founders, the name of Jacob J. Melber should also be added to that list, making fourteen in all who either attended the first or second regular meetings and took part in the organization. Of these fourteen original members or founders of the society, only one, — Edward Groh, — has retained membership, and seven have died. Of the nine incorporators in May, 1865, four are now members: Edward Groh; Daniel Parish, Jr.; Isaac J. Greenwood; and Isaac Francis Wood; and two have died.

## PRESIDENTS.

The Presidents have been as follows :

Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs, elected April 13, 1858;

Robert J. Dodge, elected November 3, 1858;

Frank H. Norton, elected March 11, 1864; March 23, 1865; March 22, 1866; and March 29, 1867;

Dr. Charles E. Anthon, elected April 25, 1867;

E(lisha) Y. Ten Eyck, elected May 9, 1867;

Dr. Charles E. Anthon, elected March 26, 1868, and March 25, 1869;

Benjamin Betts, elected March 24, 1870;

Dr. Charles E. Anthon was again elected March 27, 1873; and re-elected each year thereafter for ten years, being re-elected for the last time March 20, 1883;

Daniel Parish, Jr., was elected October 1, 1883, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Anthon, and has ever since retained the office, being re-elected each year.

Dr. Isaac Hand Gibbs, the first President, was at his own request, allowed to retire from the presidency, after holding the office less than seven months.

His successor, Robert J. Dodge, held the office until the re-organization in 1864.

Frank H. Norton became a member May 11, 1858, and his activity led to his being elected President at the re-organization, and to his re-election for three successive years, but his partisanship in the matter of the publication of the *Journal* led to his resigning the presidency April 25, 1867.

E(lisha) Y. Ten Eyck became a member December 27, 1866, and on March 29, 1867, was elected Treasurer, and on May 9, 1867, he was elected President.

Benjamin Betts became a member February 27, 1868, and was elected Vice-President March 25, 1869; President March 24, 1870; Vice-President March 27, 1873; and Treasurer March 26, 1874; which latter office he retained until March, 1889, when he retired from it, upon his own insistent, and his services were recognized, and appropriate resolutions were engrossed and presented to him.

Dr. Charles E. Anthon became a member December 13, 1866, was elected Corresponding Secretary March 29, 1867; and, in the excitement attending the resignation of President Norton, was elected President April 25, 1867, which office he resigned

May 9, 1867, preferring to retain the office of Corresponding Secretary, but he was again elected President March 26, 1868, and re-elected March 25, 1869.

He again became President March 27, 1873, and retained the office until his death.

He was an active contributor to the *Journal*, and, as a member and officer of the Society, he won the respect and esteem of all.

"Distinguished as a classic scholar," and busily engaged as a Professor for many years in the College of the City of New York, he found time to collect a "cabinet of medallic treasures, which, for size and variety of subjects, ranked among the best of known private collections."

A membership medal in gold was struck from the Society's dies, and was presented to Dr. Anthon at the annual meeting, March 19, 1878, by the members.

#### ANTHON VASE.

At the twenty-first anniversary, March 18, 1879, Dr. Anthon presented to the Society a beautiful silver vase, 11 inches high, 15 inches long, and 8 inches wide, filled with flowers. On it was the inscription, "Am. N. & A. Soc." The words, "The Anthon Memento, March 18, 1879," were afterwards engraved upon it. At every subsequent annual meeting this vase was filled with flowers in memory of its donor, until March 16, 1891, when it became known that it had been stolen. No trace of it has since been found.

At the quarter-centennial meeting, March 20, 1883, Dr. Anthon, although absent on account of ill health, was re-elected, for the last time, as President.

#### DEATH OF DR. ANTHON.

His death soon occurred, and Daniel Parish, Jr., was chosen President by the Executive Committee; and, at the twenty-sixth annual meeting, March 18, 1884, Mr. Parish was elected as President, and has since retained the office, being re-elected without opposition at each recurring annual meeting.

Daniel Parish, Jr., became a member April 13, 1865, was elected Librarian March 22, 1866, and re-elected in 1867 and 1868; was elected Vice-President March 24, 1870, and held that office until he succeeded Dr. Anthon as President.

#### LINCOLN MEDAL.

In the August number, 1868, of the *Journal*, Dr. Anthon, while warning other societies to avoid undertaking the issue of patriotic medals — such as that relating to Abraham Lincoln, which the Society was then at work upon — paid a well-deserved tribute to the energy of Mr. Parish in successfully overcoming the dangers and difficulties, financial and otherwise, which, without his vigorous and helpful work, would have made its issue a failure.

#### ANTHON MEDAL.

Disregarding Dr. Anthon's warning, the Society, after his death, issued a medal in his memory; which, however, was not attended by the financial difficulties which beset the Lincoln medal.

While the Society has received many and liberal donations of money, coins, medals and books (among the latter a large number from Isaac Francis Wood) from

its officers and members, it is especially indebted to Daniel Parish, Jr., for donations to its treasury, its cabinet and its library, the extent of which is unparalleled in its history, and which called for a recognition beyond the resolutions of thanks which have so frequently been tendered him.

#### PARISH MEDAL.

In appreciation of this, a gold medal was presented to him June 12, 1890, by his friends, the members of the Society.

The obverse displayed his bust in profile and his name, and the reverse contained an appropriate inscription.

The dies of both the Anthon and Parish medals were cut by Madame Lea Ahlborn, of the Royal Mint of Stockholm, Sweden, an honorary member of the Society.

#### CABINET AND LIBRARY.

The Society's cabinet and library are large and valuable, and are a rich source of instruction and interest to the members.

On the walls of the Society's rooms are seven cases of fac-similes of coins in the British Museum, representing the different stages of development and art growth in the coins of ancient Greece and Rome. Five of these cases of electrotypes were purchased by subscription among the members of the Society, and afterwards the other two cases were presented to the Society by Hon. Carlos Carranza, a permanent corresponding member.

What the Society needs at present is a permanent home and an endowment sufficient to maintain it. The subject was broached at the annual meeting, March 16, 1891, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to a fund of \$50,000 for that purpose. The matter was brought to the attention of the entire membership, but without success. If this could be accomplished, and a small fund could be provided to enable the Society to purchase coins, medals and books, and to publish promptly its Proceedings and the valuable papers prepared by its members, a future would be assured to the Society far beyond and in advance of anything it has heretofore attempted.

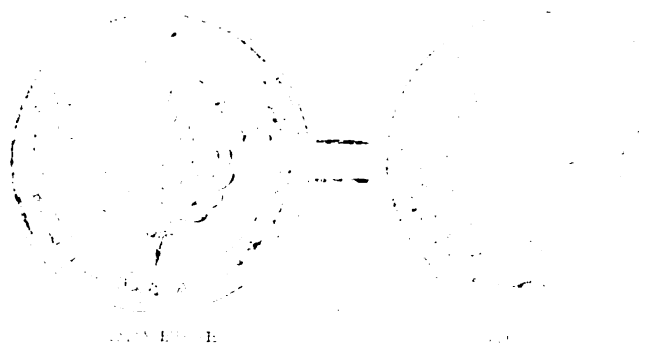
At a meeting held November 16, 1891, the Society determined to make an exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893, and the matter was entrusted, with power, to a committee composed of Messrs. Daniel Parish, Jr., Andrew C. Zabriskie and Charles H. Wright.

Owing to difficulty in obtaining suitable space, the Society determined not to make an exhibit at Chicago.









## MEDALS

The following Medals have been issued under the following names:

### MEMBERSHIP MEDAL

*Obverse.*—Circle, including three oak leaves beneath. Outer circle, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY. Inner circle, MEMBERSHIP MEDAL. (Front.)

*Reverse.*—Wreath of oak leaves, including blank for name of member. Around wreath, 1863-1883 AT NEW YORK MEDICAL LIBRARY.

### LINCOLN MEDAL

*Obverse.*—Bust of President Lincoln, draped, facing right, with sword at waist. Below bust, a scroll, EMULSIO FORTI.

*Reverse.*—Lionel wreath on scroll running through wreath, LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK, 1863.

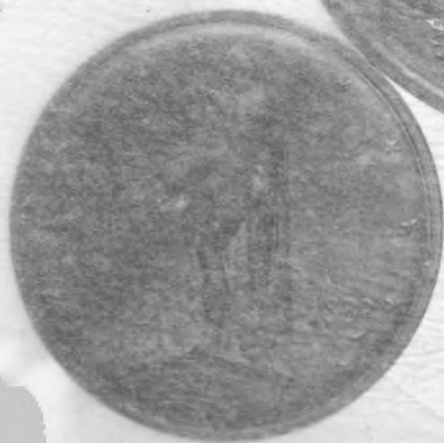
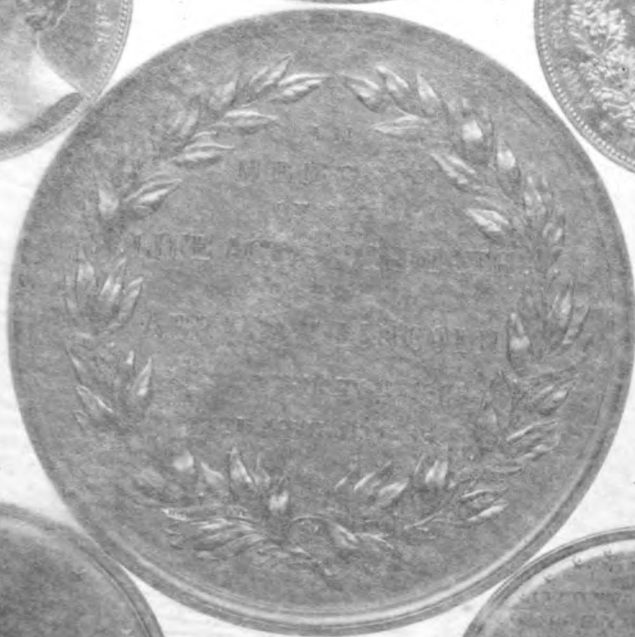
MEDAL AWARDED IN MEMORY OF THE LIEUTENANTS AND CAPTAINS ABRAHAM LINCOLN, FEBRUARY 12, 1862, TO APRIL 15, 1865.

A good description of the Lincoln Medal was taken from impressions of the obverse and reverse. On the second die both sides were cut in duplicate, and the impressions were omitted from reverse.

### CENTENNIAL MEDAL

Issued at the request of the committee representing the Common Council of the City of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, and the New York Historical Society, to commemorate the centennial celebration, November 1, 1783, of the evacuation of New York by the British, and the erection of the Chamber of Commerce, of the statue of Washington in Wall Street.

*Obverse.*—Concave, unpolished; in field the figure of Washington, seated, facing left, right hand extended, figure surrounded by rays of light. Above figure of thirteen stars; on either side of figure, the dates 1783-1883. Below figure, the words LIBERTY, LEA ALLIANCE, 1883. (Figure and pedestal are copied from the original design.)







## MEDALS.

THE following Medals have been issued under the auspices of the Society.

### MEMBERSHIP MEDAL.

*Obverse.* Circle, inclosing three oak leaves beneath a scroll containing legend *PARVA NE PEREANT* Outer circle, AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY [acorn] MEMBER'S MEDAL [acorn.]

*Reverse.* Wreath of oak leaves, inclosing blank for name and date of membership. Around wreath, *FOUNDED AT NEW YORK MDCCCLVIII* above, *INCORP<sup>D</sup> MDCCCLXV* below.

### LINCOLN MEDAL.

*Obverse.* Bust of President Lincoln, draped, facing right, with legend *SALVATOR PATRIAE*. Below decollation, near edge, *EMIL SIGEL FECIT*.

*Reverse.* Laurel wreath; on scroll running through wreath, *PUB. BY THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY NEW YORK 1866*

Within wreath, *IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE ACTS AND DEATH OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BORN FEBRUARY 12. 1809. DIED APRIL 15. 1865.*

[Above description of the Lincoln Medal was taken from impressions of the first (the broken) dies. On the second dies button-holes were cut in lapel of coat, and the word *ACTS* was omitted from reverse.]

### CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Struck at the request of the committee representing the Common Council of the City of New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and the New York Historical Society, to commemorate the centennial celebration, November 26, 1883, of the evacuation of New York by the British, and the erection, by the Chamber of Commerce, of the statue of Washington in Wall Street.

*Obverse.* Concave, unpolished; in field, the figure of Washington, standing on pedestal, facing left, right hand extended, figure surrounded by rays of light and a circle of thirteen stars; on either side of figure, the dates *1783-1883* Below pedestal, *C. OSBORNE INV. LEA AHLBORN FEC.* (Figure and pedestal are copied from the statue.)

*Reverse*— Polished convex surface, surrounded by thirty-eight stars; in field, seal of Chamber of Commerce, and on either side seals of the City of New York and The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; in field, the inscription TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVACUATION OF NEW YORK BY THE BRITISH above the seals; and below them, AND THE ERECTION BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE IN WALL STREET.

#### ANTHON MEDAL.

*Obverse.* Bust of Dr. Anthon, without drapery, in profile, facing left, surrounded by name, CHARLES EDWARD ANTHON, LL.D. within circle of beads: under decollation, LEA AHLBORN

*Reverse.* Wreath composed of two branches of leaves, oak to the left and laurel to the right, junction of branches covered by the seal of the Society; beneath, 1884

Inscription in wreath, BORN IN NEW YORK CITY DEC. 6, 1822. DIED AT BREMEN JUNE 7, 1883.

Legend surrounding wreath, within circle of beads, PRESIDENT AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY 1869-1883.

#### PARISH MEDAL.

*Obverse.* Bust of Mr. Parish, without drapery, facing left, surrounded by name, DANIEL PARISH, JR. within circle of beads; to left of decollation, near edge, LEA AHLBORN FEC.

*Reverse.* Wreath of oak and laurel leaves, joined by ribbon bow; beneath, the date, MDCCCLXXXX

Inscription in wreath, FROM HIS FELLOW-NUMISMATISTS IN GRATEFUL RECOGNITION OF HIS ZEAL FOR AND DEVOTION TO THE SCIENCE.

Legend surrounding wreath, within circle of beads, ANNO SEXTO PRÆSIDENTIÆ SOCI. AMER. NUMIS. ET ARCHÆOL.

#### DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE LINCOLN MEDAL.

At a meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, held April 27, 1865, less than two weeks after the nation had been shocked by the assassination of President Lincoln, and when, dropping party lines and sectional prejudices, every one sought to honor his memory, the Society determined to commemorate his life and death by issuing a medal. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

*Resolved*, That since it is the duty of this Society to perpetuate the memorials of historic greatness, we will cause to be struck in bronze a medal, designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln; and that a committee be appointed to carry this resolution into effect." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.* Vol. I, page 5.)

At the following meeting, May 11, 1865, "A committee was appointed on motion of Mr. (Frank) Leathe to take in charge the striking of a medal in memory of the late President Lincoln, to obtain estimate of probable expense, and the means to be used for raising the funds."

Mr. John Hanna, the Treasurer of the Society, was chairman of this committee.

The Secretary, Mr. F. Augustus Wood, wrote to Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, on May 12, 1865, as follows:

"I take the liberty of enclosing a circular just issued by this Society relative to the proposed medal to Abraham Lincoln.

"It is designed to be a fitting memorial of a great man.

"The Society offers to any person acting as agent for subscriptions a discount of 20 per cent. when paid. If your Reverence can place this in the hands of any responsible person to whom the profit would be acceptable, we should feel obliged.

"The circulars will be extensively distributed throughout the country."

The following article appeared May 18, 1865, in the *New York Herald*:

"FINE ARTS — A LINCOLN MEDAL."

"The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have in preparation a bronze medal designed to commemorate the life and perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln. It will be three inches in diameter, and will bear on the obverse a bust of the late President, and on the reverse an inscription. Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the Society, whose direction can be found at the Society Library Building. The names of the subscribers that have not already been printed will be found in another part of this paper. The list is still open at our counter."

Designs for the medal were furnished by several die-sinkers, and that of Mr. Emil Sigel, of New York City, was accepted, as exhibiting the most satisfactory work, and, on May 25, 1865, the Society authorized the committee "to contract for the dies and complete the business fully." At this meeting "it was announced that the names of eighty subscribers had thus far been obtained by members." "A contract was accordingly entered into with Mr. Sigel, and the work commenced." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 5.)

May 29, 1865, the Secretary wrote to an intending subscriber, as follows:

"The medal will be issued at five dollars per copy. The design is not yet complete, but will be in a few days. The committee who have the matter in charge intend to publish it by subscription entirely. Three hundred guaranteed subscribers are required to insure the contract, money to be collected on delivery of the medal. Some one hundred and twenty names are secured."

June 8, 1865, "the committee on memorial medal reported, and exhibited a wood-cut design of the medal, for a circular in preparation. It was stated that subscribers were being obtained rapidly."

May 20, 1865, a letter was sent to the Secretary, saying that the writer had seen in the *New York Herald* of May 19, 1865, a statement that the Society had the medal in preparation, and asking whether it would be issued in white metal as well as in bronze.

The Secretary answered May 30, 1865, as follows:

"The price per copy will be five dollars for the bronze medal. The committee do not at present contemplate issuing any in white metal. A few silver and gold copies will probably be struck for presentation only to organized bodies of a similar character. It is designed to make the medal a fitting memorial of the late President, and to place it within reach of all. I enclose a circular, which you can head, if you choose, and collect such other names as may be within your access. Date every subscription, your own with that of your present note, that the medals may be delivered in order of precedence, and return the list. As no money is required till the medal is ready for delivery, responsible names only are desired."

No hint is given in this letter of any commission for obtaining subscriptions. There is no documentary evidence that any competition was entered into before the cutting of the dies was awarded to Mr. Sigel, except the article in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for May, 1866, which alleges that "various die-sinkers were communicated with." This fact is not stated in the minutes, and there is no correspondence on the files of the Society to verify it. One engraver, who has since attained prominence as a medalist, was not "communicated with" before the contract was awarded.

August 24, 1865, three months after Mr. Sigel was employed to cut the dies, Mr. William Barber, who then resided at Providence, R. I., wrote to the Society, offering his services to engrave the Lincoln medal.

He mentioned his membership in the Royal Academy, of London, England, and requested permission "to submit specimens for inspection which [he thought] would show the necessary experience in the art." He also spoke of "a life size medallion in bronze just executed [by him] which [was] considered a very perfect likeness of the late President Lincoln."

Mr. George T. Paine, Vice-President of the R. I. Numismatic Association, under date of August 30, 1865, inclosing Mr. Barber's letter, says that Mr. Barber's "powers [as a medalist] are of a very high order, and his reputation with us numismatists here is very high. The Numismatic Association here have for some time past been preparing to issue a fine medal of Roger Williams, and, after corresponding with the very best medalists of the country, are, as far as I can learn, unanimous in giving him the preference."

Mr. John Hanna, the chairman of the Lincoln medal committee, requested Mr. F. Augustus Wood to reply, that "our dies are in too advanced a shape, and, whether well or ill done, we must father them."

January 11, 1866, Mr. Barber again wrote to the Society, saying :

"I have left Providence, and am now engaged at the Mint at Philada., and I wish to say, that if your medal is not yet given out, I feel very desirous of executing it, and feel confident I could give you entire satisfaction as regards style and expense, and should be happy to submit specimens, if not too late in my application."

January 17, 1866, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., answered as follows :—

"Unfortunately for your application, the work on the medal has been given out as long ago as last June. So that, even your application made last August would have been too late, to say nothing of the recent one. The die of the medal has so nearly reached completion, that an impression in solder has been already exhibited, and those in bronze are looked for every day."

January 26, 1866, Messrs. Stevens Brothers, London, England, were requested by the Society to "aid in obtaining subscriptions."

"The circulars . . . give—in the wood cut—merely the plan of the medal. Its execution has been intrusted to one of the first die-sinkers in this country, who has so far advanced the work that the medal will doubtless be ready for delivery by the middle of February. The price of the medal is five dollars, U. S. currency. Should you consent to become agents for the same, you will please assume the gold value and deduct the special discount of twenty per cent."

February 14, 1866, Messrs. Stevens Bros. replied, "accepting [with much pleasure] the agency for the procuring subscriptions to the Lincoln medal."

March 3, 1866, they again wrote to the Society, saying :

They hoped, by that time, some copies of the medal had been sent to them.

"We have at present received only about a half dozen subscriptions, but believe, if we had the medal here, we might do much more."

March 8, 1866, "The medal committee reported progress, exhibiting the medal to be sent to Stevens Bros., London."

April 3, 1866, Mr. F. Augustus Wood wrote to Messrs. Stevens Bros. that he had forwarded to them "three weeks since . . . a sample medal in white metal, designed to exhibit fully the plan of the medal. The only bronze medals yet struck were those presented to President Johnson and Mr. Bancroft on the day of the Lincoln commemoration at Washington. The dies were even then in an imperfect condition. Since the finishing of the dies, however, the presses, which were engaged on the Vanderbilt medal ordered by Congress, have broken down, adding another to the long series of vexatious delays which have constantly beset the path of the committee."

The address before both Houses of Congress, by George Bancroft, was delivered February 12, 1866.

April 18, 1866, Messrs. Stevens Bros. wrote as follows :

"We hope soon to receive the bronze Lincoln medals. The proof is much admired, and doubts are expressed of the Society's being able to produce so good an impression in solid bronze."

"At length, everything being completed and in readiness, the difficulties of obtaining a sufficiently powerful press having been surmounted, the dies were put in press and the process of striking commenced." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 5.)

March 30, 1866, "The committee on medal reported that the medals were in process of being struck."

April 12, 1866, "Mr. Hanna, of the Medal Committee, read a communication from Mr. Sigel, announcing the breaking of the die of the Lincoln medal, and proposing to strike the medal in tin."

"Sixteen bronze medals and a few in white metal had been struck, when, by some accident not yet fully understood, the dies were broken so badly as to necessitate the abandonment of all idea of striking from them medals in hard metal, although it was believed that they would strike impressions in soft metal without the injury being apparent." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, page 5.)

April 26, 1866, "The proposition of Mr. Sigel was considered, and it was resolved that his offer to strike the Lincoln medal in tin be accepted, provided that the number to be struck would be guaranteed by him."

"The few impressions of the medal that were successfully struck leave nothing to be desired, either in sharpness and force of outline, or in the life-like appearance of the portrait. The medal will be a credit to the artist and to the country." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 5.)

About this time there appeared a notice of the medal in a San Francisco paper, from which the following is taken :

"The medal is struck in bronze, three inches in diameter, and has an excellent picture of our late President."

At a meeting of the Society held May 24, 1866, a letter from Messrs. Stevens Bros., London, was read, stating "that the specimen in block tin sent over to them had been received, and had elicited the commendation of all who had seen it, as fully bearing out the promises of the Society as to the accuracy of the likeness and artistic excellence of the workmanship." Accompanying the letter were "a circular issued by Stevens Bros., and a copy of the *Anglo-American Times*, containing an editorial notice of the medal."

"It was . . . ordered, that one of the sixteen medals in bronze, struck before the breaking of the die, should be forwarded to the Messrs. Stevens." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, page 10.)

June 14, 1866, "An impression of the Lincoln medal was ordered to be sent to Mr. J. Harry Applegate, Jr., San Francisco, as Agent of the Society in obtaining subscriptions in California."

May 10, 1866, "The Finance Committee was charged with the business of raising the sum necessary to complete the publication of the Lincoln Medal."

May 24, 1866, "The Lincoln medal committee reported that Mr. Sigel would at once proceed with the new dies of the medal."

June 14, 1866, "The Finance Committee made a report in regard to raising means to carry out the publication of the Lincoln medal. The committee were directed to meet again, and prepare a special report, and present it at a special meeting which would be called for the purpose."

At the special meeting, June 20, 1866, the Finance Committee's report was adopted, as follows: "That all members of the Society, who have not subscribed for two medals, or the sum of ten dollars, be requested to do so. That a loan of ten dollars be requested from each member. That, should the amount to be obtained fall short, a committee be appointed to solicit such sums as will make up the deficiency."

Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution, which was adopted: "That the President of the Society and the committee on the Lincoln medal be appointed a joint committee, to confer with Mr. Emil Sigel, and to take into consideration the question of the medal; and that said committee be empowered to make such arrangements, on behalf of the Society, as they shall deem judicious, and that such arrangements be considered final."

October 11, 1866, "The committee on the Lincoln medal reported that Mr. Sigel had been conferred with, in reference to having a number of impressions struck in block tin from the injured die."

In the report of the last meeting, in the *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 50, the last clause reads, "and that it was arranged to have a number of medals struck in block tin."

In the October number, 1866, of the *Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 42, appeared the following: "We have received from Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon, London, a circular announcing their purchase of Mr. C. J. Hill's invention for making

reduced copies of bas-reliefs for medal and coin dies. This is the only invention by which the delicacy and finish of a pattern can be fully equalled in a reduced copy."

September 5, 1866, Mr. B. F. Stevens, one of the firm of Messrs. Stevens Bros., wrote to the Society as follows :

"We enclose herewith a copy of a prospectus (from Messrs. J. S. & A. B. Wyon) which would be of interest and perhaps utility. If the Society desires an example of the work for comparison, and will send me a medal to be used as a pattern, I shall have much pleasure in asking Messrs. Wyon to comply with the request."

November 8, 1866, the above letter was read before the Society, and the Corresponding Secretary was "instructed to inform the Messrs. Stevens that the [Lincoln] medal in their possession may be used for the purpose, but that the number of copies must be limited to six only." (*Amer. Jour. of Numis.*, Vol. I, p. 58.)

October 26, 1866, nearly two weeks before the Society had consented to allow the making of a copy of the medal, Messrs. Wyon wrote to the Secretary of the Society as follows :—

"Mr. B. F. Stevens having kindly allowed us to make reductions from your Society's Lincoln medal, by means of our valuable machine, for the sake of illustrating its capabilities, we have the pleasure of requesting you to present to the Society, on our behalf, a set of the medals struck from the dies so engraved. We do not intend to do anything further with these reductions than (with Mr. Stevens' consent) to show them as specimens of the work of our machine. We will on no account part with any, except in such manner and under such restrictions as your Society may wish; and, should your Society wish to purchase the dies, or to be supplied with medals struck from them, we shall have much pleasure in receiving instructions on the subject."

December 13, 1866, the last letter was read before the Society, and the Corresponding Secretary was "directed to correspond with Messrs. Stevens Bros., in regard to their having permitted Messrs. Wyon to reproduce the Lincoln medal without the consent of the Society."

February 28, 1867, "permission was given [by the Society] to Mr. John F. McCoy to order from Messrs. Wyon twenty-five sets of the reduced copy of the Lincoln medal, for the use of members of the Society."

December 13, 1866, on motion of Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., "the committee on Lincoln medal were directed to open a correspondence with Mr. Sigel, and obtain from him a statement of account, and full particulars of all matters connected with the medal."

February 28, 1867, Prof. Charles E. Anthon and Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., were added to the committee on the Lincoln medal.

March 14, 1867, the Lincoln medal committee "proposed that the Society should cause to be struck fifty medals in tin, to be disposed of, at three dollars each, among the members." In place of that proposition, it was agreed "that a subscription, to the amount of three hundred dollars, be taken from the members, as an advance to Mr. Sigel, to enable him to prepare new dies and complete the medal according to the original intention." Messrs. Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, Charles E. Anthon and Daniel Parish, Jr., "were appointed a special committee for this purpose."

In the June, July and August numbers, 1867, of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, the committee published the following notice, as an advertisement :

LINCOLN MEDAL OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The great difficulties in which the Society was involved, through the breaking of the dies, have now been surmounted by the Committee having the matter in charge. NEW DIES are almost completed, varying from the first in unessential, and yet to the numismatist apparent, particulars, and the following plan has been adopted as the most likely to give general satisfaction :—Those who originally subscribed five dollars for a bronze impression of the *first dies*, have now the option of taking, for that price, either an impression in *tin* from *those same* dies, in an elegant case, or *two* impressions from the same without the case ; or they may take an impression from the *new dies* in bronze, waiting for these latter till August 1st. The tin impressions will all be ready by July 1st, and will be supplied by Mr. Ten Eyck, Chairman of the Committee and President of the Society, No. 170 Broadway, who will be happy to give, either personally or by letter, all further information desired.

E. Y. TEN EYCK,	} <i>Lincoln Medal Committee.</i>
CHAS. E. ANTHON,	
DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,	

July 16, 1867, "the Lincoln medal committee were directed to report, at the next meeting, as to what contracts they have made, and what funds they have on hand."

October 10, 1867, "the Lincoln medal committee reported that the new dies were completed, and that the medals would be issued forthwith."

December 12, 1867, "the Lincoln Medal committee made a report of the state of its affairs, and the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Lincoln medal committee be, and it is hereby, empowered, at its discretion, to endorse a note for and in behalf of the Society, in payment of a press for the striking of the Lincoln medal ; and the President of the Society is hereby empowered to endorse such note in behalf of the Society when presented by said committee."

January 14, 1868, the following letter to the Society was written by "Wm. E. Dubois," Superintendent of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia :

"Your medal has just come. On inquiry, I am told that on account of the excessive relief and large diameter and flat table, each medal will require 25 to 30 blows of the medal press, with an annealing each time ; it will take four men a whole day to strike four medals ; and that the charge, including the copper, would in any ordinary case be not less than five dollars ; but in this case, it will be put at \$4.25, as the lowest we dare to take, acting as we do in a public capacity. I am extremely sorry to have to say so.

" 'We consider the dies a great success,' you say ; I must frankly reply, we consider them a great blunder. What induced the man to make such a huge relief, and throw the features, the outlines of the face particularly, almost out of sight ? But I am afraid to say another word, lest you should think me prejudiced, or unkind. As a *casting*, it might do ; as a medal *to be struck*, it is in violation of all rule. I must add, that the Mint will not take any responsibility, as to the dies standing good, through such extra hard work. What a pity you did not wait for our medal machine ! All that the artist now has to do, is to make his model in wax. I forgot to say, that the Mint will not be in an undue hurry about payment, where the parties are so respectable and responsible, and that copies can be kept here on sale, at your price, and for your account."



February 13, 1868, A report of the Lincoln medal committee was received and adopted, and the committee was instructed to sign the following :

#### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made the 17th day of February, 1868, between Emil Sigel of the City of New York, and The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, of the City of New York.

Whereas, heretofore said Sigel cut for said Society a set of Dies of a Lincoln Memorial Medal, and, after some medals were struck off therefrom, said Dies cracked, and it was thereupon agreed that the Society might have and own said cracked set at one half the original price therefor; when Mr. Sigel made new Dies, but no new Medals therefrom, and for which new set of Dies he charged \$600, included in a bill he has recently rendered to said Society; and there are some questions between them, now agreed to be adjusted as herein provided : —

Now therefore, in consideration of the premises, and of one dollar, each to the other paid, the parties mutually agree as follows, to wit : —

Mr. Sigel shall and will pay or allow to said Society, as herein mentioned, the sum of \$720, for and on account of said matters and their expenses, deducting therefrom \$ — — — for tin medals already received by them, and said Society will take, and Mr. Sigel will make and deliver to them, without delay, as many and all medal impressions from said old or new dies, in copper (bronzed) or tin, as they shall order or desire, at five dollars each for copper (bronzed), and one dollar each for tin, until the demand of said Society therefor shall be fully satisfied.

And, for the security of said Society, it is agreed by Mr. Sigel, that, until said sum of \$720, or the balance thereof, is fully paid and satisfied as aforesaid, said Society is to be deemed to have a first and unincumbered lien upon said old and new dies, including collar and hub, and the same are hereby granted and pledged to said Society as security for the payment of said \$720, or the balance thereof as aforesaid, although continuing in the possession of said Sigel as aforesaid.

And Mr. Sigel further agrees with said Society, that he will not strike off, or make, or permit or expose to be made, from said old or new dies, any copies or impressions thereof, for any person or persons, or societies, other than the Society named, until said Society shall notify him that their demand therefor is fully satisfied.

And this agreement shall be deemed and is an adjustment of Mr. Sigel's said bill rendered to said Society.

And, after all the terms of this agreement shall have been duly fulfilled, then the sole right and title to the aforesaid dies, old and new, shall be in the said Sigel, and in no other person or Society.

Witness the hands of the two parties, the day and year first above written; on the part of said Society by one or more officers, or an authorized committee thereof.

EMIL SIGEL.

E. Y. TEN EyCK, { *Members of Lincoln Medal Com-*  
CHAS. E. ANTHON, { *for & in behalf of Society.*

February 27, 1868, "The Lincoln medal committee having reported that the Agreement with Mr. Sigel had been signed, it was

"*Resolved*, That, with a view to the liquidation of the affairs of the Medal, all such persons as may have impressions of the first Dies in their possession, not paid for or presented, be, and are hereby, requested to return the same immediately to the Society, through Mr. E. Y. Ten Eyck, chairman of the committee."

May 14, 1868, "The Lincoln medal committee reported that seventy (70) impressions of the medal were ready, and would be delivered at the next meeting."

May 28, 1868, "The Lincoln medal committee reported progress, and delivered thirty-six (36) of the medals."

June 25, 1868, "Mr. Parish, on behalf of the Lincoln medal committee, reported the distribution of fifty-four (54) of the medals to subscribers."

"A motion by Mr. Wood, that the Lincoln medal, now provisionally in the possession of the Mint, be presented definitively to the cabinet there, was adopted."

On motion, "Messrs. Wood and Perine, with President Anthon as chairman, were appointed a committee to present an impression of the Lincoln medal to the Union League Club."

October 8, 1868, "Mr. Parish, on behalf of the Lincoln medal committee, reported progress, stating that, owing to the die sinkers being busy with election medals, the supply (of Lincoln medals) would be delayed for a time."

November 12, 1868, "The Lincoln medal committee reported that fifty (50) of the medals would be ready early in the coming week."

April 22, 1869, Mr. Parish proposed that the chair appoint one additional member of the Lincoln medal committee. Mr. Benjamin Betts was appointed.

December 23, 1869, "Mr. Betts, from the Lincoln medal committee, reported the medal in *statu quo*."

March 27, 1873, "Messrs. Betts and Parish were requested to look up the Lincoln medal business, and report upon the same at the next meeting."

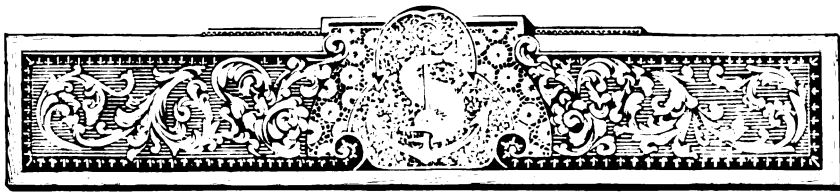
March 26, 1874, the Lincoln medal committee were directed to make a final report to the Executive Committee, who should then take complete control of the matter.

December 1, 1874, the Executive Committee reported as follows :

"In regard to the Lincoln medal business, they would report, that they have four impressions in tin from the first set of dies, and nine medal cases. The receipts for medals sold are \$102.50 less \$40 paid Mr. Chas. McFarlan, being money advanced by him for a silver medal which was never struck. The dies and appurtenances belonging thereto are in the hands of Mr. Sigel, who, according to the last agreement made with him, was to become sole owner of the dies upon the delivery of \$720, less cost of tin medals already delivered. As yet he has failed to perform his contract. This committee have placed one of the tin Lincoln medals in the Society's cabinet, and have forwarded one (with case) to our corresponding member, Mr. Vail, now in London, for the purpose of obtaining further subscriptions."

January 29, 1875, the Society authorized "the Executive Committee to dispose of all the Society's right, title and interest in the Lincoln Medal, its dies, appurtenances, etc., as they have been unable to get the matter closed up in its present shape."

Both sets of dies are now in the possession of the Society ; how or why, no one seems to know.



CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION  
OF THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

---

THIS Certificate of Incorporation, made the sixteenth day of May, 1865, WITNESSETH, that we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have associated, and by these presents do associate ourselves, under and in pursuance of the requirements of the laws of 1848, of the State of New York, Chapter 319, entitled "An Act for the Incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies," and the acts amendatory thereof.

I.

The corporate name by which this Association shall be known in law is "THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY."

II.

The particular business and objects of this Association shall be the collection and preservation of coins and medals, the investigation of matters connected therewith, and the popularization of the science of Numismatology; also the collection, examination, and elucidation of the antiquities of this and other countries.

III.

The number of managers of the business of the Association shall be eight.

IV.

The names of the persons who are to manage the business of this Association during the first year of its existence are: FRANK H. NORTON, *President*; GEORGE H. PERINE, *1st Vice-President*; ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Jr., *2d Vice-President*; JAMES OLIVER, *Recording Secretary*; F. AUGUSTUS WOOD, *Corresponding Secretary*; JOHN HANNA, *Treasurer*; FRANK LEATHE, *Librarian*, and EDWARD GROH, *Curator*.

V.

The place of business or principal office of this Association shall be located in the City of New York.

FRANK H. NORTON,  
ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Jr.,  
JOHN HANNA,  
JAMES OLIVER,  
F. AUGUSTUS WOOD,\*

FRANK LEATHE,  
EDWARD GROH,  
DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,  
WM. WOOD SEYMOUR.

In the presence of JOSEPH K. MURRAY.

\* Now Isaac F. Wood.

## CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

On this sixteenth day of May, in the year 1865, before me personally appeared FRANK H. NORTON, JOHN HANNA, JAMES OLIVER, F. AUGUSTUS WOOD, EDWARD GROH, WM. WOOD SEYMOUR, and DANIEL PARISH, Jr., to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same; and on the 24th day of May, in the year 1865, before me came personally FRANK LEATHE, and on the 25th day of May, in the same year, before me came personally ISAAC J. GREENWOOD, Jr., and the said LEATHE and the said GREENWOOD were to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

[L. s.]

JOHN WHIPPLE, Jr.,  
Notary Public,  
N. Y. City and County.

I hereby approve of and consent to the filing of the within Certificate of Incorporation of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York, and in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York.

June 7th, 1865.

D. P. INGRAHAM,  
*Justice of the Supreme Court,*  
*Of the First Judicial District.*

[Endorsed and filed June 8, 1865.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

I, WILLIAM C. CONNOR, Clerk of the said City and County, do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original Certificate of Incorporation of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, on file in my office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official seal, this 8th day of June, 1865.

[L. s.]

WM. C. CONNOR,  
*Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

This is to certify that the Certificate of Incorporation of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, with acknowledgment thereto annexed, was received and filed in this office on the 8th day of June, 1865.

Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

[L. s.]

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,  
*Secretary of State.*

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
*(Formerly known as the American Numismatic Society).*



FOUNDED APRIL 6, 1858.  
INCORPORATED MAY 16, 1865.



# OFFICERS ELECTED MARCH 21, 1892.

---

## **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

## **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

## **Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

## **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

## **Librarian.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

## **Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES H. WRIGHT.

## **Curator of Archaeology.**

HERBERT VALENTINE.

## **Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.







# AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## FOUNDERS.

† ATKINSON, ASHER D., M.D.	† LAWRENCE, THEOPHILUS W.
† BOUGHTON, ALFRED	* MELBER, JACOB J.
† ENGLISH, THOMAS DUNN, M.D., LL.D.	* MORGAN, W(ILLIAM) H.
* FOSKETT, JAMES D.	* OLIVER, JAMES
† GIBBS, ISAAC HAND, M.D.	* SAGE, AUGUSTUS B.
GROH, EDWARD	† VAIL, JOHN COOPER
* HILL, EZRA	* WHITMORE, HENRY

## INCORPORATORS.

GREENWOOD, ISAAC J.	* OLIVER, JAMES
GROH, EDWARD	PARISH, DANIEL, JR.
† HANNA, JOHN	* SEYMOUR, WILLIAM WOOD
† LEATHE, FRANK	WOOD, F. AUGUSTUS, now known as
† NORTON, FRANK H.	† WOOD, ISAAC FRANCIS

## ANNUAL MEETINGS.

April 6, 1858.	March 26, 1874.	March 20, 1883.
March 11, 1864.	" 16, 1875.	" 18, 1884.
" 23, 1865.	" 21, 1876.	" 17, 1885.
" 22, 1866.	" 20, 1877.	" 16, 1886.
" 29, 1867.	" 19, 1878.	" 15, 1887.
" 26, 1868.	" 18, 1879.	" 20, 1888.
" 25, 1869.	" 16, 1880.	" 19, 1889.
" 24, 1870.	" 15, 1881.	" 17, 1890.
" 27, 1873.	" 28, 1882.	" 16, 1891.
		" 21, 1892.

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Not Members in 1892.

## PRESIDENTS.

‡Gibbs, Isaac Hand, M. D., . . . . .	Elected	April 13, 1858
‡Dodge, Robert J., . . . . .	"	November 3, 1858
‡Norton, Frank H., . . . . .	"	March 11, 1864
" " " . . . . .	"	" 23, 1865
" " " . . . . .	"	" 22, 1866
" " " . . . . .	"	" 29, 1867
*Anthon, Charles E., . . . . .	"	April 25, 1867
‡Ten Eyck, Elisha Y. . . . .	"	May 9, 1867
*Anthon, Charles E., . . . . .	"	March 26, 1868
" " " . . . . .	"	" 25, 1869
Betts, Benjamin, . . . . .	"	" 24, 1870
*Anthon, Charles E., . . . . .	"	" 27, 1873
" " " . . . . .	"	" 26, 1874
" " " . . . . .	"	" 16, 1875
" " " . . . . .	"	" 21, 1876
" " " . . . . .	"	" 20, 1877
" " " . . . . .	"	" 19, 1878
" " " . . . . .	"	" 18, 1879
" " " . . . . .	"	" 16, 1880
" " " . . . . .	"	" 15, 1881
" " " . . . . .	"	" 28, 1882
" " " . . . . .	"	" 20, 1883
Parish, Daniel, Jr., . . . . .	"	October 1, 1883
" " " . . . . .	"	March 18, 1884
" " " . . . . .	"	" 17, 1885
" " " . . . . .	"	" 16, 1886
" " " . . . . .	"	" 15, 1887
" " " . . . . .	"	" 20, 1888
" " " . . . . .	"	" 19, 1889
" " " . . . . .	"	" 17, 1890
" " " . . . . .	"	" 16, 1891
" " " . . . . .	"	" 21, 1892

## FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*Whitmore, Henry, . . . . .	Elected	April 13, 1858
‡Bogert, Henry, . . . . .	"	November 3, 1858
‡Perine, George H., M. D., . . . . .	"	March 11, 1864
" " " " . . . . .	"	" 23, 1865
" " " " . . . . .	"	" 22, 1866
" " " " . . . . .	"	" 29, 1867
" " " " . . . . .	"	" 26, 1868
Betts, Benjamin, . . . . .	"	" 25, 1869
Parish, Daniel, Jr., . . . . .	"	" 24, 1870
Betts, Benjamin, . . . . .	"	" 27, 1873
Parish, Daniel, Jr., . . . . .	"	" 26, 1874

†de Peyster, Gen. John Watts,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 16, 1875
†de Peyster, Frederic J.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	June 4, 1875
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 21, 1876
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
†Balmanno, Alexander,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

## SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Greenwood, Isaac J.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	July 28, 1864
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 23, 1865
‡McCoy, John F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 22, 1866
‡Prime, William C.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 29, 1867
‡Homer, Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1868
‡Dick, William B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
‡Bailey, James M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 24, 1870
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1875
†de Peyster, Frederic J.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
†Hewitt, Robert, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
†Dodd, John M., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
Abbott, Frank, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
*Walter, David L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
†Poillon, William, A.M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

## THIRD VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*Stuart, Robert L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 16, 1875
†Balmanno, Alexander,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
†de Peyster, Frederic J.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
†Hewitt, Robert, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
*Walter, David L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
†Poillon, William, A.M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
*Oliver, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
*Walter, David L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
†Dodd, John M., Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

## FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENTS.

*Walter, David L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
*Oliver, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890

## RECORDING SECRETARIES.

*Oliver, James,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	April 13, 1858
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 3, 1858
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 11, 1864
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 23, 1865
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 22, 1866
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 29, 1867
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1868
‡Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
‡Redlich, Abraham,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 24, 1870
†Poillon, William, A.M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

*Sage, Augustus B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	April 13, 1858
‡Norton, Frank H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 3, 1858
†Wood, F. Augustus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 11, 1864

# OFFICERS.

35

†Wood, F. Augustus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 23, 1864
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	October 12, 1865
†Wood, F. Augustus,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 22, 1866
‡Burns, Charles De F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	May 24, 1866
*Anthon, Charles E.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 29, 1867
†Hewitt, Robert, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1868
‡Nexsen, John A.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
‡Watson, Loring,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 24, 1870
" "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873

# SECRETARIES.

†Poillon, William, A.M.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 26, 1874
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1875
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

# TREASURERS.

†Lawrence, Theophilus W.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	April 13, 1858
*Mayers, William S. F.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 3, 1858
‡Jaudon, Frank H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	February 17, 1859
‡Hanna, John,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 11, 1864
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 23, 1865
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 22, 1866
†Ten Eyck, E(lisha) Y.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 29, 1867
†Levick, Joseph N. T.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	May 9, 1867
" " " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 26, 1868
" " " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
" " " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 24, 1870
" " " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Not Members in 1892.

OFFICERS.

Betts, Benjamin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 26, 1874
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1875
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
Pryer, Charles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

ACTUARY.

*Foskett, James D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	April 13, 1858
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LIBRARIANS.

*Foskett, James D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	November 3, 1858
Groh, Edward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 11, 1864
†Leathe, Frank,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	February 9, 1865
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 23, 1865
Parish, Daniel, Jr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 22, 1866
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 29, 1867
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1868
†Wood, Isaac Francis,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 24, 1870
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1874
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1875
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
"	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882

\* Deceased.                      † Life Members.                      ‡ Not Members in 1892. •

Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 20, 1883
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
Low, Lyman H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 21, 1892

## CURATORS OF NUMISMATICS.

*Foskett, James D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	September 14, 1858
*Sage, Augustus B.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 3, 1858
†Bramhall, William L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	January 6, 1859
Groh, Edward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	April 7, 1859
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 11, 1864
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 23, 1865
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 22, 1866
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 29, 1867
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1868
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 25, 1869
†Watson, Loring,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	December 23, 1869
Groh, Edward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 24, 1870
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 27, 1873
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 26, 1874
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1875
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1876
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1877
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1878
Lawrence, Richard H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1879
†Wright, Charles H.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1880
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1881
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 28, 1882
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1883
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 18, 1884
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Not Members in 1892.

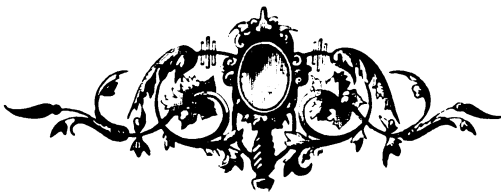
CURATORS OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

†de Morgan, Henry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 18, 1884
†Feuardent, Gaston L.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
Wiener, Joseph, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
Groh, Edward,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
Valentine, Herbert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	November 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	March 21, 1892

HISTORIOGRAPHERS.

†Weeks, William R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Elected	March 18, 1884
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1885
†Pryer, Charles,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1886
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 15, 1887
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 20, 1888
†Weeks, William R.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 19, 1889
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 17, 1890
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 16, 1891
" " "	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	"	" 21, 1892

\* Deceased. † Life Members. ‡ Not Members in 1892.





# MEMBERS.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Appleton, William Sumner, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 21, 1882
Ahlborn, Madame Lea, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Burchard, Hon. Horatio Chapin, Washington, D. C.	November 18, 1879
Clay, Charles, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 29, 1867
*Colburn, Jeremiah, A. M., Boston, Mass.	December 23, 1867
*Cogan, Edward, Brooklyn, N. Y.	February 25, 1869
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.	March 21, 1876
Charney, Désirè, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
*Dickeson, Montroville Wilson, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 24, 1859
*Du Bois, William Ewing, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 26, 1868
Evans, John, D. C. L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
*Felt, Rev. Joseph B., Boston, Mass.	February 24, 1859
*Friedlander, Dr. Julius, Berlin, Germany,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Kimball, Hon. James Putnam, Washington, D. C.	November 17, 1885
*Lossing, Benson John, LL.D., Dover Plains, N. Y.	June 17, 1858
*Linderman, Henry Richard, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 20, 1877
*Lenormant, François, Paris, France,	February 16, 1881
Leach, Hon. Edward O., Washington, D. C.	May 19, 1890
*Mayers, W. S. Frederick, China,	February 17, 1859
*Mickley, Joseph Jacob, Philadelphia, Pa.	December 23, 1867
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, A. M., Boston, Mass.	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
*Morris, Robert, LL.D., La Grange, Ky.	March 16, 1886
*Pollock, Hon. James, Washington, D. C.	November 11, 1869
Poole, Reginald Stuart, London, England,	January 18, 1881
*Price, Hon. Eli Kirk, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 15, 1881
*Stevens, Henry, Vermont,	March 31, 1859
*Squier, E. George, New York,	March 9, 1865
*Seymour, Rev. William Wood	December 1, 1874
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.	January 16, 1877
*Snowden, James Ross, LL.D., Philadelphia, Pa.	March 20, 1877
Snowden, Hon. Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.	March 18, 1879
*Schliemann, Heinrich, LL.D., Athens, Greece,	March 20, 1883
*Valentine, David T., New York,	July 28, 1864
Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Wood, John Turtle, F. S. A., F. R. I. B. A., London, England,	March 21, 1876

\* Deceased.

## PERMANENT CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Allen, — Boston, Mass. . . . .	December 2, 1858
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	June 14, 1866
Appleton, William Sumner, Boston, Mass. . . . .	July 16, 1867
Ahlborn, Madame Lea, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Andrews, Frank De Wette, Vineland, N. J. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Glen Cove, L. I. . . . .	November 22, 1866
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Bramhall, William Leggett, Washington, D. C. . . . .	October 10, 1867
*Betts, C. Wyllys, New Haven, Conn. . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Barnard, Charles Edward, Utica, N. Y. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	May 28, 1868
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Grand Traverse, Mich. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio, . . . . .	February 25, 1869
Bowne, John, Rahway, N. J. . . . .	November 20, 1877
Barron, Edward Jackson, F. S. A., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Boucher, Adelard Joseph, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Barnum, George Greenville, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	March 15, 1887
Baker, William Spohn, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 15, 1887
Chesley, W. H., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	November 9, 1858
*Collet, Mark W., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 31, 1859
Coates, Edward Hornor, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	April 28, 1864
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
*Cleneay, Thomas, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	February 13, 1868
Chubbuck, S. W., Utica, N. Y. . . . .	February 27, 1868
*Cohen, Col. Mendes I., Baltimore, Md. . . . .	February 27, 1868
Clogston, William, Springfield, . . . . .	January 14, 1869
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass. . . . .	April 22, 1869
Carranza, Hon. Carlos, Consul Gen. Argentine Republic at N. Y. City, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y. . . . .	November 20, 1888
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	January 20, 1890
*Davis, Robert Coulton, Ph.G., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Day, Timothy C., Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Da Silva, Benjamin, New Orleans, La. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Du Bois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 17, 1885
Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y. . . . .	May 18, 1886
Dümmler, Ferdinand, Meiningen, Germany, . . . . .	March 20, 1888
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
*Engstrom, A. B., Burlington, N. J. . . . .	February 27, 1868
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, O. . . . .	November 12, 1868
*Finotti, Rev. Joseph M., Brookline, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Furniss, H. H., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M. D., Bangor, Me. . . . .	May 27, 1869
Fewsmith, William, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	December 9, 1869

\* Deceased.

Frossard, Edward, Irvington, N. Y. . . . .	February 28, 1882
Foster, Hon. John W., Madrid, Spain, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Pa. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Grueber, Herbert A., London, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
*Heaton, Samuel, Platte Kill, N. Y. . . . .	July 16, 1867
Hill, James, Madison, Wis. . . . .	March 12, 1868
Hodge, Major J. Ledyard, Washington, D. C. . . . .	February 11, 1869
*Henfrey, Henry W., London, England, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Holland, Henry Ware, LL.B., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkesbarre, Pa. . . . .	May 20, 1884
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
James, Frederick Hannum, M. D., Lancaster, Pa. . . . .	September 14, 1866
Kauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Knox, Hon. John Jay, A. M., New York, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass. . . . .	November 18, 1884
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China, . . . . .	November 15, 1887
*Lousada, the Marquis, Late Consul at Boston . . . . .	January 6, 1859
Lepère, Francis, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Leonhardt, George, Augusta, Ga. . . . .	April 23, 1868
Lee, William, M. D., Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Lillard, John B., M. D., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	January 15, 1884
*Morse, Charles H., Cambridgeport, Mass. . . . .	March 10, 1859
*Moore, Michael, Trenton Falls, N. Y. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1880
McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Massamore, George W., M. D., Baltimore, Md. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Myer, Isaac, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 20, 1888
Mansfeld-Bullner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . . . .	November 17, 1890
Nichols, Major Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Nelson, James, Coldspring, N. Y. . . . .	November 12, 1868
*Ogden, R. W., New Orleans, La., . . . . .	January 28, 1869
*Putnam, Judge John Phelps, Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis. . . . .	November 14, 1867
*Parker, James, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I. . . . .	March 12, 1868
*Phillips, George L., Dayton, Ohio, . . . . .	March 26, 1868
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	March 28, 1882
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Mendon, Ill. . . . .	January 18, 1887
Prince, Hon. L. Bradford, Santa Fé, New Mexico, . . . . .	March 17, 1890
Rice, John A., Chicago, Ill. . . . .	February 27, 1868
*Richards, Eben, Jr., St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	February 27, 1868
*Ralston, Rev. J. Grier, Norristown, Pa. . . . .	October 8, 1868
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Rode, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
*Reed, Byron, Omaha, Nebraska, . . . . .	May 18, 1886

\* Deceased.

Searing, Gideon, M. D., Long Island, . . . . .	March 9, 1865
Stickney, Matthew Adams, Salem, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Shoppee, Charles John, F. R. I. B. A., F. S. I., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Storer, Horatio R., M. D., Newport, R. I., . . . . .	November 20, 1888
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis., . . . . .	November 16, 1891
Trumbull, Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico, . . . . .	April 24, 1864
*Taylor, James H., Charleston, S. C., . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., . . . . .	May 15, 1883
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill., . . . . .	December 10, 1868
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y., . . . . .	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
*Woodward, William Elliot, Roxbury, Mass., . . . . .	October 10, 1867
*Wiggin, John K., Boston, Mass., . . . . .	November 14, 1867
*Wynn, Edmund B., Watertown, N. Y., . . . . .	February 13, 1868
*Warner, Thomas, Cohocton, N. Y., . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. Hill, Boston, Mass., . . . . .	January 18, 1887

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Ehrenfeld, Adolf, M. D., Vienna, Austria, . . . . .	January 20, 1890
Stone, William L., Jersey City, N. J. . . . .	November 17, 1890
McCoy, Joseph Sylvester, Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 17, 1890
Blomberg, Anton, M. D., Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	January 18, 1892
Forster, Thomas, Colchester, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1892
Heath, George F., M. D., Monroe, Mich. . . . .	March 21, 1892
Breeding, J. Bouldin, M. D., San Antonio, Tex. . . . .	March 21, 1892
Eddy, Rev. William King, Sidon, Syria, . . . . .	May 16, 1892
Huberich, Charles H., San Antonio, Tex. . . . .	May 16, 1892
Cladek, William E., M. D., Rahway, N. J., . . . . .	November 21, 1892

\* Deceased.



## LIFE MEMBERS.

Attinelli, Emanuel J., M. D.	May 19, 1885
Balmanno, Alexander,	December 1, 1874
Britton, Charles P.	February 16, 1881
Booth, Henry,	February 28, 1882
Bloor, Alfred J.	November 20, 1883
Barrington, Miss Rachel T.	January 15, 1884
Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	March 18, 1884
Beekman, Gerard,	April 17, 1885
Burdge, Franklin,	July 7, 1886
Ceballos, Juan M.,	March 15, 1881
de Peyster, Gen. John Watts, A. M., LL.D.	April 25, 1867
de Peyster, Frederic J., LL. M.	April 22, 1869
Dodd, John M., Jr.,	January 15, 1878
de Morgan, Henri,	May 21, 1878
Dunlap, Robert,	January 18, 1881
Douglass, Andrew E.	May 17, 1881
Drowne, Henry Russell,	March 28, 1882
Dove, George W. W.	April 22, 1886
Dodd, Charles Goodhue,	November 21, 1892
Ely, Richard S.	January 18, 1881
Feuardent, Gaston L.	January 16, 1877
Frothingham, Charles F.	March 16, 1880
Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858
Gregory, William,	February 16, 1881
Hewitt, Robert, Jr.	February 22, 1866
Hammond, William A.	February 16, 1881
Hyatt, Stephen Burdett, A. M., LL.B.	March 15, 1881
Havemeyer, Henry O.	April 22, 1886
Hartshorn, Stewart,	July 7, 1886
Hills, J. Coolidge,	May 17, 1887
Iselin, Adrian,	April 17, 1885
Johnston, John Taylor,	February 16, 1881
Jackman, Allison W.	June 12, 1883
Kennedy, John S.	March 16, 1891
Levick, Joseph N. T.	December 14, 1865
Lovett, George Hamden,	December 23, 1867
Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	November 19, 1878
Lounsberry, Richard P.	December 21, 1880
Lawrence, Cyrus J.	March 15, 1881
Lawrence, Walter B.	May 17, 1881
Lorillard, Pierre,	June 28, 1882
Langdon, Woodbury G.	April 17, 1885

Merryweather, George.	March 16, 1880
Mitchell, Roland Greene, Jr.	February 16, 1881
Muñoz, José M.	March 15, 1881
Manning, Alfred J.	March 17, 1885
Orr, Alexander E.	February 16, 1881
Poillon, William, A. M.	November 11, 1869
Poillon, John Edward,	January 29, 1875
Pryer, Charles,	June 4, 1875
Pfund, Anthony,	November 21, 1882
Parish, Henry.	April 22, 1886
Ramsay, Charles G.	March 15, 1881
Sturgis, Russell, A. M.	May 18, 1880
Sawyer, Frederick A.	March 15, 1881
Shepard, Elliot F.	June 12, 1883
Smith, E. Reuel,	July 7, 1886
St Gaudens, Augustus,	August 4, 1887
Saltus, J. Sanford,	November 21, 1892
Van Schaick, Jenkins.	November 18, 1884
Wood, Isaac Francis, A. B.	February 5, 1864
Wood, Wilmer Stanard,	July 16, 1867
Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne,	January 15, 1878
Wright, Charles Henry,	November 19, 1878
Wetmore, William Boerum,	May 20, 1879
Woodward, J. Otis,	November 18, 1879
Weeks, William Raymond,	May 16, 1882
Willets, John T.	May 15, 1883
Wilson, James B., Jr.	January 15, 1884
Winslow, Edward F.	November 18, 1884
Young, William H.	November 21, 1882



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Abbott, Frank, M. D.	June 28, 1882
Austin, William,	June 28, 1882
Adams, William,	April 22, 1886
Anderson, A. A.	April 22, 1886
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.	November 21, 1892
Betts, Benjamin,	February 27, 1868
Burr, J. H. Ten-Eyck,	May 16, 1882
Blum, Isaac,	June 12, 1883
Bartlett, John R.	March 16, 1886
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	May 18, 1886
Burtsell, Rev. Richard Lalor, D. D.	July 7, 1886
Brooks, Rev. Arthur, D. D.	March 16, 1891
Cutting, Col. Walter,	May 16, 1882
Canfield, Frederick A.	June 28, 1882
Clarke, Thomas B.	April 17, 1885
Cruikshank, E. A.	May 18, 1886
Calman, Henry L.	March 15, 1887
Doughty, Francis Worcester,	May 16, 1882
Dreier, Johann Caspar Ludwig,	April 22, 1886
Deats, Hiram Edmund,	January 29, 1890
Ely, Rev. Foster, D. D., LL. B.	March 16, 1886
Eastman, H. M. W.	November 15, 1887
Frossard, Edward,	March 28, 1882
Greenwood, Isaac John, A. M.	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles,	January 17, 1888
Harris, Robert, C. E.	April 17, 1885
Hunnewell, James F.	April 17, 1885
Howland, Louis Meredith,	May 16, 1892
Hewitt, Harry Mason,	November 21, 1892
Ireland, John B.	April 17, 1885
Johnes, Edward Rodolph, A. B., LL. B.	June 12, 1883
Ketchum, Gen. Alexander P.	May 20, 1884
Low, Lyman Haynes,	May 18, 1880
Lincoln, James Minor,	November 17, 1885
Montanye, Louis F.	November 16, 1878
Myer, Isaac,	March 17, 1890
Nelson, William,	May 18, 1886
Oettinger, Prof. Sigmund,	March 16, 1891
Parish, Daniel, Jr.	April 13, 1865
Ponce de Leon, Nestor,	January 16, 1877
Peters, Samuel T.	April 22, 1886
Perry, Charles B.	November 16, 1886

Paepke, Jacob G . . . . .	November 21, 1892
Patton, Charles L. . . . .	November 21, 1892
Renwick, Edward Sabine, A. M. . . . .	February 28, 1882
Smith, Lewis Bayard, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
Soverel, Herbert Fremont, . . . . .	January 23, 1883
Scott, John W. . . . .	March 16, 1886
Schafer, Samuel M. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Seligman, Isaac N. . . . .	May 18, 1886
Stone, Mason A. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Stirling, Edward B. . . . .	January 18, 1887
Stehlin, Charles V. . . . .	June 6, 1889
Stewart, William Rhineland, LL. B. . . . .	November 21, 1892
Tiemann, Edward Leslie, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Turnure, Lawrence, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Tomkins, Calvin, . . . . .	January 15, 1889
Valentine, Herbert, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Van Winkle, Edgar B. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Woolf, Solomon, A. M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M. D. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Williams, Benjamin C. . . . .	March 16, 1886
Wiener, Joseph, M. D. . . . .	August 4, 1887
Zabriskie, Andrew C. . . . .	December 1, 1874





## FORMER LIFE AND RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Atkinson, Asher D., M. D.	April 6, 1858
*Anthon, Charles E., LL. D.	December 13, 1866
*Amelung, John Antoine, Jr.	June 13, 1867
Anderson, William, .	April 23, 1868
*Athole, Rev. George C.	January 21, 1879
*Agnew, Alexander McL.	January 18, 1881
*Aspinwall, Gen. Lloyd,	March 17, 1885
*Aycrigg, Charles, Jr.	August 4, 1887
Alexander, Robert Carter,	November 15, 1887
Boughton, Alfred,	April 6, 1858
Bogert, Henry,	September 14, 1858
Bramhall, William L.	November 3, 1858
Brown, Mortimer S.	January 6, 1859
Brady, O. G.	January 20, 1859
Boughton, Alfred,	May 12, 1864
Burgh, Thomas, M. D.	October 12, 1865
Burns, Charles De Forest,	April 26, 1866
Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	December 10, 1868
Brown, Thomas B.	June 28, 1882
Blandy, Charles,	June 12, 1883
Brookfield, William,	May 20, 1884
Bangs, Fletcher H.	January 20, 1885
*Betts, C. Wyllys,	May 19, 1885
Cory, Edwin F.	May 11, 1858
Clegg, James H.	January 20, 1859
Carnes, Lewis N.	March 31, 1859
Cummings, Edward S.	March 31, 1859
Curtis, John K.	October 24, 1867
Carter, Samuel,	January 21, 1879
Caldwell, Robert A., M. D.	June 28, 1882
*Cornell, Jay B.	June 28, 1882
*Christern, Frederick W.	June 28, 1882
Cathcart, George R.	June 12, 1883
Dodge, Robert J.	May 11, 1858
*Defendorf, Capt. Wilson,	April 11, 1867
Dick, William B.	February 25, 1869
*Dalrymple, Rev. Edwin A., S.T.D.	March 20, 1877

\* Deceased.

Draper, Frank E. . . . .	June 28, 1882
Dickinson, Col. Andrew Glassell, . . . . .	May 15, 1883
Drake, Louis F. . . . .	April 22, 1886
English, Thomas Dunn, M. D., LL.D. . . . .	April 6, 1885
Earle, James, . . . . .	April 26, 1866
Emmet, Thomas Addis, M. D. . . . .	May 28, 1868
*Edson, Tracy R. . . . .	January 18, 1881
Esterbrook, Richard, Jr. . . . .	June 28, 1882
Emmons, J. Frank, . . . . .	April 17, 1885
Foskett, James D. . . . .	April 6, 1858
Fiske, ——— . . . . .	May 11, 1858
Ferguson, Clement, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
Fiske, Frederick B. . . . .	March 16, 1886
Gibbs, Isaac Hand, M. D. . . . .	April 6, 1858
*Graham, James Lorimer, Jr., . . . . .	March 31, 1859
Groh, Henry, . . . . .	February 5, 1864
Gallagher, B. J. . . . .	April 4, 1864
Gardiner, A. S. . . . .	May 23, 1867
*Gorringe, Lt. Commander Henry H. . . . .	November 16, 1880
*Grinnell, Thomas P. . . . .	June 28, 1882
*Garrett, T. Harrison, . . . . .	June 12, 1883
*Hill, Ezra, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Hatch, A. L. . . . .	May 11, 1858
Hanna, John, . . . . .	February 18, 1864
Hosmer, George W., M. D. . . . .	January 11, 1865
Homer, Charles H. . . . .	December 13, 1866
Horne, William C., M. D. . . . .	June 13, 1867
*Hodgson, George, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
Hoffman, Francis S. . . . .	May 28, 1868
*Harzfeld, Sigismund K. . . . .	May 15, 1877
*Hawk, Samuel, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Howells, Henry C. . . . .	February 16, 1881
Hanford, Harry Benjamin, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Haynes, Henry W. . . . .	April 17, 1885
Hyde, J. Ellsworth, . . . . .	April 17, 1885
*Hatfield, Oliver P. . . . .	April 17, 1885
Idell, G. W. . . . .	April 26, 1866
*Illsley, Ferdinand I. . . . .	May 10, 1866
Ives, Brayton, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Jaudon, Frank H. . . . .	January 20, 1859
Johnston, I. H. . . . .	April 6, 1864
Lawrence, Theophilus W. . . . .	April 6, 1858
Leathe, Frank, . . . . .	June 9, 1864
*Lightbody, Colin, . . . . .	June 20, 1867
Lawrence, Henry Corbin, . . . . .	January 20, 1880
*Livingston, Robert E. . . . .	June 28, 1882
*Levy, Charles Henry, . . . . .	March 15, 1887
*Melber, Jacob J. . . . .	April 6, 1858

\* Deceased.

*Morgan, W(illiam) H.	April 6, 1858
*Mayers, William S. F.	July 13, 1858
Moses, S. Girard,	January 6, 1859
*MacKenzie, Mortimer L.	April 27, 1865
McCoy, John F.	November 9, 1865
Myers, Theodore Bailey,	May 28, 1868
Mathews, Rev. George D.	December 1, 1874
*Morris, Robert, LL.D.	January 16, 1877
Marks, Montague,	May 20, 1884
Miller, Henry C.	May 20, 1884
Norton, Frank H.	May 11, 1858
Norton, H. Dawson,	February 5, 1864
Northall, R. P. K., M. D.	May 12, 1864
Noyes, Charles P.	May 15, 1883
*Oliver, James,	April 6, 1858
Pratt, Theodosius,	April 14, 1859
Perine, George H., M. D.	February 5, 1864
Prime, William C.	November 22, 1866
Parsons, E. W.	February 25, 1869
Plympton, Gilbert M.	April 22, 1886
Prince, L. Bradford,	January 17, 1888
Roberts, A. C.	October 25, 1866
Redlich, Abraham,	November 11, 1869
Reinhart, Benjamin Frank,	June 28, 1882
Reid, Whitelaw,	March 20, 1883
Randolph, John C. F.	May 15, 1883
*Sage, Augustus B.	April 6, 1858
Smith, W. H.	January 20, 1859
Stevenson, William G.	March 17, 1859
Stuart, Oliver G.	April 28, 1859
Satterlee, Alfred H.	May 12, 1859
*Seymour, Rev. William Wood,	December 22, 1864
Strobridge, William H.	November 9, 1865
*Sanford, E. Harrison,	June 20, 1867
*Stuart, Robert L.	March 25, 1869
*Sullivan, Hon. Algernon S.	November 16, 1880
*Stark, Lucius J. N.	May 17, 1881
*Storrs, Charles,	June 28, 1882
Sherman, John,	January 23, 1883
Smith, Robert Hobart,	June 12, 1883
*Stone, Gen. Charles Pomroy,	November 20, 1883
Smith, F. Hopkinson,	April 17, 1885
Sloane, Charles W.	March 16, 1886
*Spoffard, Eugene Walton,	May 17, 1887
Ten Eyck E(lisha) Y.	December 27, 1866
Tenny, Edward P.	May 17, 1881
Townsend, John P.	April 22, 1886
Tilghman, F. B.	June 6, 1889

\* Deceased.

Vail, John Cooper, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Van Siclen, George W. . . . .	April 22, 1886
*Whitmore, Henry, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
Weed, Walter S. . . . .	January 12, 1859
Williams, ——— . . . . .	March 31, 1859
*Willis, Col. Benjamin A. . . . .	February 16, 1881
*Waterbury, Leander, . . . . .	May 17, 1881
*Walter, David Leon, . . . . .	May 16, 1882
Walker, Williston, . . . . .	May 15, 1883
West, Charles E., LL. D. . . . .	May 20, 1884
Ware, James E. . . . .	November 18, 1884
Wainwright, John T. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Whitman, Charles T. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Yalden, J. Ernest G. . . . .	August 4, 1887



THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,  
OF NEW YORK CITY.



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
AND  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL MEETINGS,  
1886-1892.

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PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS  
AT THE  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.  
1886-1892.

MEETINGS held under the supervision of the Room Committee, consisting of Messrs. David L. Walter, John M. Dodd, Jr., and Frank W. Doughty.  
The first meeting of the season, being the

**TWENTY-FIRST REGULAR NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETING**

was held on Friday, October 29th, 1886. A paper was read by Mr. DANIEL PARISH, Jr., on "MEDALS RELATING TO THE RECAPTURE OF BUDA FROM THE TURKS IN 1686." Many interesting medals were described and exhibited.

**TWENTY-SECOND MEETING,**

Friday, December 3d, 1886. Mr. FRANK W. DOUGHTY read a paper entitled "A UNIFACE COLLECTION." An exhibition of "one-sided" coins and bracteates was held, to which a number of the members present contributed.

**TWENTY-THIRD MEETING,**

Tuesday, December 21st, 1886. An interesting address was delivered by Mr. C. WYLLYS BETTS, on "THE CAPTURE OF PORTO BELLO IN 1739," illustrated by medals relating to the subject. After which an exhibition of South American copper coins was held.

**TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING,**

Wednesday, March 2d, 1887. Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE read a paper on "SOME MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD," which he illustrated with a number of medals issued in New York and some of the other States. After the reading of the paper an exhibition of English Copper Coins was held, to which a number of the members contributed.

**TWENTY-FIFTH MEETING,**

Thursday, March 24th, 1887. A paper was read by Mr. LYMAN H. LOW, on "TOKENS, OR SUBSTITUTES FOR METALLIC CURRENCY." An exhibition of American Tokens and Store Cards was also held, to which a large number were contributed by Mr. Low, and other members.

**TWENTY-SIXTH MEETING,**

Friday, April 8th, 1887. A paper was read by Mr. DANIEL PARISH, Jr., on "THE MEDALS OF ADMIRAL TROMP." Many fine and scarce medals were exhibited by Mr. Parish to illustrate the paper. An exhibition of Canadian Coins and Medals was also held.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH MEETING,**

Friday, June 3d, 1887. An address was delivered by Mr. FRANK W. DOUGHTY, entitled, "HISTORY OF MY OWN COLLECTION — *A Summer Talk.*"

The following questions were brought up for discussion, and a number of interesting opinions were advanced: "What are Tradesmen's Tokens or Store Cards?" "How far are they Numismatic objects, and worthy of collection?" "Where to draw the line?"

A number of Store Cards were shown by members taking part in the discussion.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH MEETING,**

Friday, June 24th, 1887. Mr. JAMES OLIVER read a paper entitled "THE WAR MEDALS OF QUEEN VICTORIA," and exhibited a large number of Medals from his own collection.

The subject was suggested by the Queen's Jubilee, on the fiftieth anniversary of her coronation; an exhibition of the Coins and Medals struck during her reign, for Great Britain and her Colonies, was held, and a large number of pieces were shown by the different members.

**TWENTY-NINTH MEETING,**

Thursday, October 20th, 1887. This being the first fall meeting, no formal programme was arranged. Quite a number of members were present, and plans for the winter season were discussed.



**THIRTIETH MEETING,**

Tuesday, November 22d, 1887. Mr. DANIEL PARISH, Jr., read an interesting paper on "THE SATIRICAL MEDALS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY," and exhibited some very fine Medals from his collection. There was also an exhibition of Roman first bronze.

**THIRTY-FIRST MEETING,**

Thursday, December 8th, 1887. A paper was read by Mr. HENRI DE MORGAN, on "THE GREEK TERRA COTTA GROUPS OF ASIA MINOR."

There was also an exhibition of "unknown coins," and some very curious pieces were shown.

**THIRTY-SECOND MEETING,**

Thursday, January 25th, 1888. Mr. STEWART CULIN, of Philadelphia (Corresponding Member), read a paper on "CHINESE GAMBLING IN AMERICA," being a description of Fan-Tan, a game with coins, and Pak-Kop-Piu, or the Lottery. Mr. Culin exhibited the various implements used, and thoroughly described the mode of carrying on the games, and his paper was listened to with great interest by the members present. It has since been published in pamphlet form in Philadelphia. A large number of Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic Coins, were exhibited by the members.

**THIRTY-THIRD MEETING,**

Wednesday, March 7th, 1888. Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE read the following paper, which he illustrated with a number of medals, tokens, etc., relating to the subject.

**ECHOES FROM THE WHEELS OF THE BROADWAY OMNIBUS.**

"All boats have their day on the Mississipp,  
And the 'Belle's' day came at last:  
The 'Moavaster' was a better boat,  
But the 'Belle' she wouldn't be passed:  
And so she came tearing along that night,  
The oldest craft on the line,  
With a nigger squat on her safety valve,  
And her furnace crammed rosin and pine."

So writes John Hay in his clever poem of "Jim Bludsoe," describing the "Prairie Belle," the pride of the Mississippi River. In those ante-bellum days steamboat racing was one of the excitements of life, not only to the inhabitants of the Mississippi region, but also along our own noble Hudson River. The recollection of the older members of our Society probably easily carries them back to those days. The burning of the "Henry Clay" on the Hudson River opposite Riverdale, in the year 1852, was one

of the sad results of the practice of steamboat racing, a large number of lives being lost. Its competitor in that race, the "Amelia," is, I believe, still in existence, being employed in the useful but ignoble occupation of towing.

Turning now to our Broadway, the mighty river of the city's life, I would for a brief time this evening beg your indulgence while I bring to your notice a few facts relating to that unique craft — the Broadway omnibus, which navigated that thoroughfare before the days of Jake Sharp's pumpkin-colored "boodle" street cars. We learn that in the year 1820 Greenwich village, a flourishing community on the west side of the island, embracing what is known as the present Ninth Ward, felt the need of closer connection with the city, whose outskirts at that time scarcely reached to Canal Street. The need was supplied by the establishment of a stage line, on which at first was run but a single vehicle, named the "Lady Washington."

As fierce and bitter as the rivalries between the fast steamboats were the contests between the Broadway omnibus drivers, and woe betide the unfortunate pedestrian who attempted to cross the bows of the rival craft in the heat of their contest for the championship; for be it known that these were before the days of the rulers of our great thoroughfare, the "Broadway Squad." As traffic increased, the number of stages on the Greenwich line increased correspondingly, and other lines were established. It was the custom during the last days of the omnibus to speak of it as a "relic of barbarism;" as "clumsy," "unwieldy," and the like: but if you will compare it with those pictured in the old lithograph shown, you will perceive that the course of years had produced, even in it, modern improvements. The growth of the city caused the establishment of other omnibus lines during the next few years. This lithograph depicts a number of the familiar old-time lines, — those of Kipp & Brown, Brower, Niblo, and others, as they existed in 1831. The universal rate of fare was sixpence, and as late as 1835 at least, the omnibuses ceased running at nine o'clock in the evening.

From Valentine's "Manual" of the Common Council for the year 1848, we learn that there were 327 omnibuses, running on no less than twenty-five distinct lines. From this it is apparent that the average number running on each line was but thirteen, some of the lines reaching off into the suburbs having but two or three omnibuses employed, while thirty-seven were run on the old Greenwich line, — later better known as the Knickerbocker Stage Co., and which entered Broadway at Bleecker Street. Between the years 1850 and 1860, it may safely be stated, the glory of the New York omnibus was at its height. The memory of the writer carries him back distinctly to the latter year, and we will, if you please, glance at the various lines as they then existed. Valentine's Manual states that in 1860 there were 574 omnibus licenses granted, nearly double the number in 1848, while the number of distinct lines had fallen to twenty, several of the insignificant having been absorbed by the more powerful ones.

The objective point of nearly all these lines was the Bowling Green and the South Ferry, and Broadway resembled a trunk, from which branches extended east and west at intervals. In 1860 street cars had been introduced on the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The Fourth Avenue line was then, as now, owned by the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., and although in 1860 steam cars were not run below Forty-second Street, they had in previous years run to Union Square.

A little octagonal Token, issued in the early days of the Harlem road, and of which I have specimens in German silver and copper, I would call to your notice. The resemblance to an antiquated omnibus is quite striking. This calls to mind the fact that in the early days of the Sixth Avenue R. R., curious vehicles called omnibus cars, drawn by one horse, with the driver seated aloft, and without a conductor, were in use on the Canal Street branch. They were doubtless the idea from which our present "bobtail" was evolved.

Of the twenty stage lines there were two which ran on Broadway, one starting from Forty-second Street and running to South Ferry; the other from the entrance to the Crystal Palace, and having its terminus at Wall Street ferry. Another started from Thirty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, entered Broadway at Union Square and ran to South Ferry, and was known as the Fourth Avenue line. Another, the Eighth Street line, left the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, reached Broadway at Eighth Street, and terminated at South Ferry. Still another, the Amity Street line, ran from Forty-second Street, down Seventh and Greenwich Avenues, entered Broadway at Amity Street, and terminated at Fulton Ferry. All the above were owned by the New York Consolidated Stage Co., and were painted white, with various distinguishing characteristics in the lettering. This company owned one other line — the Fourteenth Street, which had light yellow stages. The line extended from the Hudson River R. R. depot, at Thirtieth Street, down Ninth Avenue, through Fourteenth Street to Broadway, and thence to the South Ferry. The token, "Good for a Ride 6th & 8th Street lines," may have been struck for the Eighth Street line mentioned above, but I suspect belongs to Philadelphia, as the allusion to Sixth Street seems rather obscure.

On Fifth Avenue, Andrews & McDonald ran their well-known Croton line, starting from the Croton Cottage, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth street (the site now of one of the Vanderbilt houses), down Fifth Avenue to Thirteenth Street, to University Place, to Eleventh Street, to Broadway, to Fulton Ferry. The writer entertains an affectionate regard for this line, as, when he was four or five years old, he took deep interest in watching the omnibuses from the windows of his grandfather's house, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, the various pictures on the blue omnibuses attracting his childish fancy. Two specimens of tickets used on this line I would call to your notice, and also a medal of the Forty-second Street Reservoir, its location at Fortieth Street giving name to both cottage and omnibus line.

McLennand & Rellis were the proprietors, at that time, of the Twenty-third Street line, running from Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, down Ninth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Broadway and South Ferry. The Knickerbocker Stage Co. still continued in possession of the Bleeker Street line, previously mentioned, which also had its terminus at South Ferry. Its blue stages bore the representation of an ancient Knickerbocker. The Madison Avenue line, owned by Murphy & Smith, with white stages, entered Broadway at Twenty-third Street, and reached Wall Street Ferry by turning through John Street to Nassau Street, and thence to Wall Street. In later years the more direct route was adopted. Then there was the line starting from Tenth Street and Avenue C, and reaching Broadway via East Broadway and Chatham Street, and terminating at South Ferry; another, from the same starting-point, but extending through Avenue D, Grand Street, the Bowery and Chatham

Street to South Ferry, and still another from the same starting point, through Houston Street to Bowery and Chatham Street, to Broadway and South Ferry. These were all distinctly East-side lines, and the youthful memory of the writer is taxed in vain for any personal recollection of them. He is even in ignorance of their color. There was still another East-side route, from Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, which ran through Essex, Division and Chatham Streets, to Broadway, and then branched west, via Fulton Street, to Cortlandt Street Ferry.

Cross-town lines also existed between the foot of Grand Street, East River and the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and two other inconsiderable lines, running but five omnibuses each. There was one line on Sixth Avenue, owned by Marshall & Perry, running white omnibuses, and entering Broadway at Ninth Street, extending to the usual terminus — South Ferry.

The Manhattanville line, from Thirty-second street and Broadway to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which existed until ruined by the Elevated Railroad, ran five dirty-yellow omnibuses. The last on our list is the "Red Bird" cross-town line. This route was a very devious one, extending from Williamsburg Ferry, at the foot of Grand Street, to the Hudson River R. R. depot, at Thirtieth Street and Tenth Avenue, running through Twenty-sixth Street. The writer has vivid recollections of this line, as the omnibuses passed the school of the late George C. Anthon, a cousin of our late honored President, Dr. Charles E. Anthon, whose educational establishment occupied the upper part of the building now known as Delmonico's, but then as Dodsworth's. Driven generally at a reckless speed, these "Red Birds" seemed to flit across the city from the unknown regions of the East to the unexplored wilds of the West. Dirty and unattractive, with the windows divided into four small panes, it is strange that they should exercise any influence on a child's mind. What a strange sight would the Broadway of to-day present, if filled with old time omnibuses. And what a mighty man was the veteran driver, the hero of many conflicts and collisions!

These were before the days of "fare" boxes, and the driver was master of the situation. A story is told of one of the drivers employed by the firm of Kipp & Brown, one of the old-time concerns. Mr. Kipp, standing near one of his omnibuses, unobserved by the driver, heard him dividing the receipts of the day in the following equitable manner: "Here's two for the boss, and one for me; two for the boss, and one for me," and so on, till at the end a quarter remained. What was to be done? The driver was equal to the emergency, and saying, "Heads for me, tails for the boss," tossed up, and tails coming down, exclaimed, "We'll try it again." A second time, and tails; "Confound my luck, I'll try again." At this moment Kipp exclaimed, "See here, Bob, I have won that quarter twice already!" Tableau! It was quite an understood thing that the driver would "knock-down" a proportion of the fares; indeed, the wages paid during the era of high prices during the war, \$2 or \$2.50 for fourteen or fifteen hours' work, shows that the company would never have obtained competent men unless they were "up to the racket."

During the war, fares were generally advanced to eight cents, and within a year or two, to ten cents. Some of the more obscure lines continued to charge the first-named sum. But if the average driver was an independent ruler of Broadway from the top of his omnibus, what grandeur did he reach when, after a heavy fall of snow, Broadway put on a carnival look, with its big omnibus-sleighs drawn by four horses and filled with merry passengers. I think most of the lines ran these vehicles, and

Broadway rejoiced. No carting away the snow in those days! It would have been treason to have hinted at it; no salting of tracks, for tracks there were none. Indeed, when the street car lines first introduced the use of salt, the late Dr. John W. Francis (the author of "Old New York," the Dr. Samuel Johnson of New York, — would that he could have had a Boswell to record his witty and pithy sayings!) said: "My God, sir, it is murder, sheer murder!"

But we must hasten to our close. The introduction of street cars continued so rapidly that, in 1870, instead of twenty lines, we find but eight remaining, viz., the Madison Avenue, the Fifth Avenue, the Twenty-third Street, the Fourth Avenue, the East Fourteenth Street, the East Eighth Street, the Second Street, and the Manhattanville. The green cars and other cross-town lines had "knocked out" the cross-town stages, including the poor old "Red Birds," who had flapped their last course. Of the above, all were gradually withdrawn, until but the Madison Avenue, the Twenty-third Street, and the Fifth Avenue, remained; and these, as is well known, were wiped out at one fell swoop when Jake Sharp brought his cars on Broadway.

Each of the omnibus lines had some definite peculiarity, or distinguishing feature. The Fifth Avenue was slow and dignified, and seldom indulged in racing; the Twenty-third Street was noted for its large and strong horses, and generally young and reckless drivers; the Madison Avenue was, perhaps, the most satisfactory, as, while it had an excellent class of passengers, clean stages and decent drivers, it was not above an occasional "brush" on Broadway with its rivals.

The Fourth Avenue was owned by Marshall & Wilkins, proprietors of the Madison Avenue line, and all the oldest omnibuses and most reckless drivers in their employ were considered as good enough for Fourth Avenue. The Eighth and Fourteenth Street lines were toughs from the East side, and were the terror of private carriages. When the poor old omnibuses were sold at auction, the writer confesses he felt a pang of regret. Where are they now? They were sold in all directions. I have heard of them in Ohio, and have seen myself a Madison Avenue and Broadway omnibus perambulating the streets of a city in the central part of the State. Others were bought by the proprietors of up-town beer gardens; some by a West side dry goods firm; two are in Belleville, N. J.; a few are used between the Bowling Green and South Ferry, and about a dozen run on the present cockney Fifth Avenue line. Although painted over in the prevailing color, they can easily be recognized.

Although such an important factor in New York life, I am unaware of any use made of the omnibus in the literature of the period, except in a story by ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, called "Old Whitey's Xmas Trot." They formed a striking, unique, and picturesque feature in the life of our metropolis. And the old drivers, where are they now? Some are driving on the various car lines; some are living out a peaceful old age; but most of them have passed over to the majority, and let us hope are resting peacefully in a land where "knock-downs" are unknown.

### THIRTY-FOURTH MEETING,

Thursday, April 12th, 1888. Hon. L. BRADFORD PRINCE read an exceedingly interesting paper on the "STONE IDOLS OF NEW MEXICO," and exhibited a number of very remarkable specimens. The account of the great difficulties

met with in securing these idols renders it not at all surprising that, though found in our own country, few, if any, have previously found their way to New York.

### THIRTY-FIFTH MEETING,

Friday, May 4th, 1888. A paper was read by Mr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on "EARLY AMERICAN PAPER MONEY," illustrated by Mr. Scott's collection of nearly one thousand different varieties. A large collection of paper money was also exhibited by Mr. H. Russell Drowne, and other members exhibited specimens from their collections.

### THIRTY-SIXTH MEETING,

Thursday, October 25th, 1888. Mr. DAVID L. WALTER read a paper entitled "MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF THE GREAT COMETS." This is Mr. Walter's second paper on the subject. Both of these papers, with additions since made, have been published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH MEETING,

Thursday, April 4th, 1889. Mr. CHARLES PRYER read the following paper :

#### NUMISMATIC GLEANINGS FROM THE MEADOWS, ROADS AND BEACHES OF OUR ATLANTIC COAST.

Let us, for a short time this evening, wander back into that dreamy past, where fable, tradition, fact and legend become blended in the mists of time. To the period when the El Dorado of the Spaniard, the fabulous treasure of Kidd and his companions and the gold-laden galleons of the main, were something more than tales to while away an idle hour. Let us see what coins these men actually handled, and what proofs we have that they really existed, and possessed this treasure. Though historically not at a remote period, there are few events more tinged with romance, and wrapped in uncertainty, than the transactions of this epoch. Some years ago we made several attempts to throw some light on these affairs, and obtain some of the coins that were connected directly with the history and traditions of this period, and though our success was far from brilliant, yet an account of a few of our expeditions may not be wholly devoid of interest.

Having learned from general rumor, that much treasure was buried in or near an old colonial house not far from this city, I started with a friend to investigate the truth of the report, and if possible find some coins that had been handled by Kidd or his companions. It was a cold January day, and as we approached the place the wind seemed to shake the rafters of the semi-dilapidated and entirely deserted mansion, which, despite the ravages of time and neglect, was not wanting in that air of decayed elegance, which, in the days of its prime, had doubtless excited the cupidity of the freebooters. The heavy half-doors yielded to a very gentle strain, and we found ourselves in a large, low-ceilinged room, with an immense open fire-place on one side,

and a beautifully carved cupboard, or dresser, on the other. The floor was for the most part gone, probably long since burned by some impecunious neighbor. The small, diamond-shaped panes of glass in the windows were also wanting, portions of the lead, with which they had been fastened, alone remaining. The only article of interest in the room was a large pair of deer antlers, which to this day hang in my own hall as a souvenir of that wintry search. We took brick after brick from the fireplace, and for a long time nothing but crumbling mortar was revealed; finally, after lifting a brick from the hearth, more carefully placed than common, we discovered a small excavation in which was a pair of scissors, badly rusted, sticking up in a piece of wood in such a way as to make it look as though it was placed there by design; but precisely what the purpose might have been we could not even conjecture. However, we continued our search, and were soon rewarded by finding some half dozen silver coins, three of them crown size, the rest smaller. They all dated before the middle of the last century, and were of English, French and Spanish mintage, most of them being French. Numismatically, their value was not great. The coins are before you. We searched for some time longer, but our efforts were entirely in vain, and I am still at a loss to decide whether these pieces were merely waifs, accidentally thrown aside and lost, or whether they formed a part of some larger treasure that had previously been removed.

It was on a bright day in early June that I made my second discovery. This time, unlike the preceding, the discovery was a pure accident, for, although tradition stated that much treasure had been secreted in the vicinity, but little faith was put in the old tales. I happened to be watching some men ploughing, not thinking of the transactions of the remote past, when my attention was attracted by an exclamation from one of the men who was driving a team of cattle before a plow near by. Following the direction of his gaze, I saw something glisten in the furrow, which, by the time I reached him, he had picked up and was eagerly examining. It proved to be a large Portuguese gold coin of the last century which he had ploughed up. After having the dirt cleaned off, the piece was found to be in fair condition, though it had evidently lain there for some considerable time. Wishing to find out whether this was a solitary piece that had been lost there, or was one of a large number, placed somewhere near, which, in the course of time, had worked near enough to the surface to be ploughed up, we worked in the vicinity for some time, and found three more pieces, all silver, two of which were Spanish and one French.

I was much puzzled to account for the finding of four coins within a few feet of each other; one might easily have been dropped, but the fact of there being four makes it, at least, singular. The amount discovered was entirely too small for a deposit of buried treasure. I could come to but one conclusion; some one, many years ago, might have dropped a purse containing a small amount of money, which had entirely decomposed, leaving the coins only. Why this person should have coins of three countries, none of which held sovereignty over this place at any time, must remain a mystery. The extent of the circulation of Spanish silver might account for the coins of that country, but hardly for the French and Portuguese.

This day made me acquainted with a superstition unknown to me till then. Thinking the man, who found the gold coin, only prized it to the extent of its face value, I approached him with an offer of something more than he could get for the piece at the

village store, but was informed, much to my disappointment, that it was very bad luck to part with a coin that had been found, and he would not sell it at any price. I regret being unable to show the gold coin ; the silver I place before you.

Some years after this incident I found another French coin in the same field, bearing date of 1722. Was it a part of the same lot, or another accident? An entire human skeleton was also exhumed in the immediate vicinity. I remember reading in "Mother Goose," or some other equally good authority, that it was the custom of the pirates to kill and bury a man, as sentry, wherever they secreted treasure, so that his spirit could guard it. Had this last discovery anything to do with this interesting and civilizing custom?

But let us change the scene to a day in the early spring, and the camping-ground occupied by the Count Von Knyphausen and his Hessians during the winter of 1775. This tract was, or rather is, a large meadow or succession of meadows, containing about fifty acres, near Long Island Sound, and but a few miles from the scene of the battle of White Plains. The land had recently been ploughed, and hoping that the heavy spring rains of the last few weeks might have washed out some articles of interest, we started upon a little expedition to examine the ground.

The relics of this search, of course, related to a much later period than any of the previous ones, and as their history was much better understood, their interest was decreased in a like ratio ; still there remained enough of novelty in the undertaking to render it interesting, and not without a reasonable amount of profit.

The first object that attracted our attention was a soldier's belt buckle, found in a furrow that had been deepened by the spring rains to quite a gully, so that the ground was washed out to the width of a couple of feet, and the depth of fifteen to eighteen inches, and any object, not too deeply imbedded, made perfectly visible ; the condition of the buckle was surprisingly good, — the gilding having saved it from corrosion ; the device on the broad part of the clasp was still perfectly discernible.

Following this furrow for some distance, we found a number of cut flints, fragments of pottery, small pieces of semi-gilded metal, an almost perfect iron pot, several very old-fashioned horse shoes and finally, what we were seeking, several coins : first, a Spanish shilling, which I am able to exhibit ; then several English pieces of the latter years of the reign of George II, and early years of his successor, George III, and lastly, a German silver coin of about the same period. None of them have any great numismatic value, but they are interesting as mementos of the period, having doubtless jingled in the pockets of some Revolutionary soldiers. After the discovery of the German piece nothing more was found, and we were compelled to return home but half satisfied ; still we had as good success as we had any right to expect, as few soldiers are likely to strew the ground with gold.

It was on a cold winter day, when, as far as the eye could reach, the surface of the Sound presented one unbroken sheet of ice, except for several vessels which had been frozen in for some weeks, and the shores were, in places, piled high with ice which had been broken and ground against the rocks by the tide, and here and there left free and clear. The wind had been blowing furiously from the north-west for over three days, causing a lower tide than had been seen within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant ;" rocks and shoals were uncovered, upon which the eye of man had scarcely ever rested. This condition of things brought a number of people to the



shore, some out of idle curiosity, and others to procure clams and other shell-fish, which was made easy by the lowness of the water. One man wandered far from the rest, to a remote part of the beach, and there became very intent upon the work of filling his basket. They appeared to be very heavy clams, for though a strong man, they made him bend and totter, and he must have had weary muscles before he reached his home, for that clam basket, large as it was, was filled with good silver dollars and crowns. This may seem like a fable, but I have seen some of the coins, and am happy to be able to exhibit one or two specimens this evening. The exact amount of money found I never knew, but it must have been several hundred dollars.

Were these coins washed from some wreck, or were they buried in the true traditional way by some pirate, and, by the action of the water upon the shore, washed away and carried so far out upon the beach as to be only visible at unusually low water? The last seems to me by far the most probable explanation, as they were found in the very spot where such an occurrence might have taken place, and the date of the coins, so far as I have been able to ascertain, covered the period when such events were possible.

Toward the close of the year 1878 I found myself on the peninsula formed by the southeastern Counties of Maryland and Virginia, and while there paid some attention to the old traditions of the locality. Knowing that the Chesapeake was a favorite resort for ships of a doubtful, or worse, character during the period of which I have been speaking, I led the conversation with several of the old proprietors into these channels, and I learned that the peninsula, in common with many other places, had many legends of hidden treasure, and some went so far as to show where it was supposed to be secreted, but nobody could, or would, show any coins that were found. So I had nothing very tangible to go by, as to the nature of the cruisers that frequented these waters; but I was not fated to leave the place in this unsatisfactory state of mind.

One moonlight night I found myself in a small hut, far from any other habitation, situated upon a narrow but deep creek, which, some distance below, emptied into a broad bay. The site of the place was somewhat peculiar; the cabin stood upon what might be called an oasis of about four hundred acres, in an immense salt meadow, through which several creeks wound. The tract was high and fertile, and a great resort for game, which had attracted us to the place originally. Owing to the quiet beauty of the surroundings we had remained longer than we anticipated, and consequently became better acquainted with the history of the spot.

I got in conversation with an old darkey, who informed me that he was over eighty years of age, and had been a house servant in the years previous to the War, and that his master then owned the land we were on, together with a very large tract of the surrounding country. On being asked if ships ever came up the creek, the old man answered, 'Not in his time,' but he had heard, when a boy, that 'long before the old war'—probably meaning the Revolution—'great robber ships came up, and got water and provisions by pillaging the planters.' He also said that some of them had buried money, and his master had found some of it, though not just there. The conversation now became interesting, and on being asked if it was possible to procure or even see, some of the coins, he said he thought there were some, though probably not a great many, still in the possession of his old master's family, who lived some

distance from there, in the mansion where he was brought up by their ancestors, many years before. Some persuasion, in which sundry silver pieces were the strongest argument, induced him to consent to go to the house and ask the occupants if they would allow him to have the coins for a short time for my examination, and to find out as many of the particulars as possible of the circumstances under which they were found, and how and by whom they were supposed to have been secreted.

Early the next morning he started on his ride of some twelve miles, and returned in the evening, bringing with him several coins. He said they were found on a beach, some miles from where we then were, and that they were supposed to have been lost or buried by the crew of some ship, many years ago. They were all French, the most valuable being a gold coin of about the size of a twenty-dollar piece, but much thinner, and dated 1720; the others were coined about the same time, all during the reign of Louis XV, and all were in fairly good condition. Nothing more could be learned of their history, and I was unable to ascertain the amount that was found. Had I been able, I would surely have paid a visit to the family that owned them, but circumstances would not permit.

I have occupied enough of your time, and must bring this rambling dissertation to a close. So let the dust of ages settle down on the old deeds once more, and let the sleep of oblivion rest upon the actors in the bloody scenes of old. And hoping that I have not put more than half my audience to sleep, I bid you, for the present, farewell.

After the reading of the paper an exhibition of coins, medals, etc., relating to the late Presidential contest, was held.

Mr. Charles H. Wright also exhibited the following Irish silver coins: Cork penny of Edward I. Dublin penny of Edward I, English obv.; legend on rev. retrograde. Waterford halfpenny of Edward I,  $\text{U}\overline{\text{H}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{F}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}$  variety. Dublin farthing of Edward I. Half groat of Henry VIII, initials  $\text{H}\overline{\text{K}}$  for Katharine Howard. Half groat of Henry VIII, initials  $\text{H}\overline{\text{A}}$  for Anne of Cleves. Dublin three pence of Henry VIII, full front bust. Dublin three halfpence of Henry VIII, full front bust.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING,

Thursday, December 5th, 1889. Mr. H. CARRINGTON BOLTON, Secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences, read a paper entitled, "THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALCHEMY TO NUMISMATICS," illustrated by fac-similes of medals and rare books.

This paper has since been published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*.

At the annual meeting held on March 16th, 1891, Messrs. Bauman L. Belden, Charles H. Wright, and Herbert Valentine, were appointed Room Committee, and the following meetings were held under their supervision.

**THIRTY-NINTH MEETING,**

Thursday evening, May 7th, 1891. Mr. BAUMAN L. BELDEN read the following paper on

**THE GOLD AND SILVER COINS OF ANNAM.**

Annam, or, as it is also called, Ngan-nan,—which means Southern Rest—is an empire in the eastern part of Farther India, bounded on the North by China, on the East by the China Sea, which here forms the Gulf of Tung-King, on the South by French Cochin China, — which was formerly a part of the Empire, but was ceded to France in 1862, — and on the West by Siam. The population is supposed to be from twelve to sixteen millions.

According to their traditions, the Annamese were originally natives of Southern China, being descended from the tribe of the Giao-chi, — which signifies “with the big toe,” a name given on account of the large size of their great toes, a peculiarity which still exists among the natives, — which was supposed to be one of four barbarous tribes, inhabiting what is now the limits of China, this tribe occupying the southern portion.

The Giao-chi are mentioned in the Chinese annals as early as 2357 B. C. Till 257 B. C. they were governed by a dynasty of Chinese origin, in vassalage to that empire; from that date till 110 B. C. the throne was occupied by other vassal dynasties, and from then till 907 A. D. they were ruled by Chinese governors. The natives, by this time tired of Chinese rule, revolted, and, after a long struggle, achieved their independence, and since 960 A. D. Annam has been governed by native princes, and vassal to China only in name.

The first Emperor of the present dynasty was Ngaïen-tschung, the surviving member of a powerful and noble family, nearly related to the King, which, not being in accord with the government, and incurring the enmity of the King, was, with his exception, exterminated in 1777.

He escaped by flight, and, after spending a number of years in unsuccessful efforts to obtain redress, finally succeeded, with the help of some French officers who had joined his service, in stirring up a revolution, overturning the government and establishing himself — of course — at the head; he gave the country the name of Ngan-nan, or Southern Rest, and was crowned in 1802, assuming the title of Emperor; he reigned until his death, in 1820, when he was succeeded by his second son, Mik-lomeh, who reigned from 1820 to 1842.

The third emperor was Thio-try, who reigned from 1842 to 1847, and the fourth Tu-duk, 1847 to 1889, who was succeeded by the present ruler, Bun-Lan, who, at the time of his coronation — January 30th, 1889 — was about ten years old.

The coins to which I wish to call your attention this evening were issued during the reigns of the first four emperors just mentioned, the coinage of Annam previous to 1802 having consisted only of tin and copper sepek, or cash, similar to the Chinese cash, and just about as valuable — 1200 being equal to a dollar in our money. This cash and a few larger copper coins were issued also under the later emperors, but I will confine myself to the coins of silver and gold.

These coins are rather remarkable, both in shape and design, and might be classed in three different varieties:—

First: Oblong silver bars, having inscriptions on both sides, and in some cases on the edge.

Second: Round coins of gold and silver, containing various devices on one side and inscriptions on the other, and having milled edges.

Third: Thin, round coins, also of gold and silver, containing devices and inscriptions, or inscriptions only, with smooth edges, and in the centre a small, square hole.

The inscriptions are in Chinese characters, and the Chinese custom of putting the name of the period occupied by the reign, and not the name of the emperor, on the coins, is followed.

The size of the coins here given is the American coin-scale of sixteenths of an inch.

First Emperor NGAIEN-TSCHUNG. Period of Greatest Prosperity.

#### OBLONG SILVER BARS.

I. Lwong-bac, or ounce. *Obv.* Inscription in square, "Coined in the Period of Greatest Prosperity." *Rev.* In square, "Pure silver, one ounce." Edges; at sides, "Even (or correct) weight of two Quan, eighty" (that is, eighty sepek; a quan means a string of cash, and equals six hundred sepek—about half a dollar in our money); at ends, top, two small counterstamps, a double circle and a character indicating the genuineness of the silver; bottom, one small counterstamp, a double square. Size  $27 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ .

II. Same as last, with but one counterstamp at top—the double circle. The characters on this piece are larger than on the last, and the surface is rather rough and coarse.

III. Five Mace, or half an ounce. *Obv.* Same as No. I. *Rev.* "Silver bar, even (or correct) weight of five Mace." Size  $27 \times 8\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Second Emperor, MIKLOMEH. 1820–42. Period of Glorious Destiny.

#### OBLONG SILVER BARS.

IV. Lwong-bac, or ounce. *Obv.* In square, "Coined in the period of Glorious Destiny." *Rev.* In square, "Government (literally Mandarin.) Silver, one ounce," and small counterstamp at bottom indicating genuineness. Fancy scroll work on edge. Size  $36 \times 14\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ .

V. Lwong-bac, or ounce. Obverse and reverse as last. Edge; sides, fancy scroll; ends, small counterstamps, double circle at top, double square at bottom. Size  $27 \times 10 \times 4$ .

VI. Five Mace, or half an ounce. Obverse and edge as last. *Rev.* "Government silver, five Mace." Size  $26\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 2$ .

VII. Four Mace. Obverse and edge as last. *Rev.* "Government silver, four Mace." Size  $24 \times 8 \times 2$ .

VIII. Three Mace. Obverse and edge as last. *Rev.* "Government silver, three Mace." Size  $22 \times 7 \times 2$ .

IX. One Mace. Obverse and edge as last. *Rev.* "Government silver, one Mace." Size  $11\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 2$ .

#### ROUND COINS.

X. Tam-bac-tron, or dollar. Silver. *Obv.* Sun with 30 rays in the centre. Inscription, "Glorious Destiny, Current Money." *Rev.* Dragon surrounded by flame and smoke. Border on each side of a double row of pellets. Oblique milling on edge. Size 26.

- XI. Same as last, lacking the border of pellets.  
 XII. Same as last, except the sun on obverse has but 24 rays.  
 XIII. Same as last, but struck in gold.  
 XIV. Same as XII, with the year of the reign below the dragon.  
 XV. Silver Quan. Same as XII. Size 19.  
 XVI. Same as last, with the year of the reign below the dragon.  
 XVII. Same as last, struck in gold, with border of alternate lines and dots.  
 XVIII. Tam-bac-tron. *Obv.* Sun with 24 rays in centre, and inscription, "Glorious Destiny, Current Money." *Rev.* Sun with 24 rays in centre; above, the head and fore-part of a dragon, the balance of the dragon below. The characters for "Dragon Money" on each side of the sun, that to the right dividing the dragon in the middle. On each side a border of double scallops surmounted by a row of dots. Oblique milling on edge. Size  $25\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 XIX. Silver Quan. Same as last, except sun on each side has 20 rays. Size 23.  
 XX. Same as last, except sun on obverse has 16 rays and on reverse 20.  
 XXI. Same as last, except sun on reverse has 18 rays.

## ROUND COIN WITH SMALL SQUARE HOLE IN CENTRE.

- XXII. Gold. *Obv.* "Glorious Destiny, Current Money." *Rev.* "Riches, Long Life and Many Children." Plain edge. Size 18.

Third Emperor, THIO-TRY. 1842-47. Period of Brilliant Reign.

## OBLONG SILVER BAR.

- XXIII. Lwong-bac. *Obv.* "Coined in the period of the Brilliant Reign." *Rev.* "Interior Treasury, silver, one ounce." Size  $32\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

## ROUND COINS.

- XXIV. Gold. *Obv.* "Brilliant Reign." *Rev.* Dragon. Oblique milling on edge. Size 15.  
 XXV. Silver Quan. *Obv.* Sun with 16 rays in centre. "Brilliant Reign, Current Money." *Rev.* Dragon. Oblique milling on edge. Size  $15\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 XXVI. Same as last, except sun has 21 rays.

## ROUND COINS WITH SMALL SQUARE HOLE IN CENTRE.

In describing these coins (silver) in this and the following reign, I have given their value in most cases in mace (ten mace equal one ounce) according to the weight of the coin. There is nothing to indicate any other denomination, and it seemed to me the simplest and most convenient way to name them.

These coins are broad and thin, and have a plain raised border around the edge, and around the hole in the centre the edges are also plain.

- XXVII. Five Mace, silver. *Obv.* "Brilliant Reign, Current Money for the use of un-numbered people." *Rev.* Large "human-faced" dragon, facing. Size  $27\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 XXVIII. Seven Mace, silver. *Obv.* "Brilliant Reign, Current Money." *Rev.* Two dragons opposite; between them at the top is a flame of fire, at the bottom a figure, probably intended to represent a cloud. Size  $32\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 XXIX. Same, in gold.

It might be as well to state that all these gold coins are of rather poor quality, generally about 700 fine.

XXX. Three and a half Mace, silver. Same as last. Size 26.

XXXI. Same, in gold.

XXXII. Four Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Landscape by moonlight. View of rocks, trees and plants; at the top, a little to the left, a new moon, to the right of it a large cloud, and to the left a small one, below three dots — possibly stars — joined by lines and forming a right angle; to the right of the centre the character for “4,” and to the left, “Beautiful.” Size 25.

The “4” here no doubt means four mace; the character “Beautiful,” evidently has nothing to do with the denomination of the coin, but is put there as a sort of a motto, being a thing that is very desirable. As will be seen by the following piece, and several in the succeeding reign, coins of the different denominations contain different characters in this place, and in some cases the numeral forms a part of the motto, as well as indicates the value of the coin.

XXXIII. Three Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Three different trees or plants, one at each side and the third below; above, the characters for “3,” and “Longevity.” Size 21½.

Fourth Emperor, TU-DUK. 1847-89. Period of Inherited Virtue.

#### OBLONG SILVER BARS.

XXXIV. Lwong-bac, or ounce. *Obv.* “Coined in the Period of Inherited Virtue.” *Rev.* “Weight of Government silver, one ounce.” Counterstamp in right-hand corner. Scroll on edge. Size 36 x 15½ x 2.

XXXV. Lwong-bac, or ounce. Obverse as last. *Rev.* “Interior Treasury, silver, one ounce.” Edge plain, with one small counterstamp at side. Size 28½ x 9½ x 4.

XXXVI. Three Quan. Obverse as last. *Rev.* “Value of Three Quan.” Edge, fancy scroll on each side; small counterstamp on each end; at the top a circle, and at the bottom a square. Size 26 x 9 x 2.

XXXVII. Quan. Obverse and edge as last. *Rev.* “Value of One Quan.” Size 18 x 6½ x 1½.

The “Quans” here weigh about one-third of the round coins of that denomination.

#### ROUND COINS.

XXXVIII. Gold Ounce. *Obv.* Sun with 27 rays in centre, “Inherited Virtue, Current Money.” *Rev.* Dragon surrounded by a wreath. Border of alternate lines and dots. Size 23½.

XXXIX. Tam-bac-tron, or dollar, silver. *Obv.* Sun with 12 rays in centre. Inscription as last. *Rev.* Sun with 16 rays in centre; above, the head and fore part of a dragon, the rest of the dragon below; characters on each side, “Dragon Money.” The dragon is in two parts, the character at the right side between them. On each side is a border, double, of scollops surrounded by a row of dots. Milled edge. Size 24.

XL. Quan, silver. *Obv.* Sun with 18 rays in centre. Inscription as on last. *Rev.* A dragon. Milled edge. Size 21½.

## ROUND COINS WITH SMALL SQUARE HOLE IN CENTRE.

XLI. Five Mace, silver. *Obv.* "Inherited Virtue, Current Money for the use of un-numbered people." *Rev.* Large "human-faced" dragon, facing. Size 28.

XLI.\* Two and half Mace, silver. Same as last. Size 22.

I have two varieties of this piece, a slight difference in the size of the dragon.

XLII. Seven Mace, silver. *Obv.* "Inherited Virtue, Current Money." *Rev.* Two dragons opposite; between them, at the top, a flame of fire, and at the bottom a cloud. Size 33.

XLIII. Three and One-half Mace, silver. Same as last. Size 27.

XLIV. Same, in gold.

XLV. Two Mace, silver. Same as last. Size 22½.

XLVI. Same, in gold.

XLVII. Five Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Five bats, three above and two below, and the character for "5," and "Blessing." Size 28.

According to the Chinese the Five Blessings consist of: 1st. Longevity; 2d. Riches; 3d. Peacefulness and Serenity; 4th, The Love of Virtue; 5th An End crown-  
ing the Life.

XLVIII. Four Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Rough ground and several trees; above, a half-moon, clouds, and three stars joined by lines; at sides the characters for "4," and "Beautiful." Size 26.

XLIX. Three Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* At sides and below, three different trees; above, "3," and "Longevity." Size 22½.

L. Same, in gold.

I know of two varieties, both gold and silver, the tree on the right side being different.

LI. Two Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Small sun to the right, clouds above and below the sun, and to the left; above, "2;" below, "Courtesy." Size 20.

The characters on the reverse of this coin are also used to represent the two Primary Forms or symbols representing the positive and negative principles which, according to Chinese philosophy, go to make up pretty much everything. The symbol of the positive principle is a continuous straight line, ———, and it corresponds to light, Heaven, masculinity, etc., and that of the negative principle a broken line, — — corresponding to darkness, earth, femininity, etc.

LII. One Mace, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* Two curious fish, with their heads at the bottom; at sides, above, "1," and below, "Virtue." Size 18.

LIII. Same as last, except the heads of the fish are at the top.

LIV. Silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* To the right a tall vase, containing grass or long leaves; to the left a short vase with a cover; below, a small vase or casket, also covered, each of which stands on three feet; above, the characters for "3," and "Abundance." Size 17.

The three kinds of abundance to be wished for are, "Abundance of good fortune," "Abundance of years," (long life), and "Abundance of male offspring." The "3" may also stand for 3 Candareens. I am, however, inclined to doubt this on account of the size of the coin.

LV. Quan, silver. Obverse as last. *Rev.* "For the use of the people, will make them rich for a long life." Size 19.

LVI. Same, in gold.

LVII. Half Quan. Same as last. Size  $17\frac{1}{2}$ .

LVIII. Same, in gold.

LIX. Third Quan. Same as last. Size 15.

Before closing I would like to mention one piece, which is unquestionably the most remarkable coin in the series. Unfortunately, I am unable to give a translation of the inscription on it, or even say positively to which reign it belongs. I saw it some years ago, but neglected to copy the inscriptions, and since then I have tried, without success, to locate it, hoping that I might have an opportunity to see it and obtain a complete description.

It first appeared at an auction sale by Chapman, held at Philadelphia in December, 1885, described in the catalogue as follows: "Cochin China. Bar money, oblong bar with row of 4 characters down the middle, a square tablet at the end. Reverse, similar, but 2 characters at end . . . Size 88 x 30 x 4. Weight  $13\frac{1}{2}$  oz." It again appeared in Frossard's sale of April 10th, 1886, and this is what Mr. Frossard had to say about it: "Annam (1847-55) Twelve lwong-bac, silver bar money. Characters in square border on each side; counterstamp on edge. . . . Weighs  $13\frac{1}{2}$  oz., 5 inches long,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  wide and  $\frac{1}{4}$  thick."

I have also seen an illustration of two large silver bars, of five ounces each, but never saw the coins. The first is of the reign of Miklomeh — 1820-42.

Obverse: "Coined in the period of Glorious Destiny." *Rev.*, "Government silver, 5 ounces." Border of fancy scroll on each side. Size 43 x 17.

The other is of Thio-try — 1842-47.

Obverse: "Coined in the period of the Brilliant Reign." *Rev.* "Interior Treasury, silver, 5 ounces." Size 57 x 25.

I would say in closing that this does not pretend to be a complete list of the gold and silver coins of Annam, but simply a short description of such as have come under my notice. I have heard of quite a number that I do not mention, as I cannot give complete descriptions of them. My idea is simply to give a general account of a curious and interesting series of coins to which comparatively little attention has, so far, been paid, and I hope, in time, to have a list that will approach somewhere near completeness.

After the reading of the paper an exhibition of United States Cents was held, and some interesting specimens were shown.

#### FORTIETH MEETING,

Monday evening, June 8th, 1891. Mr. E. IRENAEUS STEVENSON read an interesting paper entitled, "THE STORY OF CASTINE, MAINE; AN OLD AMERICAN TOWN." Mr. Stevenson's lecture was greatly appreciated by an unusually large audience of members and guests; among the latter were quite a number of ladies, something of an innovation, and certainly a most delightful one.



**FORTY-FIRST MEETING,**

Thursday evening, November 5th, 1891. No paper was read, but an exhibition was held of A MEDALLIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, being a selection of thirty-two medals from the Society's cabinet, containing the portraits of some of the most distinguished people of modern times — rulers, soldiers, sailors, reformers, and shining lights in literature and science — of the United States, England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Sweden and Hungary.

A very neat catalogue was prepared by the Curator, Mr. Charles H. Wright, and distributed to the members.

A valuable collection of numismatic books — forty-eight volumes — recently presented to the Society by President Parish, was also on exhibition.

**FORTY-SECOND MEETING,**

Thursday evening, November 19th, 1891. Mr. CHARLES PRYER read the following paper :

**JOTTINGS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.**

As I sit in the arm-chair in my quaint old library, my mind seems to clear the mist of the ages, as the breeze sweeps the fog from the sea. I see a storm-tossed vessel in mid-Atlantic, rigged after the fashion of the last half of the seventeenth century, and manned by a band of determined exiles. I should like to say here, however, lest I should frighten any of my hearers, that I do not allude to that ship, so small, according to history, yet with a carrying capacity — if one is to believe in all the relics said to have come in her — that would put the Great Eastern or City of Rome to shame. No, I have nothing to say of the "landing of the Pilgrims," much as I respect them. I see the stern face of many a war-worn veteran, that did not blanch before the power of the great Louis, or the still greater Richelieu, turn pale at the majesty of the storm-tossed Atlantic. Slowly westward, day by day, they pursue their voyage, until toward the close of 1689 the desired haven of liberty and hardship is reached. The old time-piece that I am now able to show you, through the kindness of a lineal descendant of one of these exiles, was with this little party at the time of their arrival in this country, and has never been out of the possession of descendants of the first owner, so its authenticity is undoubted.

As I look at the old face, I am carried back to the scenes it must have looked upon, and the hands, now long quiet, that must have carried it. I see the field of Ivry and the shattered walls of La Rochelle ; I see the gallant Henry, with his shining armor and caparisoned charger ; I see, a century later, the mighty mind of the great Cardinal Richelieu trying to find a reason for the descendant of the illustrious Henry to undo what his ancestor had accomplished with so much labor and blood. But I have no intention to attempt to give the long and bloody struggle of the Huguenots. It has been too well and often done already, to require rehearsing here, so let us confine ourselves to the history of this little bit of ticking silver, which has marked the evolution of time for over two hundred years. As we look at this old face of metal we

naturally wonder if the owner looked at it when he first put foot upon Beauforts (a corruption of Bon Foi) Point, so many long years ago, or if he wore it at the great siege of La Rochelle, or if it was ever in the presence of the great Richelieu.

After the landing of these exiles, for some years we hear little of the article now before us. Who can tell how many times it noted the hours on Sundays, when its owner doubtless accompanied the rest of his persuasion on their walks to New York, to attend services at the Eglise St. Esprit? One can easily imagine when they stopped to put on their shoes and wash their feet at the last brook, before entering the town, that the watch was duly examined and adjusted so that the seal and guard would show to the best advantage; or are we to presume that these good people of the past were never sufficiently frivolous for such vanities? And then I have often wondered if, during the very long sermons of that austere time, our friend did not sometimes yawn a little, and peep slyly at the face of our time-piece. In making this suggestion do I lack respect for the sincerity or piety of the past, or the honor of the dead? Surely they were human, and I doubt if any human being could stand the sermons of those days without looking at his watch, or desiring to do so. But I am not writing a history of the characters and trials of the Huguenots, or speculating upon their possible movements, and I must hurry on to bring the little time-keeper nearer our own time. One more incident, however, in connection with Huguenot relics, may not be out of place here. A few years ago there was a revival of interest in every thing pertaining to these early French settlers; many speakers delivered addresses upon the subject, of more or less interest, and relics of all kinds pertaining to the period were exhibited. The place where the exiles first landed was visited, and discourses delivered upon the spot; the objects of greatest interest, near the shore, were two upright columns of stone, supposed to have been placed there upon the arrival of the French to commemorate the event. Alas for romance, history and the Huguenots! While we were being informed by a flowery speaker that "untold generations yet unborn would look upon the columns with reverence akin to awe, and touch them, that they might tell their children that these hands and these eyes had felt of, and looked upon, the very stones the first Huguenots of Westchester had placed to commemorate the historic event of their arrival," a gentleman standing near said to me, very quietly, "My father put those posts there for a gate some time ago. They had nothing whatever to do with the Huguenots, and do not belong to their time at all." My idol was broken, the delusion had vanished; and yet, to this day, nearly every one in the neighborhood believes that these articles are true relics of the early settlers, and probably will do so for the rest of time.

I will here insert a list of the names of the owners of the watch from the time of its arrival in this country, to prove beyond a question that it does not belong to the class of relics of which we have just spoken. In possession of Peter Badeau, 1689; Aicleys Badeau, his son; at his death William Craft, son-in-law of the latter, and the present owner, J. A. Secord, again a son-in-law, from whose hand I received it. So much was it prized in the days of the Revolution, that with many other household treasures it was buried, and lay for nearly seven years hidden from the sight of man; but at the close of that long struggle it was again brought to light, and has ticked off the hours for over a century more.

Now let us change the scene and the subject; the log huts of the early settlers had already grown into substantial farm houses, and the primeval forests had dis-

appeared from the face of the land, when the next relic I propose to describe was in its prime. We have arrived at the days of the great struggle for our existence as a nation, and are looking at the silver knee-buckle worn by no less a personage than Thomas Paine, author of "Common Sense," "The Age of Reason," and other scarcely less celebrated works. Evidently he did not think his words applied to knee-buckles when he stated that all articles of value belonging to royal, noble and wealthy personages should be divided and given to the people, — unless indeed this was his share of the division of some other fellow's valuables. This buckle was found among some of the effects of Paine, in 1879, while his house was undergoing some repairs, in a portion that had remained untouched since the death of the Revolutionary agitator. The whole house, indeed, looked very much the same as it did in his days. I shall never forget my own visit to it in 1876. I remember it was 1876, because upon entering, the first things that caught my eye were two large campaign placards of Hayes and Wheeler, and I wondered what Paine would have thought of them, if he could have been present, and came to the conclusion that it would just have suited him, for he surely delighted in bitter political struggles, and all of us who are old enough must remember that was a campaign of particular asperity. With the exception of the placards, however, one might almost have imagined Paine had only left the premises a few moments before we entered, so little had the surroundings changed. In the little, old parlor with its low ceiling, still stood the old Franklin, before which Paine had so often sat, and where he spent many an evening. Doubtless this same buckle had glistened in the firelight of that old stove, if I may call it a stove, many, *many* times; and many a political discussion of note must have taken place here, and probably many debates of more warmth than courtesy.

A very strong desire seized me to possess this very Franklin, and put it up in my own old mansion, — not that I am a special admirer of Paine, but simply because I wanted the old relic for its historic interest. I first offered a good round price for it, but without success; then I offered to replace it with a modern stove that would surely give heat; and finally both the price and the stove, but all was of no avail. This surprised me somewhat, for our host professed to take no particular interest either in Paine or historical relics, or indeed, as far as I could see, in anything else, except political placards and cows; but this last expression must be taken for a disappointed growl, for he treated us most courteously, and showed us everything of interest in and around the house, even to sampling the richness of the milk from his beautiful herd of cattle. But to return from this digression to where we can imagine Paine sitting before the fire of his Franklin on some cold winter evening and discussing the affairs of the nation, with our buckle on, and it seems to me we shall be inhaling the mental aroma of the eighteenth century as perfectly as we of the nineteenth can expect.

We also saw the room in which he is said to have died, and I must say it was the least cheerful and comfortable of any in the house; it did not seem to have that air of plenty and old-time country comfort that pervaded the rest of the mansion; for while it lacked the luxuries of our century, it also lacked that home-air of contentment which seems to me eminently to belong to the years of long ago. Doubtless both of these effects were produced more by the actions and uses of the present owners, than by anything Paine had left to permeate the surroundings at this late date. As we looked from the window on that beautiful October afternoon, the dreamy landscape impressed itself so firmly upon us that we were perfectly able to understand why any one might

select this room for his resting place in sickness. If rumor in the vicinity says correctly, however, much of the time spent in this room by Paine was not enjoyed in this quiet reverie of literary refinement. As he approached the last years of his life, say the neighbors, he became very intemperate, and would spend days together without rising from his bed, in a semi-conscious condition, and attended by only one servant, an old colored woman, who (upon the same authority—namely, popular rumor in the vicinity) when she found him in the condition above described, used to amuse herself by swearing at him; and when he was sufficiently conscious to take in the situation, he would not unfrequently reply in the same forcible, but unpolished language, until the pair sometimes resembled a couple of frigates in action, pouring broadside after broadside into each other. It would usually end by the old darkey declaring he should drink no more; and, doubtless simply to make her declaration more effectual, she would rush for the bottle and pour its entire remaining contents down her own capacious throat, without regard to the amount; this would usually silence the batteries and both vessels would lie quiet, in the same disabled condition. I do not vouch for the truth of this legend; it may probably be the concoction of his enemies, but it is believed by many in the vicinity, so possibly it is merely an exaggeration of facts. At this late date however, it may be difficult to verify or contradict it, and I merely repeat it as told to me. But enough of Paine.

I will call your attention to but one more relic, in the shape of a medal, and bring these rambling remarks to a close. Let us wander from the eastern slopes of the county, and away from the shores of the Sound, to the more picturesque if not more beautiful banks of the Hudson; and there in imagination witness the events which this medal was struck to commemorate. The capture of Andre is too familiar to all of us to need much description here, to bring the details before your minds. The three yeomen stopping the officer riding townward; the searching of his boots; the great desire of the captive to get away; the money offered for putting him at liberty, and the final result—his trial and execution; have long passed into the history of the country, and its recital would be more than tedious; but the medal struck some time later, may not be so fresh in your memory. Its shape is rather unusual, being elliptical instead of round, and what is fully as peculiar, the legend bears no direct allusion to the events it is intended to illustrate. It is somewhat difficult to decide which to call the obverse and which the reverse, as there is neither date nor bust upon it. One side has a decorated shield without blazon of any kind, with the single word "FIDELITY" upon a ribbon above, all within a wreath of leaves terminating in a flower at the top. The other side has a wreath with two flowers at the top and the motto outside of wreath, "AMOR PATRIAE VINCIT." Were it not a known fact that this medal was struck in memory of the eventful capture, it might be somewhat difficult to discover its purpose by anything upon the medal itself.

But my time is up, and I must leave you to dream upon the events that transpired on the shores of the Sound, in the quaint old farm-house and upon the banks of the Hudson. The little document I take the liberty of placing before you in conclusion is a copy of the first Deed and probably the first Will signed in the village of New Rochelle, after the landing of the Huguenots. Of course I allude to Deeds of a private nature, not Royal Grants or Agreements with the Indians; and I also except any documents that may have passed between Europeans before the town was occupied by the Huguenots, and while it was part of the Manor of Pelham. Before closing I should

like to call your attention to one fact ; wherever a male signature occurs it is written in fair style, while all the females sign with a cross ; evidently they did not believe in the higher education of women. What a silent proof of ancient wisdom this seems to be.

#### FORTY-THIRD MEETING,

Wednesday evening, December 2d, 1891. Mr. FRANK W. DOUGHTY read a paper entitled "THE ELEPHANT; NUMISMATICALLY AND ARCHEOLOGICALLY." Mr. Doughty illustrated his paper with an exhibition of a magnificent collection of coins, medals and objects of antiquity, bearing the figure of an elephant. Some other coins of the same description were exhibited by various members of the Society.

#### FORTY-FOURTH MEETING,

On Thursday evening, December 17, 1891. Mr. ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE gave a reception to the members of the Society at his house, at which he read an interesting paper on the "MEDALLIC MEMORIALS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Mr. Zabriskie illustrated his lecture with stereopticon views of the medals referred to, after which his collection of Lincoln medals—one of the finest in the country — was exhibited, and a collation was served.

#### FORTY-FIFTH MEETING,

Thursday evening, January 28th, 1892. Mr. BAUMAN L. BELDEN read the following paper on

#### QUEER-SHAPED COINS OF ASIA.

I hope you will pardon me if I introduce my subject with a short personal reminiscence.

Years ago, when quite a small boy, I took a notion that I would become a collector of coins ; so I invited my relations to contribute, and after a number of bureau drawers and forgotten boxes had been ransacked, I found myself the happy possessor of a couple of dozen pieces — the most of which had nice little holes bored in them ; one or two were of great antiquity, at least a hundred years old.

I thought then that I had quite a fine collection, and proudly displayed my treasures before admiring friends. But this delusion was doomed to an early death. One day I happened to see, nicely mounted on black velvet, in a little picture frame hung up on the wall in the office of a country hotel, a collection of coins, containing, among other rare and valuable pieces, three or four specimens of the well-known Chinese "cash."

As Mr. Boffin — in "Our Mutual Friend" — was very much struck by finding "a literary man *with* a wooden leg," so my fancy was greatly excited by seeing a coin with a square hole in the centre. The coin, in fact *all* the coins, did not interest me

half as much as the square hole did. I lost faith in my own collection and, until I had succeeded in adding some "cash" to it, I was unhappy.

Now, of course I do not wish to be understood as trying to persuade brother numismatists that a coin with a square hole in the centre is any better than a coin without, or that the square hole in the centre of a coin is of more value than the coin itself. You all know that Mr. Boffin's literary man turned out to be a great scallawag, in spite of his wooden leg, and the Chinese cash are only worth one-tenth of a cent each. But these queer-shaped coins — both with and without a hole — that are frequently met with, probably more among the coinages of the Asiatic countries than any others, possess an interest of their own on account of their oddity; and it occurred to me, a short time ago, that a few words on coins which differ from those usually found, in size, shape or composition, might be of some interest to others besides myself, and so I have chosen for my subject this evening *The Queer-shaped Coins of Asia*, and under that head I have included a few pieces that are not queer in shape, but have some other peculiarity that renders it proper to speak of them as queer coins.

In looking for curious coins, as in fact for pretty much everything that seems strange to our Western eyes, it is but natural to turn first to China — "*The Flowery Kingdom*," or, to give the exact meaning of the name the Chinese give their country, *The Flower* that is the centre of all things.

The Chinese claim to have used coined money as early as the twenty-eighth or twenty-ninth century before Christ, and their earliest coins are curious indeed; some are shaped like a bell, others like the blade of a razor, six or seven inches in length; and others look not unlike the key of a Yale lock.

It is rather unsatisfactory collecting these pieces, for the reason that the wily "heathen Chinese," of later years, has discovered that the manufacture of old coins, intended to deceive the innocent and unsuspecting hunter after curiosities, is quite a paying business, and consequently counterfeits are very plenty, and as a Chinaman is always a good hand at imitation, the counterfeits are usually pretty good, and the collector is usually a victim. I have always felt a little shy of these pieces, so can show you but three.

The first is one of the very early coins, said to be of the Emperor Shun, about 2257 B. C. It is bell-shaped, and has on the obverse, in ancient Chinese characters, "Good for Gold." The reverse is blank.

The second is also bell-shaped, and dates about 1765 B. C.

And the third is shaped like the key of a Yale lock, and belongs to the Han dynasty, about the year 9 A. D.

About two thousand years ago the Chinese began the issue of small, round coins, of brass and copper, with a square hole in the centre, the size and shape of the "cash" of the present day, and they have kept on issuing just such pieces ever since. They form almost the entire currency of the country. The cash commonly met with, dates back only to the beginning of the present dynasty, in 1644.

Larger bronze or brass coins have been issued from time to time in comparatively small quantities, also a very few gold and silver.

The first round coin with a square hole in the centre, to which I will call your attention, is a bronze piece of the Emperor Shun Ti, the last of the Yuan or Mongol dynasty, who reigned from 1333 to 1368. On the obverse are four Chinese characters,

translated "Exceeding Truth, Current Money." The reverse contains a Mongolian character at the bottom, the rest blank, except for two very small characters in red paint, probably the private mark of some merchant. The size is 30 (American scale of sixteenths of an inch.) The inscription on this coin needs a word of explanation, which will apply equally well to all the Chinese coins to follow.

It must be understood that the Emperor of China is, and has been ever since China has had an emperor, a very august and dignified personage, and the inscriptions on the Chinese coins give a very good illustration of the weight of dignity that it is possible for one man to support.

In most countries one of the greatest compliments that can be paid a man is to strike a medal in his honor, and to put on it his portrait and name and an account of who he is or what great things he has done; and there are but very few cases where any portrait will be found on a coin, except that of the ruler of the country where it is issued, and it is put there because he is the ruler, and is — in name though not always in fact — the greatest man in the nation.

Now, the Emperor of China is such a very great man, so much above everybody else, that to put his portrait, or even his name, on a coin or medal, instead of being an honor, would be considered an insult to his dignity and a high crime, as it might then be carried around in the pockets of the people.

So, to distinguish the coins of the different emperors, a name is given to the period of time occupied by each reign, and this name is put on all coins issued during the reign; thus the inscription, "Exceeding Truth," on this coin, indicates that it was issued during the reign of the Emperor Shun Ti.

My next piece is a silver coin, of the size and shape of the ordinary cash, of Ch'eng Tsu, the third emperor of the Ming, or native Chinese dynasty, 1402 to 1425: Obverse; "Everlasting Joy, Current Money." Reverse; Blank.

The next piece I have to show you is one of the very few gold coins of China, issued in the reign of Wu Tsung — the eleventh Ming emperor—1506–1522. Obverse; "True Virtue, Current Money." On the reverse are two of the principal creatures of Chinese mythology, the Dragon and the Phoenix; in the centre is the usual square hole. Size 15½.

I have here one more coin of the Ming dynasty. A small bronze piece of the seventeenth and last emperor, Chwang Lieh Ti, who reigned from 1628 to 1644. Obverse; "Highest Purity, Current Money." Reverse; At top a small animal of a rather nondescript appearance, balance blank; square hole as usual. Size 14.

The ordinary Chinese cash of the present, or Manchu dynasty, commencing with the year 1644, and comprising by far the larger part of the currency of the empire, are so very common that it seems hardly worth while to take up your time with any detailed descriptions. Suffice to say that they have the square hole in the centre, four characters on the obverse, the name of the period and "current money," and on the reverse the name of the mint, and "money," in Manchu, and in some cases Chinese, characters.

I have here, however, three larger pieces of this coinage which deserve a word for themselves. They are all of the Emperor Wen Tsung, 1851 to 1862, period of "Prevailing Prosperity."

The first is brass, of the value of one hundred cash. Obverse; "Prevailing Prosperity, Large Money." Reverse; "Value a hundred," and Manchu characters for the Board of Revenue mint (Pe-king) and "money." Size 33.

The next is one hundred cash, in bronze, of the Fuh-chow mint (Province of Fu-k'ien.) Obverse; "Prevailing Prosperity, Current Money." Reverse; "One hundred," and the Manchu characters for the mint, and "money;" small counterstamps at top and bottom, "Always bright." Size 44.

And the third is fifty cash of the same mint as the last, also of bronze. Obverse; "Prevailing Prosperity, Heavy Money." Reverse; "Fifty," and Manchu characters as on last; around the edge "2 ounces, 5 mace" (that is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces; 10 mace equals one ounce). Size 36.

I will close the native Chinese series with a brass cash of the present emperor, which in appearance and workmanship is a great improvement over its predecessors; it is of the size 15, and has the usual square hole. Obverse; "Bright Beginning, Current Money." Reverse; "Treasury Weight, 1 mace" (that is  $\frac{1}{10}$  ounce), and the name of the Kwàng-tung mint in Manchu and Chinese characters.

The English at Hong Kong struck some small copper coins, which were apparently a compromise between their own and the Chinese; they could not quite stand a square hole in the centre, so they made a round one. The piece I have here is one mil of 1863. Obverse; Around the hole in the centre is a square with a crown above and "v. r.," below; the date at the sides; "Hong Kong" above, "One Mil" below. On the reverse is a similar square around the centre, the value, and "United Reign" — the period of the reigning Emperor of China, — in Chinese characters.

A larger piece of the value of one cash, similar to the last, was also issued. The balance of the set have no hole in the centre, or other peculiarity, and so are outside of the subject of this paper.

Joining China at the northern part, and separated from it by the Yellow Sea at the southern, with Japan about as far away on the other side, is the peninsula of Corea, called by the natives the "Land of Morning Calm." A comparatively weak nation between two great ones, Corea has — in spite of the fact that it has continually been a bone of contention between its two powerful neighbors, invaded first by one and then by the other, — maintained a national existence for three thousand years. On account of being the last of the Asiatic countries to open its doors to the foreigner, Corea has been called the "Hermit Nation."

Until quite recently the Corean coinage consisted only of cash, in size and design closely resembling the Chinese cash, and of about the same value — 1200 to one of our dollars. About twenty years ago some larger coins were issued.

I have here a five cash piece of brass, coined about that time. Obverse; In Chinese characters, "Always Peaceful, Current Money." Reverse; "All Four," — meaning in all four directions, all over the country, — "Value of 5." Size  $20\frac{1}{2}$ . Square hole in centre.

Also a larger coin with the same obverse, and on the reverse; "Great Gate, Value of a hundred." Size 26. As compared with the last, this coin seems rather small for the value — 100 cash.

In the year 1883, a set of silver coins was issued at the mint in Seoul, which in their way are unique. The set consists of three pieces, of the value of one, two and



three chun, a chun being a weight of silver representing two hundred and seventy cash. The coins are round, and, unlike the previous issues, have no hole in the centre. The obverse contains four characters, "Great East" (one name for Corea, the Great Country East of China), "1 (2 or 3) chun;" a broad, smooth border around the edge. The reverse is blank, except a small raised circle in the centre, which is enameled in either dark or light blue or green, and contains the character for "Gate" or "Door," which probably signifies that the coin is to go out for circulation among the people. The purpose of the enamel was to prevent counterfeiting, as they had no way of making it adhere to anything but perfectly pure silver.

But few of these coins were issued, the mint being destroyed by fire in 1884. I can show you the entire set with the exception of the three chun piece with a green centre. I have also a specimen of the three chun piece in brass, without enamel in the centre — possibly a pattern.

The latest issue of Corean coins being not at all odd, we will pass on to the eastward, across the Sea of Japan to the "Sunrise Kingdom," or the "Great Land of the Rising Sun." Japan enjoys the distinction of having issued the largest gold coins of any country, and, with the exception of the well-known copper plate money of Sweden, the largest of base metal.

Unfortunately, I am not the happy possessor of any of these large gold pieces, and so am unable to exhibit one, and will have to content myself with a short description. They are called O-ban, and are thin, oval pieces, a little under 3 x 6 inches in size, and contain something over \$50 worth of gold. The obverse is covered with a network of wavy lines; at each end and each side in a small circle is a sprig of three leaves. The reverse is smooth, with three similar circles, one at each end and one in the middle; that at the top contains a sprig of three leaves; the one in the middle a similar sprig surrounded by a hexagon, and the bottom one, the "Pen Seal," or private mark of the mint master. At one side are three small, round counterstamps, containing Japanese characters. The value is usually painted on, in large characters, with India ink. There are several varieties. Smaller gold, and also silver, coins of the same character have also been issued.

I have here one of the small, oval gold pieces. The obverse is covered with parallel lines, running from side to side; at top and bottom is a figure like an open fan, containing a sprig of three leaves; below the top figure is the value — "1 Ryo" — in an oblong, and below that is the "Pen Seal" of the mint master, also in an oblong. Reverse; Plain, with three small counterstamps. The size is 13 x 23.

The next piece is a gold Ni-bu, one of the very common oblong coins, containing rather more silver than gold. Obverse; At top a sprig of three leaves in an irregular hexagon; at the bottom a similar sprig without a border; between them the value — "Ni (2) bu." Reverse; The "Pen Seal" of the mint master. There are a number of varieties of these oblong, gold pieces, of this size and smaller, but the gold is of such poor quality that they are very little thought of.

The silver pieces of the same shape are much better. I will show you three: —

First, a small piece issued 1789-1800: value  $\frac{1}{18}$  Ryo. Obverse; "16 Equal 1 Ryo." Reverse; A small shield between two dots at top; below, the inscription, "Coined Silver, Always Current;" to the left of the shield a counterstamp, —

the character for "Tried," which is the official guarantee of the purity of the silver.

Next is a Ni-shu of 1818-28. Obverse; "Ni (2) shu — Silver." Reverse same as last. Size 11 x 17.

The third is the common Itsi-bu, 1830-43. Obverse; "Itsi (1) bu, silver." Reverse as last, lacking the shield and two dots at top. Border of twenty five-pointed stars on each side.

We will now turn for a few moments to more coins with a square hole in the centre, of which a great many were issued by the Japanese in bronze, brass and iron. The most common are the one sen pieces, about the size and closely resembling the Chinese cash, and worth much less than the sen of the present day. I will not take up your time by describing any of them in detail.

The next piece, which is one of the most common of the Japanese coins, differs materially in shape, being oval, with a square hole in the centre. The characters are above and below only, not at the sides, as on the round coins. It is of brass, of the value of one hundred sen, or Tempo, coined during the reign of the Emperor Kinkio-ten-o, 1830 to 1843, period of Ten-fo, the English meaning of which is Heavenly Protection. Obverse; Name of the period and "Current Money." Reverse; "One hundred," and the "Pen Seal" of the mint master.

Having now mentioned the different varieties of Japanese coins that are commonly met with, I will show you four unusual and interesting pieces before passing on to other countries. The first of these is the one I had in my mind when I spoke of the very large size of some of the Japanese coins of base metal.

It is a round bronze coin, size 84 ( $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter), with a square hole in the centre. Coined in 1636, during the reign of the emperor Mei-sei-in (1624 to 1643), period of Kuan-yei, which means Everlasting Liberality. On the obverse are four characters "Kuan-yei, Current Money." Reverse; At sides, "13th year 5th month." At the top are two characters which indicate the date according to the Japanese and Chinese chronology of sixty-year cycles. This date is indicated by a combination of two characters, the first being one of ten characters called the "Stems," the first and second of which represent the element Wood, the third and fourth, Fire, the fifth and sixth, Earth, the seventh and eighth, Metal, and the ninth and tenth, Water; the second character is one of twelve called "Branches," representing the following animals:—1st, the Rat; 2d, the Ox; 3d, the Tiger; 4th, the Hare; 5th, the Dragon; 6th, the Serpent; 7th, the Horse; 8th, the Goat; 9th, the Monkey; 10th, the Cock; 11th, the Dog; 12th, the Pig. The first year of a cycle is indicated by the first "stem" and the first "branch;" the next by the second "stem" and second "branch," and so on for ten years. The eleventh year the first "stem" is again used, in connection with the eleventh "branch;" going on this way each year is designated by a different combination of characters, until at the end of sixty years the first "stem" and first "branch" come together again, and a new cycle begins. The two characters on this coin are the third "stem"—the first of the two characters representing the element Fire,—and the first "branch,"—the Rat. These indicate the 13th year of a cycle, which commenced in 1624, making the date 1636. The animals mentioned above are supposed to exercise an influence, according to the attributes

ascribed to each, over the year to which they appertain. They also correspond to our signs of the zodiac.

The second piece, the date of which is 1637, is slightly smaller than the last, size 75 (nearly  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches) and the hole in the centre is considerably larger. The obverse is the same, and the characters on the reverse, which appear to be engraved, read, "14th year, 3rd month, lucky day;" also the "Pen Seal," or private mark, of the mint master.

Two coins, similar to these — possibly the identical pieces — appeared in one of Mr. Woodward's sales, several years ago, and in the catalogue he makes the statement that though nominally coins (they contain the inscription "Current money") they were not issued for circulation, but for distribution among a few of the high officials of the government, as memorials of the operations of the Japanese mint, and that, unless stolen, they never got into the hands of the people. He gives as his authority a "learned Jap." I have not been able to verify this, and as I do not know how well posted this "learned Jap" was, I will not vouch for the statement, though I have but little doubt of its correctness, as I know that the coins were never in general circulation.

As I do not care to be regarded as a receiver of stolen goods, I will say, that if these two coins were stolen, I do not know it, and, as the original owner probably had his head cut off, or died in some other way a couple of hundred years ago, I am not in the least afraid that he will turn up and attempt to prove to the contrary.

The next is a local issue of the Province of Sen-dai, in the north of Japan. Date 1658. It is a square coin with rounded corners and a square hole in the centre, size 44 each way, having on the obverse "Sen-dai [the name of the province, which means Hermit Castle], Current Money." Reverse; "Man-ji," the name of the period from February 3d, 1658, to February 11th, 1660, the meaning of which is Eternal Reign, (quite appropriate, by the way, considering it lasted just two years and eight days) and "1st year, 1st month, lucky day."

The fourth and last is a bronze, oval piece, size  $30\frac{1}{2} \times 33$ , having an oblong hole in the centre. On the obverse will be found a male and female phoenix, an imaginary bird which enters largely into the mythology of Japan, China and Corea. These birds are frequently found in the decorations of the tombs of great men in Japan; they also occur on the Japanese paper money of the present day, and on the insignia of some of the nobility. On the reverse we have the Chinese "Pak-wa," which consists of eight sets of three parallel lines, some of which are perfect and some broken.

This diagram is said to have been seen by Fu-hi, the reputed founder of Chinese civilization, upon a scroll on the back of a wonderful dragon-horse which rose out of the Yellow River, in the misty ages of tradition, and from it he invented the Chinese system of writing; it also forms the basis of the mystical philosophy of China. From there it found its way to Corea, and is now to be seen on the national flag of that country, and it quite naturally reached Japan also, — the ancient religious traditions and philosophy, as well as the characters used in writing, having mainly come from China. This piece may be a medal.

We must now leave Japan and return to the mainland of Asia, and south of China we find an empire where many curious coins have been issued during the last ninety years. It is called the "Southern Rest," and is known to the outside world as Annam.

As I had the honor of reading a paper on the coins of this country before this Society a few months ago, I will pass them over with a very brief mention, as any detailed descriptions would be but repetition of what I said then ; so I will describe but two pieces, to show the two principal types.

The first is an oblong silver bar of the emperor Miklomeh, 1820-42, with inscriptions in Chinese characters. Obverse ; "Coined in the Period of Glorious Destiny." Reverse ; "Government Silver, One Ounce." Size, 14 x 36. These bars were coined by the four emperors who reigned from 1802 to 1889, and vary in weight from  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.

The second is a round, rather thin silver coin, with a very small square hole in the centre, size 27. It was issued by the emperor Thio-try, 1842-47. Obverse ; "Brilliant Reign, Current Money For the Use of Unnumbered People," in Chinese characters. The reverse is pretty well filled up by a decidedly cross-looking dragon. There are many varieties of these coins in silver and gold. The base coins which have been issued for several hundred years, closely resemble the Chinese cash.

Turning next to Siam, the native name of which is "Country of the Free," and the government an absolute despotism—two things that go well together—we find some very curious coins, entirely different from any that we have noticed so far.

Previous to 1851 the coinage of Siam consisted of two varieties. First, the well known "bullet money" in gold and silver. These pieces were made by taking a short round bar of metal, bending it in the middle and pinching the ends together, making it nearly round ; on the smooth side are one or two small stamps ; a flower and a rude pagoda are the most common designs. There are three sizes in gold, 16, 8 and 4 Tikals, and eight in silver, from 4 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  Tikals. A Tikal is equal to about half a dollar. I am told that the wealthy and fashionable young men of Siam use these coins quite extensively, as buttons for their best coats.

The second variety of Siamese coins is, if anything, more curious than the first ; it consists of pieces of porcelain and glass, of various shapes and colors, containing various devices, and inscriptions in Chinese characters. These coins were issued by private parties—merchants and associations or guilds—and passed current for the various denominations up to the Salung, or Quarter Tikal. I can show you half a dozen specimens, all of which are porcelain.

The first is a Salung ( $\frac{1}{4}$  Tikal) in the form of a leaf, on which a rabbit is reclining ; the colors are blue and white. The reverse ; which is entirely white, contains the following inscription, incused, in a square, "Yuk-Yen, Granary ;" this evidently being a token issued by a grain merchant named Yuk-Yen.

Next, is a round piece of the same denomination. Obverse ; Inscription, "Growing Branch," in blue on a white ground. Reverse ; Value in white on blue ground.

Next, we have a coin in imitation of the Chinese cash, round, with a hole that is supposed to be square, but is in reality round, in the centre. Obverse ; White characters on a pink ground, "Combined Prosperity, Current Money." Reverse ; Value—1 Fuang ( $\frac{1}{8}$  Tikal) in blue on a white ground.

Next, is a six-sided coin of the same value. Obverse ; "Even Prosperity," blue on a white ground. Reverse ; Value, white on blue.

The next piece was evidently issued by a concern doing a large business in that line,—the inscription on the obverse, which is in blue characters on a red ground,

being, "Money-making Company." Reverse, Yellow and pink fruit with green leaves ; below, a curious shaped blue character, all on a white ground. The piece is eight-sided.

Next, and last, is a round coin, of the value of One Pie ( $\frac{1}{32}$  Tikal.) Obverse, the character for "Precious," in blue on a white ground, with a fluted white border. Reverse, Value in red on a white ground, with a similar border.

Turning to Assam, we find silver coins, octagon-shaped, with inscriptions in Nagree characters. I have here a rupee, coined in the latter part of the eighteenth century, with four lines of inscription on each side, and a half rupee, with the inscription on each side in three lines.

In Java we find rude-shaped copper bar money, coined by the Dutch East India Company, the value stamped on one side, and the date on the other. These coins appear to have been made by stamping the designs for a number of the coins on a bar of metal, then cutting it partly through at the proper places and breaking it apart. I have here a bar of two Stivers, having on the obverse, "2 S.," and on the reverse, "1800."

Java was taken by the English in 1811, and restored to the Dutch in 1814, who then took up the coinage of bar money, where they had left off three years before, and kept it up for a number of years. Here is one of the later issue, of the value of one Stiver, more regular in shape than the last, but cut off a little too short, thereby leaving us in doubt as to the date, 181 being all that is left of it ; the last figure probably adorns the coin that comes next to it on the original bar, and we can imagine the possessor of it puzzling his brain to find out what system of chronology gives a date in five figures.

The Dutch East India Company also had an opportunity to gratify its taste for copper bars in Ceylon, and the opportunity was not neglected. These bars are more pretentious in the way of design than those of Java. They vary in value from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 stivers. I can show you but one, but that is the largest and most curious of the series, the length being 77 (a little over  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches), while the width varies from 8 to  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . The obverse and reverse are alike, having at one end "v 1," in a wreath, and at the other the letters s t, connected (for stivers), also in a wreath ; the remainder is blank, and the shape very rude, the bar evidently having been flattened out with a hammer before it was stamped. Some of these bars contain the monogram of the Company, "v. o. c."

The English took possession of Ceylon in 1802, and that put an end to the bar money there ; but some rude coins were issued by them, which, though of ordinary shape, — round, — deserve a word here on account of their thickness. I can show you one, size 13 and thickness 5 — over one-third of the diameter. Obverse, An elephant ; below, the date 1802. Reverse, In centre "24" (the value,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  rupee) in a circle, around which is "Ceylon Government." There is also a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  rupee similar.

The coins of India are almost without number, but the most of them are round. Square ones, however, are met with occasionally, in gold, silver and copper. I can show you two. The first is a copper coin of Apollodotus I, Greek king of the northern part of India about 100 B. C. Obverse ; Apollo facing, holding in right hand an arrow and in the left a bow. Titles of the king in Greek. Reverse ; Tripod on stand in square of dots ; the same legend in Arian Pali characters.

The second is a silver coin, about the size of a rupee, of Shér Sháh, Sultan of Delhi, A. H. 946 to 952 (A. D. 1539 to 1545), with Arabic inscriptions on each side.

There are also many copper coins that are rude and irregular in shape, some of them very thick, that were struck in different parts of India, and are vulgarly called "dumps." These, to a casual observer, are very much alike; they have various ornaments and Arabic inscriptions, or rather fragments of inscriptions, as the die is always larger than the planchet, so that any one trying to make out what is on a coin can read a part and guess at the balance.

In speaking of the coins of Japan, I described the largest known gold coin, and it seems but right that I should now show you the smallest. The piece before you is not much to look at, and a breath would blow it away. It weighs but  $\frac{7.8}{100}$  grain, and contains about four cents' worth of gold; coined in the kingdom of Nepaul, in India, about 1700 to 1710. On the obverse is a native inscription, and the same, incused, is on the reverse. The value is  $\frac{1}{128}$  mohur.

Square, six-sided and irregular-shaped copper coins have been struck in Persia; and in some of the Persian provinces silver and copper money, in the shape of bent and flattened wire has been used. Pieces of stamped leather have served in Caucasus; and in Bootan, — in the Island of Celebes — pieces of cloth, though these could hardly be called coins. In Keda — a dependency of Siam — a tin rooster, perched on two rings, answered the purpose of money, and in Georgia bar money was coined, shaped like a pair of eye-glasses.

But I must bring this paper to a close. The subject is not exhausted, but my time is. I have described but a small portion of the queer-shaped coins of Asia, and while not attempting a complete account of any particular series, have, I hope, given a general idea of the more curious pieces to be found in the various parts of that great and curious continent.

In addition to those exhibited by Mr. Belden, to illustrate his paper, a number of interesting Asiatic coins were shown by the Curator of the Society and several of the members present.

#### FORTY-SIXTH MEETING,

Thursday evening, February 18th, 1892. General CHARLES W. DARLING, of Utica, the Corresponding Secretary of the Oneida Historical Society, read the following paper.

#### COIN AND CURRENCY.

It is rather critical work, the attempt to fix the value of coins or to describe them, for they fluctuate and at times widely differ. If, therefore, errors are discovered in my statements, I would be glad to have them noted, and my attention can be called to the same after the reading of this paper is finished. To err is human, and I feel that I am in the presence of experts, and at the same time, of friends.

"Money does not depend," says Prof. Scelye, "upon the nature of the commodity employed as such, but wholly upon its use. When anything that has been used as

money becomes devoted to any other use, it thereby ceases to be money. Gold money turned into gold plate is no longer money." For purposes of study, Dr. Vaux divides coins into three classes. First, Ancient, from their earliest existence in the seventh century B. C., to the deposition of Romulus Augustus, A. D. 476. Second, Mediæval, from this period to the Reformation, A. D. 1517. Third, Modern, from the Reformation to the present time. The ancient coins are classed under the heads of Greek, Roman and Byzantine, and of these the first named are the most important. The material of which these coins were made is gold, silver, bronze, electrum, and copper. The metal was probably first taken in circular shapes and then struck cold, as representations of the utensils used are to be seen on a denarius of the Roman family Carisia. The earliest historical record of a purchase made with money is contained in the 23d chapter of Genesis, 16th verse, where we are told Abraham paid to the children of Heth 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant, for a field in which to bury Sarah, his wife. In the earliest stages of human history, when primeval men ranged the forest in search of game, the products of the chase would naturally have been the recognized medium for the exchange of valuables, and the hides or skins of animals must have been highly prized. As civilization advanced and man reached the pastoral stage, domestic animals formed in all probability the most valuable kind of property. Frequent mention is made in Homeric poems of cattle being the commodity by means of which all other articles were valued. It is a curious fact that the name of cattle money has until the present time been retained. It is generally allowed that *pecunia*, the Latin for money, is from *pecus*, cattle, and of course our word pecuniary is from the same root. In Russia, platinum as well as leather was used; in Burmah, lead; in Scotland, hand-made nails were in use as small change up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The Chinese made use of square coins, silk, and pasteboard bank notes as early as 140 B. C. Among the curiosities on exhibition in the British museum is a Chinese bank note, issued during the reign of Emperor Hung Wu, A. D. 1368, and it is supposed to be the earliest specimen of a bank note now in existence. In Tartary, cubes of pressed tea were used for money, and in Abyssinia, salt. Among the Anglo-Saxons slaves were used; in Virginia, plug tobacco; and wampum by the Indians in the early history of Massachusetts. Codfish was used in Newfoundland, logwood in Campeachy, and sugar in the West Indies. In North Carolina they used whisky.

The T-shaped pieces of copper in use by the Mexicans came nearest to currency as we understand it, unless it be the wampum of the North American Indians, and the shell money in use on the Pacific coast; but it should be remembered that copper axes and copper plates served such a purpose with some tribes, and the canoe was a great intermediary in the practice of barter. For wampum, the strings and belts of beads used as money by the Indians, were frequently made of the round clam, drilled lengthwise, and strung upon a thread. Wampum was either of a white, black, or violet-purple color, the last being valued twice as highly as the first. The wampum belt served not only as money, but as an ornament, and the beads were often used as aids to memory in such simple computations as the Indians made.

The East Indians and Africans use cowrie shells, and although their value varies, yet, as a rule, it takes about 5000 to the rupee. Among the South Sea Islanders green stone, red ochre and feathers form the currency. The natives of Fiji, until a short

time since, used whales' teeth as money. Many vegetable products have at times been used as money. Corn and wheat have always been favorite mediums of exchange, and even at the present time corn is circulated and stored in banks as money, in Norway. In 1732 the Legislature of Maryland made tobacco and corn legal tender. At the beginning of the eighteenth century eggs were circulated in Switzerland. Rock salt is freely circulated in Abyssinia at the present day, and the lower classes in Mexico even now occasionally use soap for this purpose, if not for any other. Gold and silver formed the basis of the Greek and Roman coinage. Some of the early British coins were formed of tin, and during the reign of Charles II tin farthings were struck with copper studs in the centre. During the Revolution in 1688, James II melted his old brass cannons and copper kettles in order to coin money. The coins of Siam are in part made of porcelain. Those of Japan are made largely of iron.

The recognized form for all coins is a flat circle, while the *itze-bu* of Japan is oblong.

Sweden has the credit of having issued the largest coins. During the eighteenth century the Swedish four-daler piece was about ten inches square, and weighed over six pounds; the two-daler piece was seven and one-half inches square and weighed three and one-half pounds. English coins were first milled on the edges in 1658.

We have no evidence that coins were used by the Assyrians, as none have been discovered among Assyrian ruins, nor do the sculptures of those ancient people show that they were acquainted with them.

No stamped coins have been found in Egyptian ruins, and it is quite probable that precious metals in their rough state may have been passed by weight in exchange for merchandise, and in other transactions. The ancient Egyptians had a curious kind of ring money, which was worn upon the fingers and slipped off as required.

The Roman mint stood in the temple of Juno Moneta, and the metals used as money were gold, silver, bronze and copper.

In the latter part of the past century the current coins (not English) were numerous. One of the most popular was the "Johannes," a gold coin formerly current in Portugal, and worth about \$9.00. It derived its name from having been issued by one of the Portuguese kings named John. Another was the doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole. It is a gold coin of Spain, representing \$16 of our money. The double pistole was equivalent from 1722 to 1786, to \$8.08, and from 1786 to 1848, to \$7.87. The current doubloon of Spain, or the *doblon de Isabel*, 1848, is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than \$5.02. The old doubloon, or sixteen hard dollars, is equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The Spanish pistole of gold was (at the beginning of this century) worth about \$4 of our money. The name was also applied to the French *louis d'or* of gold, issued by Louis XIII in 1640, and to gold coins of various European countries. About 1835 the Swiss pistole was worth nearly \$4.75; the Italian from \$3.45 to \$5.55, and the German about \$4.00. In France, under the Restoration, the Republican and Imperial 20-franc piece was styled *Louis*, and it is still sometimes so styled (instead of Napoleon) by persons of Legitimist principles.

The *moidore*, a gold coin formerly current in Portugal, was equivalent in value to about \$6.50. The *Carolyn*, a gold coin, was first issued in 1732 by Charles Philip, Elector



of the Palatinate, and afterwards adopted in various parts of Germany. It was worth a little less than the American half-eagle, and a trifle more than the British sovereign. There is also a Swedish gold coin bearing this name, worth about two dollars. The mark is a weight of silver or gold, a unit of weight used in England before the Conquest, and in nearly all the countries of Europe down to the introduction of the metric system. It was generally considered equal to eight ounces. In 1524 the Cologne mark was made the standard for gold and silver throughout the German-Roman Empire, and copies were distributed to all the principal cities. Owing to the carelessness with which these were made, preserved and copied, the Cologne mark came to have different values in different places. There was also a mark used by the Anglo-Saxons, which, in the tenth century, was estimated at one hundred silver pennies, and from the end of the twelfth century onward at one hundred and sixty pennies. This mark, however, was never an Anglo-Saxon or English coin.

There is also a modern silver mark of the German empire. There was in addition to this, a silver mark of Scotland, issued in 1663 by Charles the Second, and worth at that time 13 shillings 4 pence. The thistle mark (so called from its reverse type being a thistle) was a Scotch silver coin of the same value, issued by James VI. The mark banco was a money of account, formerly used in Hamburg, of the value of about 35 U. S. cents; so called to distinguish it from the mark *courant*, a coin of about the value of 28 U. S. cents. The mark banco has not been in use since the Franco-German war of 1870.

The sequin is a gold coin of Venice, first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges until the extinction of the Venetian Republic. It was worth rather more than 9 shillings, say about \$2.18 in our money. On the obverse is a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by a kneeling doge. On the reverse is a figure of Christ.

A gold coin, often heard of in England to-day is the guinea, so called because it was first coined of gold brought from Guinea, in Africa. The name of guinea is also said to have been derived, through the Portuguese, in the fourteenth century, from Jinnie, a small trading town. This English gold coin was first issued by Charles II, in 1663, and by his successors until 1813, since which time it has not been coined; its value is twenty-one shillings.

The practice of clipping coins dates back to an early period. In the great find of coins which took place at Cuerdede, in Lancaster, in 1840, were several cut pennies of Alfred and Edward the Elder. The same was the case with coins of Edward the Confessor, found at Thwaite, in Suffolk, and with those of William the Conqueror, discovered at Benworth, in Hampshire, in 1833. On the latter discovery Mr. Hawkins has remarked that the halves and quarters were probably issued from the mints in that form, as the whole collection had evidently been in circulation. In the great find of silver coin, mostly of Henry II, at Worcester, in 1854, was found a half coin of Eustace, Count of Boulogne, and about thirteen halves and as many quarters of Henry's pennies. The collections in the British Museum contain many specimens of divided coins of nearly every monarch from Alfred to Henry III, with whose reign they appear to cease. The practice of dividing the coins probably arose from the scarcity of small change, which was in part remedied under the reign of Edward I, by the coinage of half-pence and farthings.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the privilege to issue coin was usurped by numerous individuals, which doubtless arose from the want of an authorized money. Farthings and half-pence were struck by the government in silver, the farthings necessarily so small and thin as to be losses rather than gain to the trader; hence an authorized currency was established, and larger copper coins, known as Abbey-pieces, and Nuremberg counters, were issued by the great monastic establishments, and by traders who exchanged each other's "tokens," they being in fact small accommodation bills payable at sight. The Abbey-pieces were large, about the size of a florin, and generally had a religious inscription in Latin around them. The "Nuremberg counters" have sometimes a counting table on one side, and an emblematic device on the other. They originated at Nuremberg and were imported in large quantities. The name of one maker, Hans Krauwinkle, is of most frequent occurrence. When Charles II, on April 22d, 1661, made a formal procession from the Tower of London to Westminster Abbey as a preliminary to his coronation, which was effected the next day, the affair was commemorated by an issue of token money by the keeper of a new tavern then established at Charing Cross.

In this connection it may be well here to remark that the tavern life of old London was not only peculiar but popular, for the taverns were places of convenient sojourn or pleasant sociality, and they were also the rendezvous of politicians and traders. In days when newspapers were scarce, and business was conducted more privately than at present, the nearest tavern took the place, with the ordinary shopkeeper, that the Royal Exchange occupied with the merchant. Mine host of the Bear, whose name was Cornelius Cook, also took to the mintage of his own coin, and one of the tokens issued by him, which has upon its face the representation of a chained and muzzled bear, is now in the British Museum. One of the most interesting of the tavern tokens is that issued by the proprietor of the Boar's Head in Eastcheap—the house immortalized by Shakespeare as the scene of Falstaff's jollities, and the resort of the bard and his dramatic brethren. It was destroyed in the great fire of London, and afterward rebuilt, and a stone-carved boar's head (as upon the token) placed over the door, with the date, 1668 upon it.

The keeper of another famous tavern called the Cock, during the plague in London, closed up his business quite suddenly and advertised that the farthings belonging to said house would be paid or exchanged for the proper currency. Another tavern-keeper, in Fleet Street, London, issued tokens in the early part of the reign of Charles II. His place went by the name of "The Devil," and it was a favorite haunt of the wits and lawyers, and the latter, it is said, placarded their office doors, when they needed refreshments, "gone to The Devil." The sign represented St. Dunstan seizing the devil by the nose, when he came to tempt him during his labor at the goldsmith's forge. This performance is shown on the token, and the saint has a good grip on the nasal appendage of his Satanic majesty, who is decorated with wings and a tail.

The first regular institution resembling a bank was established in Venice about the middle of the eighth century. In its origin it had nothing to do with the business of banking, and it began in this way: The Republic being engaged in war, and falling short of funds had recourse to a forced loan. The contributors to that loan were allowed an annual interest of four per cent. on the sums they had been obliged to

lend; certain branches of the public revenue were assigned for the payment of that interest, and a corporation entitled the "Chamber of Loans" was created for the purpose of managing this business. The Chamber sometimes had occasion to buy and sell bills of exchange, and, as its character was respectable and its strength undoubted, its name gave the bills value. In process of time the Chamber became a regular dealer in that branch of business, and it loaned money on mercantile paper. By degrees the Venetian merchants fell into the habit of placing their money with the Chamber for safe keeping, and thus was introduced the system of deposits. It was soon found that a credit for money deposited in the Chamber was equivalent to cash in hand, and the custom was introduced of effecting payments by the transfer of credits from the account of the payer to that of the receiver. The Bank of Venice long remained without a rival, but about the beginning of the fifteenth century similar institutions were established at Genoa and Barcelona.

The first instance of paper money used in America was in 1687, when Denouville made a great effort to subdue the Senecas, the most hostile of the Indian tribes. To furnish funds for his expedition "card money" was issued, redeemable in bills in France. In 1712 South Carolina was the first to introduce a modification of the paper money system afterward adopted in New England and the middle Colonies, by which bills of credit were issued, not merely as a financial expedient, but as a contrivance for the advancement of trade.

Spanish coin, brought by a diversity of trade, was also a circulating medium, but the indebtedness of the Colonies to the mother country rapidly drained them of their specie. As soon as the productions of the country were allowed to find, openly or clandestinely, a market in the Spanish Main and the West Indies, the return came in the pieces of eight, the Rix dollars, and all the other varieties of Spanish or Mexican coinage which passed current in the tropics. These went to pay debts in Europe, and the Colonies were forced to preserve primitive habits of barter in wampum, beaver, tobacco, etc. By the time of Andros, foreign trade, and the increasing disuse of these articles of barter, had begun to familiarize the people with coin of French and Spanish mintage; and at that time pieces of eight went for 6 shillings; double reals for 18 pence, and pistoles for 24 shillings. Soon after this the metal currency began to be very much diminished in intrinsic value by the practice of clipping. Pieces of all sizes were subjected to this treatment, and the heavier pieces of eight advanced in consequence, so that in 1693 a standard of weight had to be established, and it was determined, by a proclamation, that whole pieces of eight, of the coins of Seville and Mexico, and Pillar pieces of fifteen pennyweight (not plugged) should pass at the rate of six shillings; pieces of more or less weight to increase or lose in value four and a half pence for each pennyweight. Pieces of eight of Peru were made current at four pence for each pennyweight, and dog dollars at five shillings six-pence. English coin, according to Winsor, was current, as a matter of course, in the Colonies, and the emigrants of that day brought their little hoards in the mintage of their European homes, instead of buying, as to-day, letters of exchange or drafts payable in a currency unknown to them.

In December, 1690, bills of credit began to be put forth in New England, and some of the earliest issues were written with a pen, although an engraved form was adopted at a later period.

In 1712 the Province bills of Massachusetts were made legal tender, but the public confidence was shaken, and their value rapidly decreased, under the apprehension which the repeated putting off of the term of redemption engendered. In Connecticut the management was more prudent, for she issued in the end £33,500, but all her bills were redeemed with scarce any depreciation.

Rhode Island contributed her share in 1721 toward the relief of commercial distress, in a paper-money bank, or stock of £40,000. The first issue of paper money in Pennsylvania expired in 1730. In Maryland bounties were offered as premiums on the importation of gold and silver as a cure for the scarcity of money; but as this plan did not succeed, the paper-money loan system was there introduced in 1733. The introduction of the paper-money loan system in New York was at the time when Clarke, by royal instruction, was in temporary administration of affairs, and served to confirm his popularity.

The scarcity of capital was always a most grievous subject of complaint in all the Colonies, and when Mr. Law made public his celebrated scheme for increasing capital by means of bank notes, he found many eager and willing converts upon the Western shores of the Atlantic. This scheme was tried in France, and it proved to be a grand experiment. During the minority of Louis XV, while France was governed by the Regent, Duke of Orleans, Law went to Paris, and in 1717 established a bank under a patent from the King. This bank was called the bank of Law & Co., and it issued the first bank notes ever seen in France, which notes, being met promptly, soon became widely circulated. In December, 1718, an Act of Council was published, informing the nation that the King had bought this bank, and that henceforward it would be known as the Royal Bank. Mr. Law was appointed Director-General, and branches were established in the chief provincial towns.

To carry out Mr. Law's scheme, and to create a borrower which might be able to borrow the notes of the bank to any amount, a trading company had previously been created under the title of the Company of the West. To this company was conveyed the entire Province of Louisiana, with the vast tracts claimed by France, on both banks of the Mississippi, and hence the name of "Mississippi System," by which the company was commonly known. That the borrowing might go on to an indefinite amount it was necessary that the business of the borrower should be indefinitely extended, so as to monopolize the whole trade of the country; with this object in view the Company of the West purchased the charters of the Senegal, the India and the China companies, and assumed the title of the Company of the Indies. The Company next acquired the right to farm all the taxes and the whole revenue of the kingdom, and so bought out the mint and right of coinage, for a certain sum of money to be paid to the King. Finally, the Company advanced to the King 1,500,000,000 livres, on an interest of three per cent., to enable the government to pay off the public debt; and thus the Company became the sole public creditor. To raise the immense sums necessary for these vast undertakings new stock was created. The original shares in the Company were 500 livres each, but the new stock was rated at an advanced price, and at the last creation of new shares the subscription price advanced to 5,000 livres, and so much were the expectations of the public excited, and such was the competition for the possession of the stock, that these same shares sold on the public exchange for 10,000 livres. Such of the old holders as sold out at this advance, realized immense

fortunes. As the Company did all its business through the medium of bank notes, the circulation of the bank was very much increased, and, what tended to increase it still more, was that state of excitement which had turned all France into a great stock exchange. As a natural consequence of the issue of all this paper, the coin was rapidly leaving the kingdom, and it caused great alarm with the managers of the bank. To prevent the probability of a run, or to guard against its consequences, successive edicts were issued in January, February, and March, 1720, making the notes a legal tender in payment of rents, customs and taxes; restricting payments in specie to small sums, and prohibiting any individual or company from having in possession, at any time, more than 500 livres in coin, under pain of heavy fine and confiscation of the sums found in their custody. These edicts made coin scarcer than ever, and those who put implicit confidence in the bank carried their coins thither to be exchanged for notes. Those whose faith was weaker, concealed such specie as they had, or sent it out of the kingdom.

The Royal Bank and the Company of the Indies were now incorporated together, but the King remained a guarantee for the bank notes, as before. The French government had for a long time been in the habit of changing the standard of the coin to suit its own convenience; and to guard against swindling, so far as the bank notes were concerned, it had been expressly mentioned upon the face of the notes that the livres were to be of the weight and fineness of those current when the bank commenced operations. To favor the circulation of the notes, the government had been constantly altering the standard of the coin, during the preceding four years, and it now stood at half the real value of what it had been at the establishment of the bank. It was represented to the Regent that this discrepancy between the livre of coin and the livre of paper, ought not to be tolerated, and that it was necessary to raise the standard of the coin or to lower the value of the paper. It was in vain that Mr. Law protested against this advice, and appealed to the promise borne upon the notes. An edict was issued May 21st, 1720, reducing the value of the notes in the proportion of ten to eight. On July 1st another reduction was to take place, and another, yet, at the commencement of every following month until December 1st, when the value of the notes was to remain fixed at half their former rate. A like reduction was at the same time to take place in the rated value of the stock of the Company.

This edict was fatal to the circulation of the notes, and an instant run commenced upon the bank, and, to escape parting with the coin on hand, the bank was closed. Thousands who had imagined themselves rich, sunk at once into poverty and distress. The notes in circulation amounted to 2,235,000,000 livres, and to quiet discontent the government offered to fund them at an interest of two per cent. To compel the holders to accept these terms, an edict was issued prohibiting the circulation of the notes after the 1st of November.

Thus ended Mr. Law's paper-money, the whole fabric of the bank having been based upon a false foundation. The blame of the explosion belonged to the Regent and his advisers.

At the commencement of the American Revolution the circulating currency of the country, which at that time consisted entirely of coin, was estimated at about five millions of dollars. So long as the paper-money issued by Congress and the States did not exceed that sum the notes remained at par. But five millions were spent the

first year of the war, and new issues became necessary. A depreciation instantly commenced, and betrayed itself by a rise in prices, which soon became extravagant and outrageous. It was in vain that Congress and the States declared their notes to be legal tender for all payments, and perfectly equivalent to coin. It was in vain that the States enacted the most tyrannical laws for the regulation of prices, and denounced one price in paper and another in coin, as wicked, traitorous, and a sure sign of disaffection. These double prices soon became established. By the year 1780 the issues of paper by Congress, alone, amounted to \$200,000,000, and the depreciation stood at forty of paper for one of coin. It was to no purpose that Congress, yielding at last to the necessity of the case, issued a new set of bills, by which the depreciation of the old ones was acknowledged.

This public confession of the worthlessness of the paper was fatal to its credit, and it fell, almost at a jump, to two hundred for one, and soon after to one thousand for one, and before the end of the year 1781 it dropped entirely out of circulation.

Toward the close of 1781, Robert Morris, Superintendent of Finance, brought forward a scheme for a national bank, and the Bank of North America was incorporated by ordinance, to continue in force for ten years. The capital at first was \$400,000, afterwards increased to \$2,000,000. Its notes, receivable for all federal dues, were payable at the bank in specie on demand—the first American paper money convertible into coin at the pleasure of the holders.

Established at Philadelphia, the Bank of North America became the model of the two subsequent National banks, and indeed of all our banking institutions afterward.













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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK.



PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS,  
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,  
1893.



PROCEEDINGS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

OF NEW YORK CITY,

AT THE  
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING,

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893,

AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,

ALSO

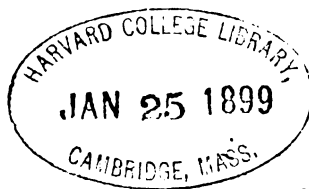
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY AT THE NUMISMATIC  
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# OFFICERS ELECTED, MARCH, 1893.

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**President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

**Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

WILLIAM POILLON, A. M.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

**Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

**Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

**Librarian.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

**Curator of Numismatics.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

**Curator of Archaeology.**

HERBERT VALENTINE.

**Historiographer.**

WILLIAM R. WEEKS.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.







# PROCEEDINGS.

## THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

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**T**HE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 20, 1893, at half-past eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 16, 1893, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows :—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

It is with pleasure that we can look around and see the improvements that have been made during the past year. We are located in pleasant quarters, which are both desirable and accessible, our room is certainly more attractive than at any previous time, and our Resident Membership Roll has received twenty-one additions during the year. All of these facts are encouraging, and it is to be hoped that we can continue to be even more progressive in the future. A little effort on the part of our members will do much to promote this object.

Through the efforts of our Publication Committee, \$670.00 has been raised, and the Annual Proceedings and Papers to date have all been printed, and are now at hand.

By the liberality of a number of our active members, our rooms have received many desirable acquisitions during the year. Many coins, medals and books have also been donated. These will all be enumerated in the reports of our Room Committee, Librarian and Curators, and give ample evidence of the kindly interest taken in the Society by its members, and we trust a sufficient expression of the thanks of the Society for these valuable gifts has been from time to time extended.

Our Room Committee has been actively at work, and as a result we have been provided with several interesting papers, and promises of many more to follow.

It is to be hoped that our Membership Committee with its active chairman will do much to increase our Roll of Resident Members with new and active material.

Extracts from the proceedings of the Regular Meetings of the Society now appear regularly in the American Journal of Numismatics, The Collector, The New Amsterdam Gazette, The Numismatist and in the English publications of Numismatology and Spink's Numismatic Monthly. The wide spread circulation of these various papers will bring our Society prominently into notice both at home and abroad.

The officers of the Society will present their Annual Reports recording donations received, progress made etc., and our Historiographer will read obituary notices of those who have passed away during the year.

The following propositions have been received and recommended for election. For Life Membership, Charles T. Cook and Nelson Pehr Pehrson; for Resident Membership, Walter Tounelé and John L. Golding; for Honorary Membership, Horatio R. Storer, M. D., of Newport, R. I., and Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D., LL.D., of Newark, N. J.; for Two year Corresponding Membership, Gustav Cavalli, Sköfde, near Stockholm, Sweden, Cyrus Adler, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa. Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Members, Felix Adler, Ferdinand Hermann, George F. Kunz and John H. Buck, also from Corresponding Member, Joseph S. McCoy, Washington, D. C.

A committee of five members, with power to add to their number, consisting of Messrs. Zabriskie, Poillon, Wright, Belden and Oettinger, has been appointed to make arrangements for the coming Columbian Exhibition and Reception by the Society.

Our Rolls now consist of 19 Honorary, 79 Corresponding and 148 Life and Resident Members; Total, 246, being a gain of 18.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,  
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,  
CHARLES PRYER,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
HERBERT VALENTINE,  
WILLIAM R. WEEKS,

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Gregory, the Executive Committee's Report was approved and the recommendations adopted.

## REPORT OF THE ROOM COMMITTEE.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

A year has gone by since your Room Committee made its last annual report. We were then in the old rooms, on 20th street, and, as most of you have been there, it is entirely unnecessary to draw any comparison between our surroundings then and now.

In looking around this room we see many things that have been familiar to us for a long time, and others that have found their way here during the past year. As the Room Committee has enough to do to answer for its own sins, we would like to place the responsibility for these new things where it belongs.

Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie presented the Persian rug that is in the centre of the room and the large chair now occupied by our President, Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., a dozen new chairs and a step-ladder, the two oak cabinets surmounted by glass top cases, for the exhibition of coins and medals, are the gift of Messrs. John M. Dodd, Jr., Charles H. Wright, Charles Pryer, William Poillon, Herbert Valentine, Edward Groh, H. Russell Drowne and Bauman L. Belden, and for the new lighting facilities in the room, we are indebted to Mr. Charles H. Wright.

The old custom of keeping the rooms open every Thursday evening has been adhered to during the year, with a better attendance than ever before. There is still, however, much room for improvement.

So much time was consumed in getting things in order after moving, that but four Numismatic and Archaeological meetings were held during the year, one of which took place at the old rooms shortly before we left them. These meetings have been fairly well attended—at the last one forty-four members and invited guests were present. We would urge upon all members, who feel an interest in the welfare of the Society, the importance of attending the meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Chairman*,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
HERBERT VALENTINE,  
*Room Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the report was accepted and placed on file.

## REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

This Committee was appointed January 18th 1892, to undertake the publication of the proceedings of the Society, from the time of the last publication—1887—to date.

Shortly after the Annual Meeting, March 21st, 1892, a subscription was started to meet the expenses of this publication and the cost of moving to our present quarters.

A fund of \$65 was already in the hands of the Society, which was subscribed, some time previously, for the purpose of printing proceedings, but never used, \$605 more was soon subscribed and paid in to the Treasurer of the Society, making \$670 in all, out of which the moving expenses and a small portion of the publication expenses have been paid, the balance remains in the hands of the Treasurer.

The present volume comprises the proceedings of the last five annual meetings—1888 to 1892. The History of the Society by the Historiographer, Mr. William R. Weeks, with Roll of Members and Officers, and the proceedings of the Numismatic and Archaeological Meetings with a number of papers that have been read before the Society.

While we are unable at this time to give the exact cost of this publication—a detailed report will be rendered at the next meeting—we can assure you that enough of the publication fund will remain to cover the cost of printing the Annual Proceedings of 1893.

The following is a list of the subscribers (old and new) to the publication fund:—

Frank Abbott, M.D.	Robert Hewitt,	Walter W. Smith,
Bauman L. Belden,	J. Coolidge Hills,	Russell Sturgis,
Benjamin Betts,	Isaac J. Greenwood,	Gen. Gates P. Thruston,
Henry Booth,	Edward Groh,	Edward L. Tiemann,
Thomas B. Clarke,	Woodbury G. Langdon,	Calvin Tomkins,
E. A. Cruikshank,	Lyman H. Low,	Herbert Valentine,
Ralph L. Cutter,	Rowland G. Mitchell, Jr.,	Edgar B. Van Winkle,
Hiram E. Deats,	Isaac Myer,	John Weed,
Henri de Morgan,	William Nelson,	William R. Weeks,
John M. Dodd, Jr.,	Daniel Parish, Jr.,	Joseph Wiener, M.D.,
Francis W. Doughty,	Henry Parish,	James B. Wilson, Jr.,
H. Russell Drowne,	William Poillon,	Isaac F. Wood,
Robert Dunlap,	Charles Pryer,	Prof. Solomon Woolf,
Ed. Frossard,	E. S. Renwick,	Charles H. Wright,
Stewart Hartshorn,	E. Reuel Smith,	Peter B. Wyckoff, M.D.,
Henry O. Havemeyer,	Charles S. Smith,	Andrew C. Zabriskie,
	Stewart W. Smith.	

The completion of this volume has been long delayed, owing to causes beyond the control of your committee. We are glad to say, however, that it is finished and is now before you and we hope it will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Myer, the report was accepted.

The Tiffany Columbus Medal Committee, consisting of Messrs. Parish, Dodd and Oettinger, reported informally that a number of Columbus portraits had been secured, designers were now at work and it was expected that the result would soon be ready to submit to the Committee of the Society.

The Columbian Exhibition and Reception Committee reported progress, and stated that the exhibition would probably be held in the latter part of April.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. Charles Pryer, the Treasurer, then presented his annual Report.

## RECEIPTS.

From Initiation fees and dues, exclusive of Life Memberships, \$363 40	
From Interest on securities, . . . . . 240 00	
" Donations, . . . . . 300 00	
" Sale of Medals and . . . . .	
Certificates . . . . . 16 00	
	<u>\$919 40</u>

## DISBURSEMENTS.

For Rent etc. . . . .	\$605 00
" Bills paid as per vouchers, . . . . .	139 28
" Room Committee's . . . . .	
expenses, . . . . .	28 00
" Loan from Treasurer, . . . . .	39 83
" Balance on hand, . . . . .	107 29
	<u>\$919 40</u>

## PERMANENT FUND.

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, . . . . .	\$50 00	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1893, . . . . .	4 50	
	<u>          </u>	54 50

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, . . . . .	\$76 39	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1892, . . . . .	2 19	
	<u>          </u>	78 58

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, . . . . .		
with interest to Jan. 1, 1893, . . . . .	\$81 06	
Amount due from General Fund, . . . . .	148 63	
	<u>          </u>	229 69

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par, . . . . .	\$1,000 00	
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R. R. (cost 2,145 00) . . . . .	2,000 00	
Cash uninvested (in Bank), . . . . .	70 00	
(Received four Life Membership Fees, 200 00)		
	<u>          </u>	3,070 00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R., . . . . .	1,000 00	
Total amount Permanent funds, . . . . .	<u>\$4,432 77</u>	

On motion of Mr. Valentine the Treasurer's Report was received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gregory and Drowne, duly appointed by the President.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society :*

If becomes my duty this evening, as Librarian of this Society, to present to you my annual report.

The past year has been marked by a most decided advance in the activity and prosperity of the Society, and among the good things that have fallen to our lot, the Library has enjoyed its full share.

Since the last annual meeting the Library has been removed from the Society's old rooms, on 20th street, and arranged on the shelves that line this room, this was accomplished without any loss or inquiry to the books. Since then so many new books have been received, that an entire re-arrangement will be necessary in order to accommodate them in their proper places.

Through the kindness of one of our oldest and most active members, Mr. Benjamin Betts, who recently presented to the Society a set of forty handsome pamphlet cases, I have been enabled to arrange about two-thirds of the catalogues of American coin sales in consecutive order, so that they can be easily referred to.

We *should* have enough cases, of this kind, to accommodate all the catalogues and pamphlets, and I hope soon to be able, either through the sale of duplicate pamphlets or the generosity of our members, to supply this want.

The sale of some of the duplicates of the American Journal of Numismatics, has enabled me to have twenty-one vols bound, and I have more in the hands of the binder at the present time.

This is one of the Library's greatest needs, many valuable books, pamphlets and periodicals are unbound, and while in this condition, if much used, are quickly damaged. This Library is here to be used, and the books that it contains should be in such condition that they could be handled conveniently and without injury.

In point of number, the increase in the Library has been greater this year than any year in the history of the Society, and in point of value was only exceeded when the Richard H. Lawrence Library was acquired.

The acquisitions during the year are as follows:—

Bound volumes,	- - - - -	98
Unbound volumes, pamphlets and reports,	- - - - -	110
Periodicals,	- - - - -	65
Catalogues,	- - - - -	344
Plates and Pictures,	- - - - -	5
Autograph Letter,	- - - - -	1
		— 623

Adding to this 42 Pamphlet cases, we have a grand total of 661.

The following is a list of the donors:—

William S. Appleton,	. . . . .	1	Gustaf Cavalli,	. . . . .	1
William S. Baker,	. . . . .	3	Gen. Charles W. Darling,	. . . . .	1
Benjamin Betts,	. . . . .	1	Francis W. Doughty,	. . . . .	1
Bauman L. Belden,	. . . . .	50	H. Russell Drowne,	. . . . .	122
Edward Bierstadt,	. . . . .	1	Thomas Forster	. . . . .	15
Dr. Anton Blomberg	. . . . .	1	Ed. Frossard,	. . . . .	1
H. Carrington Bolton,	. . . . .	1	Dr. George F. Heath,	. . . . .	14

Otto Helbing, . . . . .	1	Isaac F. Wood, . . . . .	5
Charles H. Huberich, . . . . .	12	C. J. H. Woodbury, . . . . .	2
S. R. Koehler, . . . . .	1	Andrew C. Zabriskie, . . . . .	1
Richard Hoe Lawrence, . . . . .	1	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, . . . . .	1
Lyman H. Low, . . . . .	6	Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, . . . . .	4
W. T. R. Marvin, . . . . .	1	Buffalo Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Dr. George W. Massamore, . . . . .	1	Nebraska State Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Mandeville Mower, . . . . .	1	Oneida Historical Society, . . . . .	1
Prof. Sigmund Oettinger, . . . . .	2	American Museum of Natural History, . . . . .	2
Daniel Parish, Jr., . . . . .	109	Museo de la Plata, . . . . .	1
Stephen D. Peet, . . . . .	3	Bostonian Society, . . . . .	1
Gov. L. Bradford Prince, . . . . .	4	Grolier Club, . . . . .	1
Max Ohnefalsch Richter, . . . . .	1	University of California, . . . . .	1
Dr. Horatio R. Storer, . . . . .	1	Post Graduate Medical School, . . . . .	4
Scott Stamp and Coin Co., . . . . .	26	Essex Institute, . . . . .	2
L. Bayard Smith, . . . . .	135	Director of the Mint, . . . . .	2
John H. Starin, . . . . .	1	Smithsonian Institution, . . . . .	6
Charles T. Tatman, . . . . .	1	Bureau of Ethnology, . . . . .	5
Herbert Valentine, . . . . .	30	Commission of Education, . . . . .	8
William R. Weeks, . . . . .	1	Subscription, . . . . .	14
Dr. Joseph Wiener, . . . . .	9		
Benjamin Betts, . . . . .	-	40 Pamphlet Cases.	
Bauman L. Belden, . . . . .	-	2 Pamphlet Cases.	

The Society is to be congratulated on what has been accomplished during the past year, and on having what is unquestionably the largest and finest Numismatic Library in this country, and past success should stimulate us, individually and collectively, to greater efforts in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian.*

Our motion of Prof. Oettinger, the report was received and placed on file.

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Annual Report of the Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, was then submitted.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :—*

In presenting to you for approval this annual report, I will say but little concerning the donations received during the past year, other than the reading of the list following, suitable action having been taken at the meetings where the pieces were on exhibition.

Coins in gold, . . . . .	23	
“ “ silver, . . . . .	801	
“ “ copper, etc., . . . . .	1189	
	<hr/>	2013
Medals in gold, . . . . .	1	
“ “ silver, . . . . .	93	
“ “ copper, bronze, etc., . . . . .	377	
	<hr/>	471
		<hr/> 2484

Plaster casts of Medals and Coins,	-	-	-	185
Paper Money,	-	-	-	1
Iron safe from Mr. Benjamin Betts.				

## DONORS.

C. F. Aliesky,  
 Bauman L. Belden,  
 Black, Starr & Frost,  
 O. C. Bosbyshell,  
 Ralph L. Cutter,  
 John M. Dodd, Jr.,  
 H. Russell Drowne,  
 E. M. L. Ehlers,  
 Ed. Frossard,  
 Gorham Mfg. Co.,  
 Charles Gregory,  
 Edward Groh,  
 J. F. Hitchcock,

George F. Kunz,  
 Richard H. Lawrence,  
 Prof. S. Oettinger,  
 N. P. Pehrson,  
 Wm. Poillon,  
 L. Bayard Smith,  
 Scott Stamp & Coin Co., L't'd.  
 Herbert Valentine,  
 C. G. F. Wahle, Jr.,  
 Prof. John S. White,  
 Isaac F. Wood,  
 Andrew C. Zabriskie,  
 L. Zoellner,

CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
*Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Mr. Groh, the report was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY.

*To the President and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

There have been no accessions of Archaeological specimens to the Society's collection since the date of my last report. This fact would seem to indicate that but little interest is taken in the science of Archaeology. However that may be, it is a pleasing fact that a lecture on an Archaeological subject, by a competent authority, has interest enough to call out a large attendance to hear it. Such a lecture was the one delivered before the Society by Dr. William Hayes Ward, on the evening of Thursday, February 16th, 1893. His subject was "Oriental Seal Cylinders", and the lecture was illustrated by specimens from his private collection.

HERBERT VALENTINE,  
*Curator of Archaeology.*

On motion of Mr. C. G. Dodd, the report was received.

## REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Gentlemen:*

Nearly a year has passed since the Society removed to its present commodious quarters, and the room, which at first seemed to promise so much, has more than



fulfilled our expectations. The electric lights, new cabinets and show cases, rugs and chairs, gifts from our members, have made the room more attractive; and our librarian and curator of Archaeology have done much, not only to attract the casual visitor, but also to make the material intrusted to their care of greater service to the membership; and, while most of the work of our Numismatic curator is hidden from sight in our cabinets, the large donations, during the year, from President Parish and other members, have made his position any thing but a sinecure.

But all these, and the labors of the faithful Room Committee, have already been brought to your notice, and therefore need but a passing mention from your historiographer.

Dr. George Jackson Fisher of Sing Sing, New York, was invited to read a paper before the Society, January 23d, last, entitled "Aesculapius and the Grecian Asclepians", or the God of Medicine and the Greek Temples of Health, illustrated with medals from his collection.

A few days before the meeting, Dr. Fisher cut his finger, while performing a surgical operation, and blood poisoning ensued, from which he died, February 3d.

The Doctor was not a member of our Society, but was a Collector of medical medals, and, but for the accident which prevented his reading his paper, probably would have become more interested in the Society.

He was highly respected in his profession, and had been honored by the presidency of the county and state medical societies.

He had the instinct of a born collector, leading him to gather around him choice collections of books and other things illustrating the thought of his life work.

On the night when Dr. Fisher was to have read his paper, Mr. Henry Russell Drowne, at the request of the Room Committee, read a sketch describing the striking of Spanish Gold Doubloons in New York City, about the year 1821, and Mr. Ralph B. Goddard very kindly brought to the Society's Room, his collection of cast bronze medallions, of his own designing, and gave an informal but interesting talk upon the subject.

The fact that but a few members of the Society attended this meeting, and that by far the larger number of those who listened to the valuable and instructive address, February 16th, last, by Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D., Editor of the Independent, on Babylonian and Egyptian Cylinders, were not members of the Society, is to be regretted.

The membership of the Society has considerably increased during the year, thanks to the enthusiastic efforts of our indefatigable member, Prof. Oettinger.

One of our former resident members, Col. E. Harrison Sanford, died at Paterson, New Jersey, November 19th, last, aged forty-five years.

He was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Gen. Alexander Shaler with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He formerly lived in New York City, being a member of the Manhattan Athletic and Union League Clubs.

His collection of American postage stamps was choice and valuable.

Two years ago, it was our painful duty to report the death of one who had been a valued member and officer.

To-day we mourn the loss of another of our former Vice-Presidents, one whose quiet and retiring disposition was sometimes roused, for the moment, to that kind of

vigorous and aggressive action which the practice of the law so often engrafts upon natures otherwise unfitted to contend against the difficulties and vicissitudes which confront one who has made it his life work to give counsel to his fellow men.

It was his sense of the injustice of allowing a set of officers, whose terms were about to expire, to nominate their successors, that led him to head the movement which resulted in the *viva voce* nomination of officers at the annual meeting.

David Leon Walter was born at Cardiff, Wales, in 1843, but came to this country with his father, when only seven years of age.

At his father's wish, but much against his own inclination, he entered upon a mercantile life, which he abandoned at the age of thirty, when his father met with business reverses.

After graduating from Columbia Law School, he commenced the practice of the law, in which pursuit he remained until his death.

He became a member of our Society, May 16, 1882, and, on March 16, 1886, was elected one of its Vice-Presidents, which position he retained until March 21, 1892.

In strict justice to the memory of Mr. Walter, it should be stated that his amendment to the constitution, striking out the section which provided for the appointment of a committee to nominate officers, and inserting a provision that nomination for officers for the ensuing year should be made *viva voce* at the annual meeting, was not with any intent to win popular approval and so gain an office for himself.

Mr. Walter's election to the Vice-Presidency, in the spring of 1886, brought more directly to his attention the unwisdom of the method of choosing officers then in vogue, and his keen sense of its injustice so wrought upon his feelings, that, at the risk of losing the good will of his fellow officers, he broached the subject to a few of them, and finding that it met with their approval, he gave formal notice of the proposed amendment, November 16, 1886, and it was adopted at the annual meeting March 15, 1887.

If Mr. Walter's membership had never accomplished for the Society anything more than this one thing, he would have well deserved a tribute of respect to his memory.

November 18, 1884, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Walter, and adopted :

*Resolved:* That a Committee of three or more be appointed by the President to consider and report at a special meeting to be called to consider their report, when ready, what steps, if any, should be taken to increase the usefulness of the Society, induce the members to attend the formal and informal meetings, make use of the Society's library and room, facilitate literary and Numismatic intercourse between the members, and generally to improve the Society and its aims, and increase the results to be achieved by its efforts.

A Committee was appointed, of which Mr. Walter was the chairman, and reported, at a special meeting held December 11, 1884, the following suggestions :

That the Society's rooms be opened twice a month for informal meetings and the general convenience of the members.

That a Room Committee, composed of three members, be appointed annually, whose duty it shall be to arrange special programmes for the informal meetings.

That, at each of said meetings, some numismatic subject be suggested for discussion, or elucidation, or an exhibition of some particular coins take place.

The Society approved the suggestions, and David L. Walter, Lyman H. Low and Gaston L. Feuardent were appointed as a Room Committee.

The Committee issued a circular, calling the attention of the members to the proposed action and requesting their co-operation.

The first of these meetings was held January 14, 1885, and the season closed June 11, 1885, with the tenth informal meeting, nine of which were numismatic and one archaeological.

At the third meeting, Mr. Walter read a paper on "Medallic Amulets and Talismans."

Commencing November 24, 1885, and ending June 2d, 1886, another series of ten informal meetings were held, all of them numismatic, at the second of which, December 16, 1885, Mr. Walter read a paper entitled "Medals Commemorative of Comets."

Since then these meetings have been held each season, with more or less regularity, and many valuable and interesting papers have been read, and collections of coins, medals, medallions and objects of archaeological interest have been exhibited, which have stimulated our members to greater activity and usefulness.

Mr. Walter contributed several papers to the American Journal of Numismatics, on the subject of Alchemistic Medals etc., besides the papers describing Medals relating to Comets, the concluding portion of which appeared in the same number, July, 1892, with the notice of Mr. Walter's death.

At the time of his death, he had gathered much materials towards a paper on Jewish Medals, and had formed a large collection of medals to illustrate it.

He had given special attention to medals relating to comets, and was considered an authority on the subject.

He died, June 28, 1892, after a brief illness, at his home, in New York, esteemed respected and honored by all who knew him.

If each and every member of the Society had done as much as he to increase its usefulness, the Society would be a power for good, and its membership would compel us to "tear down our barns and build greater."

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS,  
*Historiographer.*

Mr. Zabriskie moved the Historiographer's report be received and placed in the archives of the Society.

#### RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr.

*Resolved:* That the authority heretofore given the President to annually appoint a Room Committee be hereby rescinded.

*Resolved:* That the President be hereby authorized to appoint at each annual meeting, or as as soon as possible thereafter the following standing Committees: A Library Committee of three, one of whom shall be the Librarian, who shall have charge of the Library and the room or rooms of the Society. A Numismatic Committee of three, one of whom shall be the Curator of Numismatics, who shall have charge of the Cabinets of the Society. A Committee of three on Papers and Publications, one

of whom shall be the Secretary, who shall arrange for the reading of papers before the Society, prepare the publications of the Society, and correspond with other domestic and foreign societies and individuals interested in Numismatics.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Drowne, and carried unanimously.

The Secretary read a letter from Corresponding Member, Max Ohnefalsch Richter, late of the Royal Museum, Berlin, Germany, offering to read a paper before the Society relative to explorations made personally by him in the Island of Cyprus.

On motion of Mr. Pryer, the letter was placed in the hands of the Committee on Papers and Publications.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election being next to order, the President appointed Messrs. Groh and C. G. Dodd as Tellers.

After ballot had been cast the tellers reported the result, as follows:—

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, WILLIAM POILLON, JOHN M. DODD, JR., *Vice-Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator of Numismatics*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Curator of Archaeology*; WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.

On motion of Mr. Charles Gregory, a vote of thanks was extended to the Officers and Committees for the very efficient work that they had performed during the year. Carried unanimously.

The President appointed on the Committee on Library, Richard H. Lawrence, Charles G. Dodd and the Librarian; Committee on Numismatics, Edward Groh, George F. Kunz and the Curator; Committee on Papers and Publications, Prof. S. Oettinger, Dr. Frederick A. Castle and the Secretary.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Secretary.*



ROLL OF MEMBERS  
OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,





## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Ahlborn, Madam Lea, Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	January 20, 1885
Appleton, William Sumner, A.M., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 21, 1882
Burchard, Hon. Horatio Chapin, Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 18, 1879
Charney, Désirè, Paris, France, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Clay, Charles, M.D., Manchester, England, . . . . .	March 29, 1867
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass. . . . .	March 21, 1876
Evans, John, D.C.L., LL.D., London, England, . . . . .	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph. D., London, England, . . . . .	December 21, 1880
Kimball, Hon. James Putnam, Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 17, 1885
Leach, Hon. Edward O., Washington, D. C. . . . .	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, A.M., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Poole, Reginald Stuart, LL.D., London, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
Snowdon, Hon. Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	January 16, 1877
Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	November 18, 1884
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England, . . . . .	March 21, 1876

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

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Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. . . . .	June 14, 1866
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Baker, William Spohn, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 15, 1887
Barnum, George Greenville, Buffalo, N. Y. . . . .	March 15, 1887
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Grand Traverse, Mich. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa. . . . .	May 19, 1885
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	May 28, 1868
Boucher, Adelard Joseph, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Glen Cove, L. I. . . . .	November 22, 1866
Bowne, John, Ash Brook, N. J. . . . .	November 20, 1877
Bramhall, William Leggett, Washington, D. C. . . . .	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio, . . . . .	February 25, 1869
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Carranza, Hon. Carlos, Consul Gen. Argentine Republic at N. Y. City, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Coates, Edward Horner, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	January 20, 1890
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y. . . . .	November 20, 1888
Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y. . . . .	May 18, 1886
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 17, 1885
Dümmmler, Ferdinand, Meiningen, Germany, . . . . .	March 20, 1888
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . . .	November 12, 1868
Fewsmith, William, Washington, D. C. . . . .	December 9, 1869
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me. . . . .	May 27, 1869
Foster, Hon. John W., Madrid, Spain, . . . . .	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa. . . . .	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. . . . .	May 20, 1884
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Holland, Henry Ware, LL.B., Boston, Mass. . . . .	November 16, 1880
James, Frederick Hannum, M.D., Lancaster, Pa. . . . .	September 14, 1866
Kauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	February 13, 1868
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China, . . . . .	November 15, 1887
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass. . . . .	November 18, 1884
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Lillard, John B., M.D., Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	January 15, 1884



## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

21

McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	May 20, 1884
Mansfeld-Bullner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . . . .	November 17, 1890
Maris, Edward, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1880
Massamore, George W., M.D., Baltimore, Md. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y. . . . .	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Major Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass. . . . .	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I. . . . .	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Good Hope, Ill. . . . .	January 18, 1887
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis. . . . .	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . .	March 28, 1882
Prince, Hon. L. Bradford, Santa Fé, New Mexico, . . . . .	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
Rhéaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1886
Rode, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . .	March 17, 1885
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada, . . . . .	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis. . . . .	November 16, 1891
Shoppee, Charles John, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, England, . . . . .	March 17, 1885
Stickney, Matthew Adams, Salem, Mass. . . . .	November 14, 1867
†Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I. . . . .	November 20, 1888
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn. . . . .	May 15, 1883
Trumbull, Walter, Chicago, Ill. . . . .	April 24, 1864
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill. . . . .	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . . .	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England, . . . . .	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass. . . . .	January 18, 1887

## (FOR TWO YEARS.)

Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Blomberg, Anton, M.D., Stockholm, Sweden, . . . . .	January 18, 1892
Breeding, J. Bouldin, M.D., San Antonio, Texas, . . . . .	March 21, 1892
Brinton, Daniel G., M.D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . . .	March 20, 1893
Cavalli, Gustaf, Sköfde, Sweden, . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Cladek, William E., M.D., Rahway, N. J. . . . .	November 21, 1892
Eddy, Rev. William King, Sidon, Syria, . . . . .	May 16, 1892
Forster, Thomas, Colchester, England, . . . . .	January 18, 1892
Heath, George F., M. D., Monroe, Mich. . . . .	March 21, 1892
Huberich, Charles H., San Antonio, Texas, . . . . .	May 16, 1892
McCoy, Joseph Sylvester, Washington, D. C. . . . .	January 16, 1893

†Elected Honorary Member.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Abbott, Frank, M.D.	June 28, 1882
Adams, William,	April 22, 1886
Adler, Prof. Felix,	January 16, 1893
*†Agnew, Alexander McL.	January 18, 1881
Anger, Julius T.	May 15, 1893
*†Athole, Rev. George C.	January 21, 1879
†Attinelli, Emanuel J., M.D.	May 19, 1885
Austin, William,	June 28, 1882
Avery, Samuel P., Jr.	November 21, 1892
†Bailey, James Muhlenberg,	March 18, 1884
†Balmanno, Alexander,	December 1, 1874
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T.	January, 15 1884
Bartlett, John R.	March 16, 1886
†Beekman, Gerard,	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe,	May 18, 1886
Betts, Benjamin,	February 27, 1868
†Bloor, Alfred J.	November 20, 1883
Blum, Isaac,	June 12, 1883
†Booth, Henry,	February 28, 1882
†Britton, Charles P.	February 16, 1881
Brooks, Rev. Arthur, D.D.	March 16, 1891
Buck, John H.	January 16, 1893
Buechner, Oscar,	May 15, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin,	July 7, 1886
Burr, J. H. Ten-Eyck,	May 16, 1882
Burtsell, Rev. Richard Lalor, D.D.	July 7, 1886
Calman, Henry L.	March 15, 1887
Canfield, Frederick E.	June 28, 1882
Castle, Frederick A., M.D.	January 16, 1893
†Ceballos, Juan M.	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B.	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T.	March 20, 1893
*†Cornell, Jay B.	June 28, 1882
Cruikshank, E. A.	May 18, 1886
Cutting, Col. Walter,	May 16, 1882
†deMorgan, Henri,	May 21, 1878
†dePeyster, Gen. John Watts, A.M., LL.D.	April 25, 1867
†dePeyster, Frederic J., LL. M.	April 22, 1869
†Deats, Hiram Edmund,	January 29, 1890
†Dodd, John M., Jr.	January 15, 1878
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue,	November 21, 1892
Doughty, Francis Worcester,	May 16, 1882

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

23

†Douglass, Andrew E., A.M.	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W.	April 22, 1886
Dreier, Johann Caspar Ludwig,	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell,	March 28, 1882
†Dunlap, Robert,	January 18, 1881
Eastman, H. M. W.	November 15, 1887
†Ellsworth, Hon. James W.	May 15, 1893
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., LL. B.	March 16, 1886
†Ely, Richard S.	January 18, 1881
†Feuardent, Gaston L.	January 16, 1877
Fowler, Edwin E.	January 16, 1893
Frissell, A. S.	May 15, 1893
Frossard, Edouard,	March 28, 1882
†Frothingham, Charles F.	March 16, 1880
*†Garrett, T. Harrison,	June 12, 1883
Gilford, John P.	May 15, 1893
Golding, John N.	March 20, 1893
Greenwood, Isaac John, A.M.	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles,	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William,	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward,	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall,	May 15, 1893
†Hammond, William A., M.D.	February 16, 1881
Harris, Robert, C. E.	April 17, 1885
†Hartshorn, Stewart,	July 7, 1886
*†Hatfield, Oliver P.	April 17, 1885
†Havemeyer, Henry O.	April 22, 1886
†Hermann, Ferdinand,	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert,	February 22, 1866
Hewitt, Harry Mason,	November 21, 1892
†Hills, J. Coolidge,	May 17, 1887
Holbrook, E. H.	May 15, 1893
Howland, Louis Meredith,	May 16, 1892
Hunnewell, James F.	April 17, 1885
†Hyatt, Stephen Burdett, A.M., LL.B.	March 15, 1881
Ireland, John B.	April 17, 1885
†Iselin, Adrian,	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W.	June 12, 1883
Johnes, Edward Randolph, A.B., LL.B.	June 12, 1883
*†Johnston, John Taylor,	February 16, 1881
†Kennedy, John S.	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Gen. Alexander P.	May 20, 1884
Kunz, George Frederick,	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G.	April 17, 1885
Lauterbach, Edward,	January 16, 1893
†Lawrence, Cyrus J.	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe,	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B.	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T.	December 14, 1865

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

Lincoln, James Minor, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
†Lorillard, Pierre, . . . . .	June 28, 1882
†Lounsberry, Richard P. . . . .	December 21, 1880
†Lovett, George Hamden, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Low, Lyman, Haynes, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
†Manning, Alfred J. . . . .	March 17, 1885
†Merryweather, George, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
†Mitchell, Roland Greene, Jr. . . . .	February 16, 1881
Montayne, Louis F. . . . .	November 16, 1878
†Morris, Charles, . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Muñoz, José M. . . . .	March 15, 1881
Myer, Isaac, LL.B. . . . .	March 17, 1890
Nelson, William, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Oettinger, Prof. Sigmund, . . . . .	March 16, 1891
†Orr, Alexander E. . . . .	February 16, 1881
Paepke, Jacob G. . . . .	November 21, 1892
Parish, Daniel, Jr. . . . .	April 13, 1865
†Parish, Henry, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Patton, Charles L. . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Perry, Charles B. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Peters, Samuel T. . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Pfund, Anthony, . . . . .	November 21, 1882
†Poillon, William, A.M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
†Poillon, John Edward, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
Ponce deLeon, Nestor, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
†Pryer, Charles, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
†Ramsay, Charles G. . . . .	March 15, 1881
Renwick, Edward Sabine, A.M. . . . .	February 28, 1882
Riker, John L. . . . .	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L. . . . .	May 15, 1893
†St. Gaudens, Augustus, . . . . .	August 4, 1887
†Saltus, J. Sanford, . . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Sawyer, Frederick A. . . . .	March 15, 1881
Schafer, Samuel W. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Scott, John W. . . . .	March 16, 1886
Seligman, Isaac N. . . . .	May 18, 1886
*†Shepard, Elliot F. . . . .	June 12, 1883
†Smith, E. Reuel, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
Soverel, Herbert Fremont, . . . . .	January 23, 1883
Stehlin, Charles V. . . . .	June 6, 1889
Sterling, Edward B. . . . .	January 18, 1887
Stewart, William Rhinelander, LL.B. . . . .	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A. . . . .	November 16, 1886
*†Storrs, Charles, . . . . .	June 28, 1882
†Sturgis, Russell, A.M. . . . .	May 18, 1880
*†Sullivan, Hon. Algernon S. . . . .	November 16, 1880
†Tiffany, Louis C. . . . .	May 15, 1893

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

25

Tiemann, Edward Leslie, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Tomkins, Calvin, . . . . .	January 15, 1889
Tonnellé, Walter, . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Turnure, Lawrence, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Van Schaick, Jenkins, . . . . .	November 18, 1884
Van Winkle, Edgar B. . . . .	April 22, 1886
Valentine, Herbert, . . . . .	May 19, 1885
*Walter, David Leon, LL.B. . . . .	May 16, 1882
*†Waterbury, Leander, . . . . .	May 17, 1881
†Weeks, William Raymond, . . . . .	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum, . . . . .	May 20, 1879
White, John S., LL.D. . . . .	January 16, 1893
Wiener, Joseph, M.D. . . . .	August 4, 1887
†Willets, John T. . . . .	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C. . . . .	March 16, 1886
*†Willis, Col. Benjamin A. . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Wilson, James B., Jr. . . . .	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F. . . . .	November 18, 1884
†Wood, Isaac Francis, A.B. . . . .	February 5, 1864
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne, . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard, . . . . .	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis, . . . . .	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, A.M. . . . .	January 20, 1880
†Wright, Charles Henry, . . . . .	November 19, 1878
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D. . . . .	March 17, 1885
†Young, William H. . . . .	November 21, 1882
Zabriskie, Andrew C. . . . .	December 1, 1874

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.



THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK CITY.



PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
AND  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS  
1892-1893.







**PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS**  
**AT THE**  
**NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETINGS.**  
**1892-1893.**

MEETINGS held under the supervision of the Room Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bauman L. Belden, Charles H. Wright and Herbert Valentine.

The first meeting of the season, being the

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MEETING,**

Monday evening, March 28th 1892. Mr. FRANCIS WORCESTER DOUGHTY read a paper on "EVIDENCES OF MAN IN THE DRIFT." Being an exhibition and description of a number of Archaeological objects, discovered by him, tending to prove the existance of a pre-historic race of man.

Mr. Doughty also exhibited a large number of ancient coins, bearing the human head, in support of his theory.

It has since been published, by the author, in pamphlet form.

**FORTY-EIGHTH MEETING,**

Wednesday evening, May 25th, 1892. Mr. FRANCIS B. LEE, of Trenton, N. J., read the following paper:

## THE COLONIAL JERSEY COINAGE, FROM AN HISTORICAL STANDPOINT.

Taking the broadest historical view of this most interesting economic feature of colonial life, it may be said that coinage in New Jersey, as in the other sea-board dependencies of Great Britain, began before the advent of the Europeans. The settlers found the Alagonkins along the Atlantic coast had already advanced into a state of recognizing a medium of exchange, and the word *wampum* has become a part of a small linguistic inheritance which we have from the Red Man. The Lenni-Lenapé, or Delaware Indians, who occupied New Jersey, had their shell money, which was freely used in transactions among themselves. The Dutch, who settled on the western bank of the Hudson, and in the valleys of the Hackensack, Passaic and Raritan rivers, with their eyes keenly open to the advantages of trade, soon saw the advantages of wampum. In consequence whereof frequent laws passed in New Amsterdam attest attempts made to regulate at what rates the shells should pass. Thus to increase the value in 1673, the Governor and Council in New York issued a proclamation that "instead of eight white and four black, six white and three black wampums should pass in equal value as a stiver or penny, and three times so much the value in silver." By this, it would seem that the black shells—the heart of the common clam (*Venus Mercenaria*)—were of more worth than the white. In Bergen County, wampum was freely used among the Dutch, particularly in Franklin Township, where, until within the last fifty years, wampum was manufactured for the Western traders. Five to ten strings was a day's work, and sold to merchants for a "levy" a string. About 1675, the English appeared on the Delaware, and early records show that wampum was also a medium of exchange in the Western Division. Even after foreign money came into Jersey, and the credit of the colony was staked upon her paper "bills", the wampum was used in solemn treaties between the Whites and Indians. In fact, the great convention at Easton and the treaty at Crosswicks were ratified by wampum belts. Thus it may be said that in the genesis of the State, the wampum of the aborigines was a recognized medium of exchange, not only among Indians but among all classes of settlers.

The manufacture of wampum has been so long neglected that knowledge of the matter rests only too largely upon tradition. It may be said, that so far as is known, no restrictions were even placed on the manufacture of wampum by the various Indian tribal divisions in New Jersey, showing that the Red Men had not as yet come to that degree of civilization where Seignorage was any part of their social problem. Any spot where wampum material abounded was a local mint free to any native who desired to avail himself of the privileges. Take such a coast, as that of sea-washed Cape May, where piles of shells still attest the presence of the Indian, who, in that peninsula, took a double advantage, converting the clam shells into money, and having dried the edible portion of the clam, strung the delicacy upon osier withes. The dried clams were transported overland to the hill country and used during the winter, a trick in the creation of a food supply which was turned to good advantage by the women of Cape May during the Revolution, who, in the same way, supplied the Continental Line. Doctor Charles C. Abbott, Curator of that new and magnificently organized Museum of Archaeology and Paleontology in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, has made an exhaustive research among Delaware Valley antiquities, and consequently his statements are extremely valuable. Referring to the matter of wampum making among the Lenni-Lenapé, he says in a letter to me:—

Wampum was made of the hard clam which the Indians called Qua-hog. The black spot in the clam was most valued, but the white was also used. The pieces were coin shaped, usually about the size of a "nickel," and perforated through the centre. The strings of wampum were of different lengths, and their value increased in proportion to the quantity of black. Besides being "money," the arrangement of the pieces in strings, and these made into a belt, were records. Treaties were made with such documents.

Probably both men and women made wampum, the process of manufacture consisting in cutting it out in the rough with a flint flake, probably serrated, or in other words a flint saw. The pieces were perforated with a stone drill. Both forms of these mint-stone implements are common in collections. Inter-tribal commerce was very widely carried on, and wampum was unquestionably exchanged very extensively. The clam occurs only on our Atlantic seaboard, and the wampum has been found away inland; indeed, I believe it has been discovered west of the Mississippi.

Ornaments have been undoubtedly used as money by the Indians, and the discovery by Dr. Abbott of a small pure gold disc at Rio Grande, Cape May County, show the Indians—probably the so-called Kechemecks of extreme South Jersey—had some communication with the Indians either of the extreme West or, what is more probable, with the Indians of the gold country of Northern Georgia. In savage life it is often difficult to distinguish between ornament and money, and the little gold disc may have been either or both.

#### COINAGE IN EAST JERSEY.

It is, however, with the English domination in New Jersey that the real history of coinage begins. Very early attempts were made to regulate this important economic matter, as the citation of the following law, not only interesting from its monetary aspect, but from the fact that it is one of the longest sentences in the English language, will show. At the General Assembly, held in the town of Perth Amboy, April 6-19, 1686, it was enacted "for the public weal of the Province," that "Forasmuch as it is daily found by experience, the growth and prosperity of this Province, is much obstructed by the continual draining the Silver Money, that is most valuable, by Persons that come only to trade and carry away the Money in Specie, without either turning or trading the same amongst the Inhabitants of this Province, whereby whatever Money Persons bringing hither from *England* or *Scotland*, or any other Part, not knowing the Value thereof, it is presently exhausted out of their Hands by non-Residents, so that the Country is not at all benefited by such Silver Money, neither is the growth or produce of the Province at all wasted or made use of by such Traders, which is a grievance much prejudicial to the Inhabitants, and redounds much to the impoverishment of the Province, so that the Commodities arising by the Growth and Produce of the place are not esteemed by Persons bringing Commodities from foreign parts, but the best of the Coin is carried away for England and other Places, as Returns, or else pay'd away to Neighboring Provinces for their Commodities; for the better regulation thereof of this inconveniency, and the future preserving amongst ourselves such good Bullion that is brought into this Province and as much as in us lieth to put a stop to transient Traders transporting the Money so suddenly out of the Province before it hath been Traded withal by the Inhabitants thereof." The following rates were ordered :

	S.	D.
1. Pillar pieces of 8, Mexico or Seville, good silver, weighing not less than 14 dwt.	6	
2. Half pieces of same,	3	4
3. { Double bitt, . . . . .	20	
{ Single bitt, . . . . .	10	
{ Half bitt, . . . . .	5	
4. Peru pieces of 8 weighing not less than 14 dwt.,	5	
5. Lesser pieces of above, proportionately.		
6. English sterling crown, . . . . .	7	1
7. " " half crown, . . . . .	3	6½
8. " " shilling, . . . . .		17
9. " " lesser money, proportionately.		
10. " current gold guinea, . . . . .	30	
11. New England shilling, . . . . .		13
12. { Prince Electors of Germany, rix dollars, . . . . .	6	6
{ " " " lesser money proportionately.		
13. { Ducatoons, . . . . .	7	9
{ Lesser coins proportionately,		
14. { Scots 4 mark pieces, . . . . .	6	4
{ Quarter pieces of same, . . . . .		19
{ Lesser coins proportionately .		
15. { French crowns, . . . . .	6	4
{ Lesser coins proportionately.		
{ Every piece of 8 exceeding 14 dwt. shall pass of each dwt.,		4

The law was not *de post facto*. In April 1686, this law was repealed and although it was passed "for the raising of silver money above the then current value in this Province", it was found "by experience that many in Conveniences" attended its successful execution.

#### COINAGE IN WEST JERSEY.

In West New Jersey attention was very early paid to this matter and under the proceedings of the Commissioners, May 3, 1681, it was ordered by the Court having jurisdiction over the Liberties and Precincts of Burlington, that English coin should pass at the following rates.

1 Shilling, @ 1.6, (other pieces in proportion.)

King's Copper Farthing, @ ½ penny.

½ pence, @ 1 penny.

Moreover no one was compelled to take above "six pounds of y<sup>e</sup> said Copper Coyne in one payment."

In the General Free Assembly held at Burlington, (November 21-28, 1681), the xxvi chapter of a general act provided that an old England shilling should pass at 18 pence and other coin proportionately, whilst an New England shilling was legalized at 14 pence and lesser denominations in a like ratio. This act was made void after May 18th, 1682, by the Assembly of the latter year. Exactly two years after, or in 1684, it was ordered that "three farthings of the King's Coin shall be accounted and go current for one penny within this Province, and so proportionately to greater sums; provided none shall be constrained to take more than five shillings thereof at one payment."

In Chapter III of a General Act (3-8 of Ninth Month, 1683,) passed in Burlington,

we find "Forasmuch as several reports and complaints of late have been made of a suspicion of new money being coined stamped or counterfeited of the Spanish and New England coin or of its being spread within this Province to the injury and abuse thereof and of the neighbour Provinces. *Be it hereby enacted* by the authority aforesaid, that strict and diligent enquiry be made for the finding out such person or persons who have been guilty thereof, and to apprehend such offender and offenders, and that a grand inquest shall be thereupon impannelled for the searching into the same, that so such person and persons as shall be found guilty thereof may receive such punishment as by the court shall be adjudged."

In the Assembly of West New Jersey met (October 3-18, 1693,) by virtue of Chapter V was passed an "Act for the Rates of Foreign Coin," of which this is the preamble.

"Whereas, it has been found very inconvenient that money in this Province hath differed in value from the same coin current of our neighbouring Province of Pennsylvania to prevent which inconvenience for the future," it was enacted that.

- |     |   |      |
|-----|---|------|
| 1.  | All pillar, Mexico and sivil pieces of eight of twelve pennyweight, pass for.         | S.6. |
| 2.  | " " " " thirteen " "  | 6.2  |
| 3.  | " " " " fourteen " "  | 6.4  |
| 4.  | " " " " fifteen " "   | 6.6  |
| 5.  | " " " " sixteen " "   | 6.9  |
| 6.  | " " " " seventeen " "   | 7.   |
| 7.  | All half pieces of eight of the said coin proportionately.                            |      |
| 8.  | Pillar, sivil and Mexico ryalls or bitts of ten pence and the double proportionately. |      |
| 9.  | All dog dollars not clipt, . . . . .  | 6.   |
| 10. | Peru pieces of eight, 12 penny and upward, . . . . .                                  | 6.   |
| 11. | Peru ryalls or single bitts, . . . . .  | 9.   |
| 12. | And double the same proportionately.  |      |

It was moreover provided that "all person and persons whatsoever resident in this Province or that shall come from remote parts to trade amongst us, shall and are hereby obliged to receive and pay the same, according to the several values above specified, except they plainly bargain to the contrary."

That most important and interesting side issue of coinage—counterfeiting—seems to have been but little practiced in New Jersey, previous to the Union of 1702, when East and West Jersey governments were united under Queen Anne. There was in reality little chance of imitating the foreign coin then in circulation inasmuch as metal and alloy were extremely difficult to obtain by those likely to commit crime, moreover, when money was used, it was subjected to test, owing to its comparative infrequency. An examination of Court records shows but few indictments for this crime, although a case or two occurred in Burlington, for the lesser offences of "clipping" and "sweating." But after all, I am not prepared to say that in the wilderness of the "Pines" and the caves of the mountains, the industrious settler did not occasionally try to add to his meagre store, by making his own dubloons, dog dollars and pieces of eight. Counterfeiting of specie and paper money did not become generally common until a later period say from 1725, until the period of the Constitution. The earliest attempt to secure a separate coinage for New Jersey, was in an effort made by the General Free Assembly of West Jersey, in May, 1682, when in Section VI of a general act, it was ordered.

"That Mark Newbies half-pence called Patricks half-pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, pass for half-pence Current pay of this Province, provided he, the the said Mark give sufficient security to the Speaker of this House for the use of the General Assembly from time to time being, that he the said Mark, his executors and administrators, shall and will change the said half pence for pay equivalent upon demand; and provided also that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than five shillings in one payment."

This, the first banking law passed in New Jersey, shows a very conservative spirit to have been abroad in the colony and one which would have been worthy emulation by more modern financiers. But what was this illustrious member of the Society of Friends—Mark Newbie—doing with Saint Patricks half pence in his possession, and were broad brimmed hats and gray coats, compatible with the figures of an en-mitred Saint and a Cathedral, even if the representations were on copper?

History will tell us!

Dr. Aquilla Smith, in 1854, examined the matter with the following interesting results, as collated by Crosby.

In 1697, Evelyn, the diarist and numismatist, ascribes these Irish coins, as they occur in silver, to Charles II medals to which Thoresby in 1715, gives his assent. Nine years after Thoresby, Bishop Nicholson places them among the coins of Charles I and speaks of the coppers and brasses as still being commonly current. In 1726, Leake says that they were probably of Papist origin in the time of Charles I upon the occasion of the Protestant massacre. In Sir James Ware's works (Harris Edition, 1745,) agreement is made with Evelyn's statements. Simon, (1749) thinks they are of the reign of Charles I and the silver coins were intended by the Kilkenny Assembly, to pass for shillings, to which Dr. Robert Crane agrees and adds that they were minted on the Continent and brought by Nuncio Rinuccini, for use by the Confederated army. Dr. Smith thinks they were Dublin tokens somewhere between 1660-1680.

For my part, the numismatic cord is here tied too tightly to untwist so an historical sword may be offered to dispose of the difficulty, if it does not solve it. Simply this, we find Mark Newbie, planter and adventurer, on the river washed shores of West Jersey with a quantity of these Saint Patrick pieces which he cleverly and successfully introduces as a medium of exchange in an embryotic colony. That he had a large quantity is very probable and even to this day they are known in New Jersey, particularly near Camden, where they have been ploughed up on Newbie's plantation.



Among the best known varieties are; on the obverse.

A kneeling crowned king—David, probably, or even Charles who was fond of music—playing a harp. Above a crown in brass with the legend "Floreat Rex." The reverse shows Saint Patrick, with a trefoil in his right and a crozier in his left hand, surrounded by people, at his left is a shield charged with three castles and the legend "Ecce

Grege." Another reverse represents Saint Patrick stretching his right hand, driving away reptiles and serpents whilst in his left hand is a metropolitan cross and on the extreme right a church. The legend is "Quiescat Plebs."

These designs have various modifications which cannot fail to be of great interest to accomplished numismatists. It may be said briefly that the coppers are probably the only coins occurring in New Jersey, as there is little or no evidence that Newbie brought silver with him.

A passing allusion cannot be forborne touching the personal qualities of the first banker of the State of New Jersey, Quaker—Mark Newbie, plantation owner of Newton, who has made a lasting impress upon the numismatic history of colonial times.

Resident in London, following his tallow chandlers trade during the profligacy of the Restoration, he had imbibed deeply of the mysticism of the Society of Friends, and, it seems looked toward the New World as a haven for the oppressed of his sect. With this end in view he sold his property in his city and removed to Ireland, where on the 19th of September, 1681, he embarked in a narrow sterned *pink* called "Ye Owner's Adventure" commanded by Mate Dagget. After a voyage of two months, he arrived, by the grace of God, within "ye Capes of ye De La Ware," and after spending the winter in the vicinity of Salem, finally took up a twentieth share of land, nearly midway between Coopers Creek and Newton Creek, or upon the southern side of what is now the City of Camden.

Being a man of estate, possessing a natural aptitude for business and a high character withal, there is every reason to believe soon occupied a conspicuous place in the community. His humble home, for such it was, erected the same year, as the settlement at Philadelphia, was the house of worship for the few Friends in the vicinity and was one of the earliest temples of religious freedom in West New Jersey.

But it is from a numismatic sense that we are interested in Mark Newbie. The law has already been quoted relating to the issue of St. Patrick's pence and from its context, it will be remembered that the Legislature showed rare financial judgement in requiring from this Quaker banker, a sufficient sum as security for their issuance. Records show that Commissioners Samuel Jennings and Thomas Budd received from the financier 300 acres of land in Newton as security.

There is every probability that the Saint Patrick's pence were soon in circulation and were readily accepted in a community where barter and wampum took the place of most media of exchange. Traditions as to the effect of the coins upon the public, have long ago been forgotten; whilst records, if any such existed, have been lost. Mark Newbie evidently profited by his venture for we find him a member of the "Free Assembly of the Province of West New Jersey," in June, 1682, as well as a member of Council and a Commissioner for dividing and regulating lands. He again appears as a member of Assembly in September, of the same year, and represents the Third on Irish Tenth in June, 1683, retaining his old positions as Counsellor and Commissioner. By virtue of the resolves of the Assembly on the 14th of the month, he was one of several persons nominated to write letters to London friends, asking them to secure the assent of Edward Byllinge, under seal, concerning the bargain and sale of his lands in West Jersey. Among those to whom the letters were addressed was George Fox.

During this period there is every probability that Newbie died. The Assembly met on the 2d, and he evidently was present, or his absence would have been recorded as was the custom. On the 14th, he was nominated to write the letter as if he were

still alive, but the very next day, when Council affirmed the election of Governor Jennings, Thomas Olive subscribed in place of Mark Newbie, after whose name would be the ominous word "Dead." Strange to say he took the oath of office upon the same day as a Commissioner, which would lead one to suppose his demise was sudden. At any rate in October, or the 7th month, O. S. 1683, others were chosen in his place and from this time records are silent.

A lasting testimonial to his memory exists in a letter from William Penn, dated Philadelphia, 20th of the 4th month 1683, where the founder speaks of him as his "esteemed friend," showing the appreciation, Penn had for this first banker of West Jersey.

Mark Newbie died intestate, leaving in his financial accounts with West Jersey, a deficit of £30 showing that the coin project was incomplete. Letters of administration were granted his widow Hannah, in 1684, who settled the debt, and divided the estate which amounted to £180, besides plantation and wood land. The records of the "Court Book" show in manuscript that a Special Court which met on the 16th of the 7th month, 1684, Hannah Newbie requested letters of administration on the estate of Mark Newbie. The same was granted by Governor Olive, Robert Stacy, Wm. Biddle and Thomas Gardner, Justices. Mark Newbie's will is now on file in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton. It is supposed his family of two sons and two daughters were born abroad and although they married in Newton, and nearby Meetings, the name of Newbie became lost in all probability by Revolutionary times. At present, it is presumed the connections are collaterally very remote and the direct descent extinct.

#### AFTER THE UNION OF 1702.

Reluctantly one leaves the romance which clings around the history of Newbie's adventure, and the days of barter and exchange, when skins of deer and bear, the hides of wild hogs, the pelts of rabbits, otter and beaver, wheat and maize, shingles of fragrant cedars, hoop-poles of sturdy oak, hewn boards of rosinous pine, salt hay and upland grass, in fact most of Nature's richest gifts to a new country passed as media of exchange and were as much money—in the widest sense of the word—as the shining coins of Spain, Portugal or England. As in all new countries, tacit but well established rates existed concerning the value of a skin or a pine log and how many score of hogs should go for so many "wainfuls" of salt hay either "jagged" on the wagon or lying in winrows on the meadow. But what those rates were custom established, and the unwritten law has been largely forgotten. But pass this period one must, and note the development under the Union of 1702. Except the 31st, instruction sent to Edward Hyde (Lord Cornbury), first Governor of the United Jerseys, (1702), there seems to be little of importance to numismatists. In the instructions it is stated that the Executive was forbidden to give his assent to any law altering the price or value of the current coin, without particular leave or direction. Although a wide scope for exercising gubernatorial power had been left to Cornbury, this question of money rates was jealously guarded by the home government and very justly too. It must be said to the credit of England that she did try during the pre-Revolutionary period to regulate monetary affairs in this particular direction, to the benefit of each colony. Already in England public spirited men were interesting themselves in projects concerning a coinage for America, and a large number of these



of general import, appear in the numismatic records of the empire. Most interesting is that eventful history of the *Rosa Americana* money and the projects of the famous William Wood, whose coinage schemes aroused the bitterness of the pen of Dean Swift, when the enterprising Wood attempted to fasten his money on Ireland. In the "Drapiers Letters" Swift roused the government upon the subject of "applied" numismatics. With such a purely localized view as I am now taking, the entire question of the *Rosa Americana* money is somewhat beyond the limits of this paper except, I refer to the position New Jersey took in the matter.

It seems that William Wood after his experiences about the year 1725, still thought the Colonies suffered for lack of money so in 1738, (June 21st,) he proposed an extensive plan to the Lords of Trade and Plantations, relative to the issuing of paper money and the raising of the coin. He proposed a gold, silver and copper coinage which should have "America" stamped on its face. The scheme for its distribution, passing, and use in the colonies was elaborate but seemingly unsatisfactory inasmuch as the subject was dropped until the Proclamation of Governor Morris, (January 3d, 1740-41.) Herein is recited the famous proclamation of Queen Anne, (June, 1704,) regarding the rates at which foreign monies should pass in the colonies, as well as the act of Parliament 6th Anne which enforced the proclamation. The act was continually violated by traders and hoping to remedy the defects, the Lords Justices at Whitehall, in 1740, wrote to Governor Morris, asking him to make proclamation that all good citizens should observe the rates of exchange and see that there was no sharp dealing in trades where they used their Sevil Pieces of Eight, their Cross Dollars, their Ducatoons of Flanders, Ecus of France, Crusadoes of Portugal, Old Rex Dollars, Dog Dollars, Gilder Pieces of Holland and other bits of moribund currency which have now become angelic forms to numismatists.

This seems to have been the only mention of the matter, during the later pre-Revolutionary period except in the one case of counterfeiting concerning which on the 11th of March, 1774, a seven year law was passed providing for the punishment of "Counterfeiters of foreign Gold or Silver Coin current within the Colony of New Jersey." The offender was to be "whipped, branded with the letter *R* in the brawn of the left thumb, by an Iron sufficiently hot to make a lasting mark, fined, imprisoned pilloried or cropped or shall have one or more of these Punishments at the Discretion of the Court." For the second offense they were simply adjudged guilty of felony without benefit of Clergy, and sent to a future home where counterfeiting is not a necessary means of livelihood. Under this act as well as under common law practice in place of statute, a good number of trials occurred in New Jersey, the details of which though extremely interesting, must necessarily, by space, be precluded.

It takes no lengthy demonstration to show that little or no attention was paid to the proclamation of Queen Anne and that no legislature any more then than now could fix the price of a commodity such as money. Every attempt was abortive and indeed when from 1709 to the Revolution and in fact until the time of the Constitution, the exchange of the states was conducted in bills of credit. The history of this method of financiering however interesting is far beyond the province of this monograph. In fact coin in New Jersey, was, during the Colonial period, much the exception and the mass of citizens either saw or used very little gold or silver. The prevailing pieces of money were the English coins, then current in the mother country and which so left their impress that in isolated sections like portions of Southern

New Jersey, store books were kept in £ s. d. as late as 1815, and in one instance, 1820, Spanish pieces came with the West India Trade and to this day the "fip" and "levy" take one to the times when the plantation merchants twist Camden and Cape May sent wood to the Indies in exchange for rum and molasses and kept their account in the silver pieces of the various Charles.

#### THE HORSE HEAD COPPERS.

Speaking strictly, that most interesting issuance of copper coins by New Jersey, namely the so-called "Horse Heads," toward the end of the Confederation, does not come within the Colonial period. Nevertheless the few years which intervened between the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution, are so in touch with colonial times that there is no need of hesitancy in briefly reviewing this well discussed but ever fruitful subject.

Under the loose ties of the unfortunate "Articles of Confederation," each State felt but little bound and in many cases virtually, exercised all the essential rights of an independent sovereignty. Among these was the issuing of copper money, in which respect New Jersey contributed a large share toward the circulating medium of the States.

The earliest reference to the New Jersey coppers is found in a petition of James Swanto to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for a "patent" to "Coin and utter £20,000 value in Copper." As one of his reasons why this "patent" should be granted, he urges that New Jersey had already adopted a similar course. The petition of coiner Swan was dated, March 15, 1786. As Crosby says, this announcement was premature inasmuch as New Jersey took no action until May 23d, or two months later. At any rate, it goes to show that New Jersey legislators had had a plan in mind for some time, long enough before the 25th of March, for news to reach Boston.

It is in the "Votes and Proceedings" of the tenth General Assembly, on Tuesday, May 23, 1786, when the Speaker laid before the House, the proposals of Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox "for striking a Copper Coin for the State of New Jersey." A committee of Abraham Clark of Essex, R. S. Smith of Burlington, John Shepherd of Cumberland, Daniel Marsh of Essex and Isaac Nicholl of Bergen were appointed to confer with the minters. The next day Chairman Clark reported that Mould and his associates would be permitted to coin £10,000 or less of coppers, the State to receive a seignorage of one eleventh, or if a greater sum than £10,000, "to as large an amount as will pass current without Depreciation" then the State was to receive one tenth. The same day Assemblyman Marsh introduced "an act for the Establishment of a Coinage of Copper in this State" which was first read and then ordered to second reading.

The next day, May 25th, William Leddle memorialized the Legislature in the matter of copper coinage. But Mould had so well "fixed" his own interests that Leddle's petition was almost ignored. In the document he states that as he is possessed of considerable quantities of copper, as well as iron factories suitable for minting, and desires to be empowered with priviledges of coining. He guarantees the coppers to be of full weight, that the legislature shall devise the impression, that he shall acknowledge a state seignorage of one ninth, and that he shall accept paper money emitted by the state in exchange for the coppers. He asked for five days to prove his skill, should the Honorable Legislature doubt his ability.

It would seem that Liddle, or Liddel as he spells his name, was a man of importance. I have been unable in my researches to ascertain any facts concerning his personal history and am thus compelled to dismiss him with a brief mention.

Evidently Mould and his associates had a perfect understanding with the Legislature for on the 1st of June, 1786, there was passed in New Brunswick. "An Act for the Establishment of a Coinage of Copper in this State," of which the following was the Preamble, "Whereas the Copper Coin now current and passing in this State consists mostly of base Metal, and of Coppers so small and light as to be of very little real Value, whereby the Citizens of this State are subjected to manifest Loss and Inconvenience and are liable to be greatly defrauded."

Therefore the act set forth that Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox, their Survivor or Survivors were empowered to coin £10,000 at fifteen coppers to the shilling. Each copper was to weight 6 dwt. and 6 grs, manufactured and coined in New Jersey, and the obverse and reverse to be designed by the Justices of the Supreme Court or any one of them. At any time, Congress could alter the value of the coins. The coiners were also to enter into a bond to the Governor of the State in the sum of £10,000 conditioning that the £10,000 in coppers be struck off within two years, rendering unto the Treasurer of the state, the seignorage of one tenth, and account to the Legislature for the said seignorage. Finally any one who should be guilty of coining coppers without leave of the legislature first had and obtained shall forfeit the sum of £12. recoverable by the County Collector in an act of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction. Upon the 17th of November, 1786, a petition from Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox prayed that they be made independent of Walter Mould and that they coin only two thirds of the said £10,000. Mr. Dayton, whereupon presented a bill to that effect which passed on the 22d day of November, 1786. In this act Walter Mould was empowered to separately coin his one third viz £3333. 6. 8. Why the triple partnership was broken is unknown except that, in the wording of the act "Delays have been occasioned and the good intentions of the Act is likely to be defeated by the Circumstances of the parties being jointly bound to execute the contract."

On the 4th day of June, 1787, Mr. Kitchel saw to his satisfaction his Act passed "to prevent the Circulation of bad and light Coppers in this State." By its terms any one who passed or offered to pass any coppers other than those made by the State coiners, was to forfeit ten times the value of the copper so issued. This act did not apply to coppers struck by order of the Congress of the United States.

After a set of inquiries made in various parts of the State, I regret to say that little is known of the personal history of Mould, Goadsby and Cox. Mould was an Englishman of Manchester and had been associated with Witherle in the latter's mint in Massachusetts. It may be that Cox belonged to the Monmouth County, (N. J.) family of that name. Goadsby is still a mystery, which I trust may be found at some day worthy of solution.

It seems, according to Charles I. Bushnell, that one of the mint Houses, that of Mould, was in Morristown. The house in which it was situated belonged to John Cleve Symmes, Chief Justice of New Jersey. The other mint was in Elizabethtown, on Water Street, and the coins were made in a shed in the rear of the building. Gilbert Rindle was the coiner's name, he, in all probability being the agent of Goadsby and Cox.

It is also said that a man by the name of Hatfield carried on the coining of coppers, his mint being below Elizabeth. Jeremiah Wood, under date, the 1st day of August, 1789, is mentioned as a copper coiner, before April 15, 1788, Wood acting under the coinage law of 1786.

The manufacture of coppers has been preserved to us in the reminiscences of Mrs. Chetwood, formerly Miss Barber, who says that in the center of the Elizabethtown mint house was a wooden box or pit, several feet deep, and in the pit was sunk a die, the top of which was on a level with the floor of the room. The smooth coppers were placed on the die and when stamped were thrown to the bottom of the pit. The workmen used a screw press to make the impression, and it took two men to turn the horizontal level.

During the three years of coinage, 1786, 1787 and 1788, there was but a single type employed of which however there are many varieties. On the obverse one finds the horse's head, beneath which is a plow, the legend "Nova Cæsarea" and date, on the reverse a shield which if emblazoned would be argent, six pales gules, a chief azure and the motto "E. Pluribus Unum." It will be noted that the Justices who, according to the act, originated the design, followed closely the State Coat of Arms, drawings for which were made in the fall of 1776 and which was adopted in May, 1777. In this, the horse head serves for a crest whilst three plows occupy the shield. It goes without saying that the horses head is symbolic of grazing, then a leading state industry particularly through the rich marl country between Salem and Amboy. The plows denote agriculture, whilst the shield as found in New Jersey was also adopted in part as our National coat of Arms.

Such is the brief history of Jersey's colonial coinage. Conscious of many imperfections and sins of omissions, this brief monograph is written, not in the boastful spirit of an empyricist, seeking to set a final disposition, but rather as one who offers a branch of bay leaves, trusting that others may find it in their heart to do like wise, so that in the end, a fair garland worthy the subject, may be laid upon the shrine of History.

NOTE.—To the following authorities, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness.

1. The Archives of the State of New Jersey.
2. The Hon. John Clement's History of the Early Settlers of Newton Township.
3. Grants and Concessions, (Leaming and Spicer, 1758.)
4. The Early Coins of America by Sylvester S. Crosby.
5. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer's History of the Currency of New Jersey.
6. Manuscript Records in the office of the Secretary of State of New Jersey, viz: Revel's Book, Gloucester County Records and Wills.
7. The "Court Booke," manuscript, in the office of Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.
8. Kinsey's Allisons, Pattersons, Editions of New Jersey Laws.
9. Hon. Edmund Salter's History of Ocean and Monmouth Counties, New Jersey.
10. Votes and Proceedings of the New Jersey Legislature, 1786, 1787 and 1788.
11. Proceedings of the New Jersey Historicial Society.
12. Barber and Howe's Historicial Collections.
13. Backus History of the Baptists.
14. Smith's History of New Jersey, (Sharp, 2d Edition.)

After the reading of the paper a fine collection of New Jersey Colonial coins, belonging to Mr. J. H. Ten Eyck Burr, was exhibited by President Parish, Mr. Betts and Mr. Drowne, also exhibited a number of specimens.

This was the first meeting held in the Society's new rooms in the Academy of Medicine Building.

#### FORTY-NINTH MEETING,

Monday evening, January 23d, 1893. A paper by Dr. George Jackson Fisher, of Sing Sing, N. Y., entitled "ÆSCULAPIUS AND THE GRECIAN ASCLEPIONS, or the God of Medicine and the Greek Temples of Health," had been announced as the feature of this meeting, but the chairman of the Room Committee stated that word had been received, that Dr. Fisher was seriously ill and would not be able to read the paper at this time, but hoped to read it at a future meeting.

The President then introduced Mr. Ralph B. Goddard, an artist, who has been devoting considerable attention to medallic work. Mr. Goddard exhibited a number of large medallions of the poets, cast in bronze, and gave an interesting account of how they were made.

Mr. Henry Russell Drowne then read the following paper:

#### AN UNRECORDED COINAGE.

The short sketch herewith, describes an issue of Spanish Gold Doubloons coined in New York City in the early part of this century.

To the late Mr. William F. Ladd—the last survivor of this enterprise—the writer is indebted for the facts.

The coins were made on hand machines, about the year 1821, by an Englishman named Peach, assisted by a boy; these two persons were the only parties acquainted with this singular episode in numismatic history. The doubloons were of the standard quality and weight, of 17 pwts. 8 grains, and of the type of "Carolus IIII," the die being made identical to that of the original pieces. At that time there was a spasmodic scarcity of these pieces in the market, occasioned probably by some war in the Spanish Settlements, and they commanded a premium of from two dollars to two dollars and a half apiece. The business continued for about ten months, at the end of which time, the demand being supplied, they were no longer sufficiently profitable.

Spain for many years had furnished the standard of currency for the greater part of the civilized world. For two centuries after the discovery of America by Columbus, there had been a steady pouring of gold and silver into the coffers of the Spanish Treasury, due to their discoveries, conquests, and the acquisition of new territory in all parts of the world, giving them great facilities for mining, and commercial industries.

The foolhardiness of Philip II, and the rapacity, greed and lack of principle of Spanish legislators and governors, both at home and abroad, from 1588 to the beginning of the present century, have tended to exhaust an accumulation of wealth that might have made Spain, to-day, the richest kingdom in the world. From 1492 to 1731 they alone imported into Europe, "6000 millions of pieces of eight" (nearly \$12,000,000,000.00) in registered gold and silver, to say nothing of what was unregis-

tered, and the treasure fleets that were lost.\* The money value of the doubloon was originally \$16.00; subsequently, owing to a reduction in fineness, from \$15.50 to \$15.60, and the pieces were subdivided into half doubloons, quarter or *pistole*, eighth or *escudo*, and, in Spain only, sixteenth or *veintin*. The Spanish doubloon and silver dollar, were the same fineness, and of the uniform weight of one ounce, and were often called ounces, which gave them an actual trade value the world over. They were current in this country from "Colonial Days" down to as late a period, as 1840, and for many years, the term, "Spanish Milled Dollars," appeared not only on our early Colonial, and all the Continental paper money of the United States, but also on all banking transactions, representing an acceptable and unalterable standard of value.†

Through the vast influx of gold and silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru, the coinage of Spain became the most abundant of Europe, and even now, their coins a century old, in a good state of preservation, can be accumulated at but a slight advance over their par value, showing that they are still plentiful. Their minor coins were also quite a factor; the real and half real, were valued and used respectively as 9d. and 4½d. in New England, and shilling and 6d. in New York.

The terms "bit" and "pistareen" were also familiar in certain parts of the country. At the time of the establishment of the little industry referred to in the beginning of this paper, there was a regular demand for the Spanish gold and silver coins and for a long time they were the only European coin accepted in India, China and other oriental nations where commerce was then fast spreading. Spanish doubloons would sell at from fifteen cents to a dollar more than the Portuguese, although of equal value, and the dollars at a premium over those of Mexico. They were universally accepted in all mercantile transactions, much the same as in those made on a gold basis to-day.

The dies for these doubloons were made in New York, and although several of them were broken, yet all were of the same pattern.

From two to three hundred pieces were struck per day. Gold of about double the weight required was put into the melting pot and afterwards cast into an ingot, this was then rolled out in bars about two feet long according to a steel guage set to the correct thickness of a doubloon—1-16 inch. The planchets were then stamped out in blank, being pierced through a plate, all being made a little over weight, and were then filed, trimmed around and finally weighed. This work was done at the corner of Burling Slip and Pearl Sts., New York City and the coins were struck in the basement of a house in James St. The striking of the pieces was done by an old fashioned drop press, with a weight of about two hundred pounds, the coins were afterwards run between two paralld bars,—grooved on the inside edge—and "nurled" (milled?) by turning a handle. All that were not of the standard weight, 17 pwts. 8 grs., or were imperfect in any way were thrown back into the melting pot.

\*This enormous importation of gold and silver materially changed the ratio of value of these two metals. During the reign of Edward III of England, (1327-1377) the proportion had been 1 to 10, and in 1469, at the Conference of Bruges, it was established at 1 to 12. Before the discovery of America and until after 1521, when following the Conquest of Mexico, large shipments began to arrive in Spain, the ratio stood there at 1 to 10, in 1537, this was changed to 1 to 10½; subsequently it was gradually increased by four other changes until in 1779, it stood in 1 to 16, in 1790, this was reduced to 15½ and the proportion has (until 1873) remained between these last figures.

†Writer possesses a cashier's check of the Bank of the United States, dated, 21, April, 1810, the amount reading, "Five thousand *Spanish* dollars."

After being completed the coins were placed in a small barrel with sawdust and revolved by a crank running through the centre of the barrel, this bruised them a little, took off the fresh look and gave them the appearance of having been circulated. After being taken out of the barrel they were placed separately on a large sheet of iron which was put over a charcoal furnace. The result of this roasting was to tarnish the bright gold piece, all around the edge and give to it the stained effect caused by bilge-water on board ship; as all Spanish coins at that time were generally transported for better security in the holds of sailing vessels.

Thus the new doubloons were successfully made of perfect weight, fineness and design and had every appearance of having been circulated and also crossed the sea.

They were sold in Wall St. near William, at the place occupied more recently by Messrs. Colgate & Co., bringing the regular market price of similar pieces and they were so deceptive that no questions were ever asked as to where they came from. It was a hand-to-mouth business, purchasing the gold as required, allowing about an ounce per piece and selling them as fast as completed. Thus the same little investment of capital was turned over and over, the average amount being about two hundred pieces per day at \$17.00 each. It was an open business and although for a time kept quiet was not considered a secret; it was simply a bright idea to make money out of an emergency of the times. Finally it leaked out and the authorities hearing of this, sent high constable Jacob Hays and another party to investigate. Hays blustered a great deal about the question of the legality of the business and made himself very important and somewhat obnoxious.

They examined the pieces, saw the process of manufacture and sent several of them to the Philadelphia Mint. They were there assayed, weighed and pronounced in every way up to the standard and, therefore, no action could be taken by the government. This transpired before the establishment of any international monetary laws, such as we now have—so as the pieces were no fraud and not money of the United States, they did not come under the existing laws regarding counterfeits.

Soon after this event, doubloons ceased to command a premium—owing probably to the arrival of increased shipments from Spain, and the business being no longer profitable, was discontinued.

All parties connected and acquainted with this little venture died years ago excepting the "boy" referred to—the late Mr. Ladd, with whom I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted during the last years of his life and found a very interesting and entertaining old gentleman, full of amusing anecdotes relative to New York, in the olden time. He died recently at his home, in West 36th St., New York, in his eighty-third or fourth year.

After the reading of this paper, a large number of Medals were exhibited from the Society's Cabinets, also by Prof. Oettinger and others.

#### FIFTIETH MEETING,

Thursday evening, February 16th, 1893. Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D., L.L. D., of Newark, N. J., delivered an address on Oriental Seal Cylinders, their history and use among the Babylonians, Assyrians, Persians, Phoenicians, Hittites and Egyptians, illustrated with a large number of specimens from his collection.









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**The American Numismatic**  
and  
**Archaeological Society**  
of New York City.



**Proceedings and Papers**  
**Thirty-Sixth, Seventh and Eighth**  
Annual Meetings

1894 - 1895 - 1896.







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OF  
THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK  
AT THE  
THIRTY-SIXTH, SEVENTH AND EIGHTH  
ANNUAL MEETING  
AND LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
ALSO  
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS  
1893-1896.



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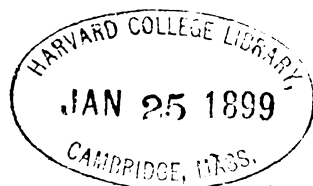


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ALSO  
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.  
1893-1896.



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# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting,

MONDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1894.

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### OFFICERS ELECTED.

#### **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

#### **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

#### **Recording Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

#### **Corresponding Secretary.**

WALTER TONNELE.

#### **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

#### **Librarian.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

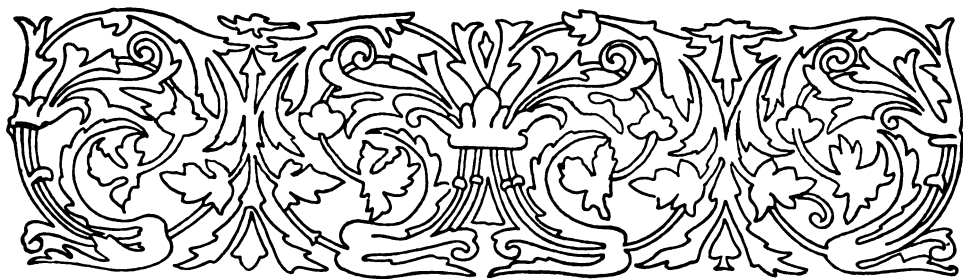
#### **Curator.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

**T**HE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43rd street, New York, on Monday evening, March 19, 1894, at half-past eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 15, 1894, and the Special Meeting, February 5, 1894, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

It is with pleasure that we can look around and see the progress made during the past year. Our library shows, by its well filled shelves, a large increase of valuable material, and our cabinets have been enriched by donations of a large number of rare coins and medals. Our collection of archaeology too, though in its infancy, has received several important additions.

We also desire to call attention to the fact that a great deal of important committee work has been done during the year, and the thanks of the Society are due to the members who have devoted much valuable time on the following Committees: Columbian Exhibition and Reception, Tiffany Medal Committee, Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, and the Committee relative to designs for the Coinage of the United States.

The following propositions have been received and recommended for election since the last regular meeting: For Resident Membership, John F. B. Lillard, M. D.; for Permanent Corresponding Membership, Anton Blomberg, M. D., of Stockholm, Sweden; for Corresponding Membership for two years, Thomas Forster, of Colchester, England, Dr. George F. Heath, of Monroe, Michigan, Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, N. J., and W. C. Goddard, of Watford, England.

The resignations of Resident Members Edgar B. Van Winkle, F. A. Castle, M. D., and Edward Lauterbach have been accepted and the names of John R. Bartlett and Isaac Blum dropped from the Roll.

During the year four Regular Business and one Special Meetings have been held in addition to meetings under the auspices of Committee on Papers and Publications, and six meetings of the Executive Committee.

Twelve Resident Members (of whom four are Life) and six Corresponding have been added to the Rolls.

We have lost by death during the year seven Resident Members: John Taylor Johnson, Elliot F. Shephard, Gaston L. Feuardent, Jose Maria Munoz, George H. Lovett, Richard S. Ely and Charles G. Ramsay; two Permanent Corresponding Members: Walter Trumbull, of Chicago, Ill., and John Bowne, of Ash Brook, N. J., and the death has also been announced of two former Corresponding Members: S. W. Chubbuck, of Utica, N. Y., and John A. Rice, of Chicago, Ill. We have also lost eleven Resident Members, five by resignation, four dropped, and two failing to qualify.

Our roll now consists of 19 Honorary, 142 Resident (of which 72 are "Life") and 82 Corresponding Members—total 243.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,	CHARLES PRYER,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,	CHARLES H. WRIGHT,
WILLIAM POILLON,	BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
JOHN M. DODD, JR.,	HERBERT VALENTINE,
H. RUSSELL DROWNE,	WILLIAM R. WEEKS,
	<i>Executive Committee.</i>

On motion of Mr. Low, the Executive Committee's Report was approved and the recommendations adopted.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully submits the following report of its work during the year ending March 19th, 1894.

##### PAPERS.

On March, 30th, 1893, Mr. Isaac Myer addressed the Society on the subject of "PHOENICIAN AND ETRUSCAN SCARABS."

On April, 13th, 1893, Mr. F. W. Doughty read a paper on "TOTEMISM OR THE ANIMAL SYMBOLISM OF GREEK COINS."

On March, 8th, 1894, The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward delivered a very interesting address on the "DECIPHERMENT OF BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTIONS"; showing a number of examples, etc. On the same evening, Mr. George F. Kunz

exhibited a collection of coins illustrating the "METALLURGY OF COINAGE," which had been previously exhibited at the "World's Columbian Exhibition." It was accompanied by interesting explanatory remarks by Mr. Kunz.

Early in September last Dr. Carl Peters, the celebrated traveler and commissioner of Germany to the Columbian Exhibition, kindly offered to address us; but the want of sufficient time for duly informing our members prevented the acceptance of the favor.

## EXCHANGES.

At the meeting of the Society held May 16th, 1893, the "Committee on Papers and Publications" was authorized to exchange "Proceedings" with other foreign and native Societies. The performance of this duty and the correspondence which it involved appears to the Committee to have been satisfactory and encouraging.

The more important communications received accompany this report, and the Committee submits the following synopsis indicative of the general tenor of the correspondence.

Twenty-three copies of the Proceedings were sent by the Committee.

VIENNA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Letter received from Herr von Ernst, Chief of the Mining Department of Austria and member of the Executive Committee of the Vienna Numismatic Society; one of the editors of the "Wiener numismatischen Zeitschrift" and of the "Monatsblatt" published by that Society; he writes that the Vienna Society will regularly send the "Monatsblatt" and expresses great pleasure that their Society has the opportunity to correspond with ours.

THE NETHERLANDS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, of Amsterdam, which had asked for our publications some months ago, acknowledges them, and sends in return a copy of their "Revue."

THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, of Belgium.—Mr. Alphonse de Witte, Curator and also one of the editors of the "Revue Belge" (published by it), sends thanks for our proceedings, expresses his pleasure at being able to communicate with our Society and gives valuable information about some standard numismatic works.

The Belgian Society has sent its constitution and by-laws, "Les Medailles frappées à l'occasion le 50 anniversaire de l'indépendance Belge," and II Volume of the "Medailles de Belgique." They asked for our earlier proceedings and information concerning the former money used in this country prior to the regular United States coinage.

THE ITALIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, of Milan.—Signor Cavaliero Grecchi, member of the Executive Committee of that Society and director of the "Rivista Italiana" expresses his pleasure at establishing communication with our Society and expresses thanks in behalf of the Italian Society for our proceedings as well as giving information about important numismatic works published by members of the Italian Society and others.

MR. JULIUS WEILE of Zurich, Switzerland (the greatest authority on Brazilian coins and medals), thanks us for the proceedings and in return presented valuable books about "Brazilian and Portuguese Coins and Medals", published by him privately and promised to send his other publications; he also gave very

valuable information about all the important works on Spanish and Portuguese medals and coins.

ROYAL MUSEUM IN BERLIN.—Dr. Alfred von Sallet, Director of the Royal Museum gladly receives our proceedings, gives information about the Berlin Numismatic Society and advises the Committee to address the Librarian of the Royal Museum for quarterly reports.

The General Director of the Royal Museum of Berlin acknowledges the proceedings and catalogue of our library, asks for our former proceedings, sends all the quarterly reports of the Museum from 1878-94 as far as on hand, and promises to send them regularly in future.

MR. L. HAMBURGER, of Frankford-on-Main, who presented the Society with one of his privately published books some time ago, sends his acceptance of the proceedings.

MR. F. W. KULL, the celebrated author of works about medals and coins of Bavaria, receives the proceedings and expresses his pleasure in being able to reply to questions asked about standard works, saying that he is greatly pleased that in materialistic America (as some consider it) there is room for the noble science of Numismatics.

THE BAVARIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, of Munich, received our proceedings and sends in return "Die Mittheilungen der Bayerischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft" for 1893.

THE SWISS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, of Geneva.—Mr. Paul Stroehlin, President of that Society accepts our proceedings and writes that his Society has decided to send in exchange for them the "Revue Suisse"; later he sent its constitution and by-laws and asks for our former proceedings.

HERR A. VON SCHARFF, Chief Die-sinker of the Imperial mint of Vienna and one of the first artists in die-sinking, who has previously been privately corresponding with one of the members of this Committee, expresses himself as much gratified at the receipt of the proceedings, writes some very interesting and instructive letters and expresses sorrow that the Austrian mint has not as yet printed a catalogue of its valuable collection.

The Committee recommends that the greetings of the Society should be extended to the "Berlin Numismatic Society" on the recent celebration of their Fiftieth Anniversary.

S. OETTINGER,

*Chairman Committee on Papers and Publications.*

On motion of Mr. Dodd, the report was received and referred to the Executive Committee.

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#### REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

The report submitted at the annual meeting, March 20th, 1893, explains the appointment and purposes of this Committee, also the raising of the fund of \$670.00 for the purpose of meeting the expenses of moving and the publication of the Society's proceedings, etc. The committee now desires to submit the



following statement of the disposition of this fund and requests that it may be audited, and, if found to be correct and satisfactory, that the committee be discharged.

Fund as subscribed and paid in to Treasurer of the Society,	\$670.00	
Amount paid by Treasurer for expenses of moving, . . .	34.50	
	<hr/>	
Balance turned over to the Committee for expenses of Publication, . . . . .		\$635.50
Paid by the Committee:—		
Cost of printing catalogue, "A Medallie Portrait Gallery," Nov. 15th, 1891, . . . . .	\$ 19.25	
Bill, Edward Bierstadt, Plate of Medals, . . . . .	22.00	
" T. R. Marvin & Son, Printing, Binding, etc., Proceedings 1888-92, . . . . .	391.70	
" T. R. Marvin & Son, 25 Reprints of History of the Society, . . . . .	14.37	
" Chas. F. Ketcham & Co., Printing, Binding, etc., Proceedings of 1893, . . . . .	128.25	
1000 large envelopes for mailing, with address of the Society, . . . . .	9.75	
Expenses of Committee for distribution of proceedings of 1888-92, . . . . .	48.75	
Same, for proceedings of 1893, . . . . .	15.80	
	<hr/>	649.87
		<hr/>
Leaving a deficit of . . . . .		\$ 14.37

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,  
WILLIAM POILLON,  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT,  
*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. Wilson the report was received and referred to the Executive Committee and the Committee discharged with thanks.

The Committee on Purchase and Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Wright, Belden and Valentine presented their report showing proceeds from duplicate coins and medals sold, \$127.64; disbursements for coins, etc., \$35.76; balance now on hand, \$91.88.

On motion of Mr. Gregory the report was accepted and the Committee authorized to sell all books and pamphlets in the library not relating to Numismatics or Archaeology, as well as duplicates of books relating to those sciences.

## COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

President Parish called attention to the following communication as a partial report of the Committee on New Coinage Designs.

NEW YORK, February 15th, 1894.

H. RUSSELL DROWNE, ESQ.,

*Secretary American Numismatic and Archaeological Society,*

DEAR SIR:—Referring to the letter dated February 7th, of Mr. Ruckstuhl, Secretary of a committee of the National Sculpture Society, I am instructed to make to you the following communication, namely:

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, on receipt of Mr. Ruckstuhl's letter above mentioned, appointed a committee of its president and two other members, to meet the committee of the National Sculpture Society.

The Joint Committee so constituted, held one meeting and voted unanimously that each of the two committees composing it, report back to its parent society that it would be advisable to enlarge the Joint Committee; to add to the appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury a recommendation of the application of the metric system to the coinage; and that Congress or a Congressional Committee be addressed as well as the Secretary of the Treasury. The Joint Committee furthermore instructed its Secretary to communicate to each one of the Associations, and to ask that each appoint three persons at an early day to represent it in the Joint Committee, with power to consider the subjects referred to above.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE F. KUNZ,

*Secretary of the Joint Committee.*

*Joint Committee on Coinage, National Sculpture Society and American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

RUSSELL STURGIS, *Chairman,*

GEORGE F. KUNZ, *Secretary,*

DANIEL PARISH, JR., F. WELLINGTON RUCKSTUHL, A. C. ZABRISKIE, OLIN L. WARNER.

Mr. Weeks moved that on account of lack of time for the business of the evening that all the annual reports of the officers of the Society be handed over to the Executive Committee for examination and approval, instead of being read.

Seconded by Mr. Avery and carried.

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws was then taken up.

As the new Constitution and By-Laws, together with the Articles of Incorporation, were duly printed in 1896, and copies have been sent to all the members of the Society, it is unnecessary to repeat same here.

Mr. Zabriskie moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to our retiring Historiographer, Mr. William R. Weeks, for the careful and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of that office.

Carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers being next in order, the president appointed Messrs. Bloor and C. G. Dodd as tellers.

Mr. Weeks presented the following resolution: Resolved; That the nominations for officers at this election be by written ballot.

The result was announced by the tellers as follows:

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, JOHN M. DODD, JR., *Vice-Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Recording Secretary*; WALTER TONNELE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator*.

President Parish made the following appointments: Committee on Papers and Publications, Messrs. Kunz, Tonnele and Dodd; Committee on Library, Messrs. Belden, C. G. Dodd and Wilson; Committee on Numismatics, Messrs. Wright, Valentine and Groh; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Wright and Tonnele.

Mr. Myer moved that the President appoint at each annual meeting a committee of one to perform the work heretofore done by the Historiographer.

It was moved and carried that five hundred copies of the new Constitution and By-Laws be printed.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

The annual reports of officers as approved by the Executive Committee follow in due order.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From Balance on hand, 1893, \$107.29	For Rent, etc., . . . 600.00
“ Initiation fees and dues exclusive of life memberships, 380 00	“ Bills paid as per vouchers, 36.75
From Interest on Securities, . 200.00	“ Room Committee’s expen- ses, . . . 37.10
“ Sale Medals and Certific’s, 4.00	“ Balance on hand, . . 17.44
<u>\$691.29</u>	<u>\$691.29</u>

PERMANENT FUNDS.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.	
Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants’ Clerks,	\$50.00
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1894, . . . . .	6.13
	<u>\$56.13</u>

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$78.58	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1894,	2.35	
	<hr/>	80.93

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,		
with interest to Jan. 1, 1894,	\$83.49	
Amount due from General Fund, \$146.20		
	<hr/>	83.49

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par,	\$1,000.00	
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R.R. (cost		
\$2,145.00),	2,000.00	
Cash uninvested (in Bank),	420.00	
(Received seven Life Membership Fees, \$350.00)		
	<hr/>	3,420.00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R.,	1,000.00	
	<hr/>	
Total amount Permanent Funds,		\$4,640.55

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

It gives your librarian great pleasure to be able to state that the increase in the library, during the past year, has been greater than in any three years in the Society's previous history.

We have received since the last annual meeting, 303 bound volumes, 237 pamphlets, 230 periodicals and 3,447 catalogues, a total of 4,217.

Some of our members have most generously remembered us; Mr. William Poillon presented his entire collection of catalogues, consisting of 36 bound volumes, 2,791 American auction catalogues—including duplicates—a large proportion of which are priced and many named, 651 catalogues at fixed prices, foreign catalogues, numismatic pamphlets and periodicals.

Our collection is now undoubtedly the largest in existence; previous to 1880 a very large proportion of the catalogues are priced and named, and of the early sales the set is very nearly complete.

President Parish has given us a magnificent lot of 150 bound volumes and 10 pamphlets, etc., many of which are of great interest and value; among others is a fine set of dictionaries of the principal foreign languages.

Mr. Isaac F. Wood, one of our oldest members and librarian of the Society from 1869 to 1880, has presented 87 bound volumes and 38 pamphlets, catalogues, etc., also a large number of letters, papers and newspaper clippings, relating to the Society and various numismatic subjects.

The following is a list of donors of books, pamphlets, etc. :

Samuel P. Avery, Jr.	Lyman H. Low.	Royal Museum, Berlin.
Maurice Barbey.	R. W. McLachlan.	National Museum, Rio de Janeiro.
Bauman L. Belden.	Julius Meili.	Imperial Archaeological Commission, St. Petersburg.
Dr. Anton Blomberg.	Daniel Parish, Jr.	Smithsonian Institution.
Thomas Cunningham.	T. S. Parvin.	Bureau of Ethnology.
Ralph L. Cutter.	Amos Perry.	Bureau of Education.
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.	Rev. Stephen D. Peet.	Buffalo Historical Society.
Hon. Charles P. Daly.	William Poillon.	Connecticut Historical Society.
Gen. Charles W. Darling.	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.	Nebraska State Historical Society.
Ludwig Dreier.	Scott Stamp and Coin Co.	Virginia Historical Society.
H. Russell Drowne.	Charles John Shoppee.	American Museum of Natural History.
Henry T. Drowne.	Dr. Horatio R. Storer.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.
Thomas Forster.	D. C. Wismer.	Essex Institute.
Ed. Frossard.	Isaac F. Wood.	Lennox Library.
Charles Gregory.	Director of the Mint.	Boston Public Library.
John A. Hadden.	Comptroller of the Currency.	University of California.
Leopold Hamburger.	Numismatic Society of Amsterdam.	Post Graduate Medical School.
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.	Bavarian Numismatic Society.	Charity Organization Society.
Dr. George F. Heath.	Swiss Numismatic Society.	Alamo City Philatelic Society.
Adolph Hess.	Vienna Numismatic Society.	Thirteen Club.
Karl W. Hiersemann.	Royal Numismatic Society of Brussels.	
J. Coolidge Hills.		
George F. Lawrie.		

Also by subscription, 22 periodicals and purchase 1 bound volume and 9 periodicals.

Our collection of unbound catalogues, pamphlets, etc., is now arranged in 130 handsome pamphlet cases, of these 42 were on the shelves a year ago; we have since received 10 cases from Mr. Benjamin Betts, 50 from Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie and 28 from Mr. Charles H. Wright.

An entire re-arrangement of the library has been made necessary by the large number of new books received, and through the kindness of Mr. Parish we now have a card catalogue.

Through the sale of duplicate books, pamphlets and catalogues, we have raised \$40.26, of this amount \$7.30 has been expended for binding and \$6.25 for purchase of books and periodicals, leaving a balance on hand of \$26.71.

The Library now contains 1,447 bound volumes and in the neighborhood of 4,000 pamphlets, catalogues, etc. We still however lack many books that we should have, and new and valuable works are being constantly published.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian.*

#### REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :*

Since the last regular meeting, the Society has acquired the following pieces: From Daniel Parish, Jr., 20 pcs., three French and Spanish medallions, eight silver medals, two copper medals, one Columbus and six miscellaneous; from Isaac F. Wood, 33 pcs., twenty Washington medals, eight Sage's Historical tokens and five miscellaneous; from Edward Groh, one copper religious medal; from N. P. Pehrson, penny South African Republic; from S. Oettinger,

tin Columbus medal; from G. F. Kunz, Chinese "ghost money"; from Charles Frothingham, fine U. S. cent 1799; from Wm. R. Weeks, New Jersey Historical Society Medal and by purchase rare "Higley" three-pence in copper and U. S. gold  $\frac{1}{2}$  eagle of 1803.

CHARLES H. WRIGHT,

*Curator of Numismatics.*

March 19, 1894.

ANNUAL REPORT.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

I beg to submit my yearly report as Curator of Numismatics. The collections of the Society have been increased by 420 pieces, of which two were in gold and 51 in silver. The majority of donations were relative to Columbus and the Exposition at Chicago, principally obtained through the kind services of Mr. Kunz, some of which are rare indeed; outside of these there were obtained two pieces which would shed lustre on any private cabinet and which very few of our members ever expected to see grace the Society's collection. I refer to the splendid 1799 cent presented by Mr. Frothingham and the very rare "Higley" three-pence purchased with money obtained from the sale of duplicates; this piece, although in what would be called poor condition for any ordinary coin, is in almost as good a state of preservation as that of Crosby Pl. VIII, No. 26, it being that variety.

I have to call your attention to the fact that as your numismatic possessions are increasing, the facilities for storing and taking proper care of them are *decreasing*, so it is only a matter of a short time before it will be necessary to ask for more cabinets. These need not be large nor expensive, (in fact they *should* be small so as to be easily handled, as is the case in the British Museum) and one or two can be made do good service till the collections demand more room.

Herewith I append list of donors and their gifts:

The additions to the cabinets of the Society for the year were as follows:—Medals 238, Coins 125, Badges 16, Paper money 5, Dies and Seals 26, Miscellaneous 10, a total of 420 pieces of which 21 were by purchase.

The donors were J. A. Bolen, O. C. Bosbyshell, Dr. C. E. Bruce, D. H. Burnham, Bauman L. Belden, T. B. Bennell, R. A. Brock, Prof. F. W. Clarke, Dr. F. A. Castle, G. Cavalli, Ralph L. Cutter, Dr. David T. Day, Dover & Pritchard, H. Russell Drowne, J. W. Ellsworth, Dr. A. Ernst, C. F. Frothingham, Wm. C. Finck, Gorham Mfg. Co., Grolier Club, Edward Groh, Prof. G. Browne Goode, A. E. Hunt, James C. Hoe, Edmund Johnson, F. Koch & Co., James Kirkwood, George F. Kunz, Lovejoy & Co., D. Lustig, Lyman H. Low, Richard H. Lawrence, Geo. McArthur, W. H. McDonough, R. W. McLachlan, Prudencie de Murguendo, H. W. Mitchell, S. Oettinger, Daniel Parish, Jr., William Poillon, N. P. Pehrson, Miss M. J. Palmer, Miss M. H. Pierson, Russian Imperial Commission, J. Sanford Saltus, Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd., Scovill Mfg. Co., Geo. B. Soley, Spaulding & Co., F. A. Stocks, Estate of Robert L. Stuart, Schuttler Wagon Co., Schuttler & Hotz, P. H. Seauset, H. R. Storer, Tiffany & Co., Walter Tonnele, John Boyd Thatcher, Herbert Valentine, Vogel Bros., Isaac F. Wood, Wm. R. Weeks, J. H. Whitehouse, Mr. Wiegand, J. O. Woodward, Andrew C. Zabriskie.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. WRIGHT,

*Curator of Numismatics.*

**REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY.**

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:—*

In presenting my annual report as Curator of Archaeology, I am glad to be able to state that the past year has been one of progress. We have received donations from Vice-President A. C. Zabriskie and Mr. Isaac F. Wood, each of whom have presented to the Society a number of different articles. Many of these are rather of an ethnographical than a strictly archaeological character, such, for instance, as Indian relics and ancient Roman and Greek pottery. Nevertheless, such objects are deemed to come within the scope and province of this department, and are very acceptable.

Among the sixteen articles presented by Mr. Zabriskie may be mentioned an ancient Greek lamp, a string of Indian wampum, and a pair of small Indian moccasins, while among the fourteen articles presented to the Society by Mr. Wood are an ancient Phoenician vase, excavated on Mars' Hill, Athens, a sepulchral lamp from the catacombs at Rome, and a fine specimen of an ancient Roman lachrymal, or tear-bottle.

I must not omit to mention that we have recently been privileged to listen to a very entertaining and instructive lecture of an archaeological character delivered before the Society by the Rev. Wm. Hayes Ward, D.D., LL.D. His subject was, "The decipherment of inscriptions on Babylonian cylinders," which was elaborately illustrated with many beautiful specimens.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT VALENTINE,

*Curator of Archaeology.*

**REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.**

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society,*

GENTLEMEN:—Since our last annual meeting there have been seven deaths among the life membership of the Society, and the death of four permanent corresponding members has been reported.

**LIFE MEMBERS.**

JOHNSTON, SHEPARD, FEUARDENT, MUNOZ, LOVETT,  
ELY, RAMSAY.

**JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON.**

John Taylor Johnston was born in New York City, April 8th, 1820. His father was John Johnston, of the firm of Boorman & Johnston, a wealthy merchant of this city. His maternal grandfather, John Taylor, after whom he was named, was a well known and highly respected merchant. Both his parents were of Scotch birth and descent.

He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1839, and, after a course of study at the Yale Law School at New Haven, he entered the law office of Daniel Lord, in this city, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. His

taste for art collecting, which his inherited wealth permitted him to indulge freely, made the law rather irksome to him, and he soon abandoned it altogether.

In 1848 he became the president of the Elizabethtown and Somerville Railroad, which was afterwards extended under the name of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He was elected president, and retained the office until the failure of the road in 1877.

He made his summer home at Plainfield, and did much to make the town prosperous.

Mr. Johnston was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and for a long time its president, and his gifts to the museum were many and valuable. He worked diligently for the success of the Centennial Loan Collection, to which he contributed about one hundred of his own pictures.

His gallery of paintings, at his handsome residence on Fifth Avenue, was accessible to the public. In December 1876 he sold the major portion of his collection, which contained many notable examples of the masters of American as well as of European art. He realized over three hundred thousand dollars from the sale. He also had a fine library.

He became a life member of this Society February 16, 1881, although never actively interested in its work.

Mr. Johnston was a trustee of the University of the City of New York, and at one time its president and was also a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, the Woman's Hospital, the St. Andrew's Society, the American Museum of Natural History and the National Academy of Design.

In 1850 he married Margaret Colles, daughter of James Colles, of New Orleans, who died in 1888.

His last appearance in public was at the annual meeting in 1892 of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He died, March 24, 1893, at his residence in this city, No. 8 Fifth Avenue.

#### ELLIOT FITCH SHEPARD.

Elliot Fitch Shepard was born July 25, 1835, at Jamestown, Chatauqua County, New York. His ancestors were New England colonists. His father, Fitch Shepard, was a prosperous banker, and afterwards became president of the National Bank Note Company.

In 1845, he removed from Jamestown to this city. He was graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1855, and at once began the study of the law in the office of Edwards Pierrepont, and was admitted to the bar in 1858.

He was one of the organizers of the first Republican campaign club formed in this city in the spring of 1856, of which he was elected secretary.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, Governor Edwin D. Morgan appointed him as an aide on his staff, and, in 1861, placed him in command at the recruiting station at Elmira. He presented a flag to the 51st Regiment, which still continues its regimental organization, and was then and is now known as the "Shepard Rifles."

At the close of the war Col. Shepard returned to this city, and resumed the practice of the law. He formed a partnership with Ex-Judge Theron G. Strong. He took an active part in organizing the New York Bar Association in 1876.

He purchased from Cyrus W. Field, in 1888, the Mail and Express, to which he gave his active attention, as editor and manager, until his death.



He was a member of many organizations,—religious or benevolent, social, scientific, artistic and historical,—too numerous to mention.

February 18th, 1868, he married Margaret, daughter of William H. Vanderbilt.

He died while undergoing a surgical operation on March 24th, 1893, at his late residence, No. 2 West Fifty-second street. He was laid to rest in the palatial tomb of the Vanderbilts at New Dorp, Staten Island.

His membership in our Society commenced June 12th, 1883, but as he was not interested in numismatics as a science, his face was not at all familiar to our members.

GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

Among those who have died within the year, the one most actively identified with the work of the Society was Gaston L. Feuardent, who was a life member, and, at one time, an officer. He joined our membership January 16th, 1877, and was Curator of Archaeology from 1885 to 1888.

He was born at or near Cherbourg, France, in 1843. He inherited a taste for antiquarian and numismatic study, his father and grandfather having been interested in such pursuits.

His father, Felix Feuardent, is an art dealer and numismatist in Paris, and an expert in antiquities.

He became identified with his father's business, and, at the age of twenty-five years, opened a branch house at London, where he became a frequenter of the British Museum. While in London, he acted as the agent of General di Cesnola, in disposing of his Cypriote antiquities to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

In 1876 Mr. Feuardent came to New York to establish a branch of the Parisian firm of Rollin & Feuardent.

His contest with General di Cesnola, over the question of alterations of the Cypriote antiquities, is familiar to you all. Whatever our opinions may be of the merits or wisdom of the controversy, each will retain "his own opinion still".

In Greek and Roman archaeology, Mr. Feuardent was without a peer, and his familiarity with the coinage of those nations was marvelous.

In 1878 he read two papers before our Society, one "On some Coins of the Castellani Collection" and the other a description of "The Cesnola Collection and the de Morgan Collection", and in 1881 a paper on "The Bronze Crabs of the Obelisk".

In November 1882 he read a paper describing a rare first brass of Alexander Severus, of which only one other specimen was known, and, after reading the paper, donated the coin to the Society.

He was personally an honorable and amiable gentleman, nervous and excitable, but full of spirit and energy.

He died of dropsy on June 12, 1893, at his home 108 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

Funeral services were held at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, where solemn requiem mass was celebrated.

## JOSE MARIA MUNOZ.

Jose Maria Munoz was born November 1, 1833, at Panama, in the United States of Colombia.

He came to New York City in 1859, and engaged in the South American commission business, in which he prospered. At the time of his death, he was the senior member of the firm of Munoz & Espriella.

Through the influence of Mr. Robert Hewitt and the late Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, he became a life member of our Society March 15, 1881, although he had no collection of coins or medals and was not specially interested in the science of numismatics. He was also a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"He was a collector of antiques and curios, and a lover of the arts, and had a miscellaneous collection of odd bits of carving, and some pretty paintings of the modern school."

He was quiet and retiring in his disposition, but withal a most affable and congenial gentleman.

He died October 4, 1893, at his home, No. 27 East Twenty-sixth Street, and was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery.

## GEORGE HAMPDEN LOVETT.

George Hampden Lovett was born at Philadelphia, February 14, 1824. When he was an infant, his father moved to New York City, the place of his father's birth, and where he spent the greater part of his life.

His father, Robert Lovett, and his brothers, John D. and Robert, all of whom he outlived, were die sinkers.

After giving George a common school education, his father took him into his employ, at the age of sixteen, to learn the art of engraving and die sinking. He spent the rest of his life, at that business, in New York City.

During the last twenty-five years, he resided in Brooklyn.

Solomon said, "Of making many books, there is no end." If he could have seen the hundreds (shall we say thousands) of medals, to which Mr. Lovett stood sponsor, he certainly would have included medals also in his ejaculation.

He designed and executed medals for Societies, Schools and Colleges, and paid particular attention to Political Tokens and Commemorative Historical Medals and Numismatic Series. These are scarcely a tithe of his doings, to enumerate which would take an evening, and to describe in detail would fill a book.

He kept no list of his productions, many (if not all) of which he donated to this Society.

His medals tell the story of the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, 1876; the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, New Orleans, 1885; the North, Central and South American Exposition, New Orleans, 1886; the Piedmont Exposition, Atlanta, 1887; the American Exhibition, London, 1887; and the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. Numismatic, Historical and Agricultural Societies, Colleges and Schools, and the Social Clubs—American

and foreign—the Masons, Odd Fellows, Grand Army, National Guard, firemen and politicians have sought his aid, time and time again.

His work commemorates the battles and principal events of the Revolution and the Civil War, the erection of statues and monuments, and the dedication of cathedrals, churches and public or historic buildings.

His membership in our Society dates from December 23, 1867, and for a long time he regularly attended its meetings.

He engraved the plate for the printing of certificates of membership, and cut the dies for the striking of membership medals of the Society in 1876.

That he was intensely patriotic is evidenced by his life's work, and testified to by his intimate friends.

His genial, kindly disposition was plainly written on every feature. He was "indignant at wrong to others, slow of wrath for himself, and patient of imposition to a fault." One of his old friends says of him: "I don't believe George H. Lovett ever wittingly did a dishonorable thing in his life, I don't think he *could*!" How few can bear such a test!

His last illness was but short, but he had been in failing health for several years.

He had a press at his house, where he could work quietly and without interruption, and only a short time before his death, he brought home a gold planchet to strike, and told his wife he should spend the afternoon at home striking the medal.

When night came, he said, with evident feeling, that he was too feeble to undertake the work, and he should have to get some one else to do it.

The hand had lost its cunning, the strong had become weak! Death had set his seal upon him!

He died of nervous prostration, January 28th, 1894, at his late residence, No. 26 Irving Place, Brooklyn.

His works will live after him!

#### RICHARD SHELDON ELY.

Richard Sheldon Ely was born May 25th, 1818, at Hartford, Conn. He was a son of William Ely.

When he was seventeen years old, he came to New York and entered the shipping house of St. Felix & Co. In the great fire of 1835, which destroyed much of the business section of the city, he risked his life to save the books and papers of the firm. A few years after the fire, he started in the same business for himself, and soon acquired a fortune.

He retired from business in 1845, and spent eight years at Paris.

In 1853 he went to Liverpool, and engaged in the banking and shipping business, and became president of the American Chamber of Commerce of that city.

In 1860 he again retired from business, and made his home in New York, where, with occasional intervals of travel in Europe, he has lived ever since.

In 1872 he married Caroline Ingersoll, a daughter of Major Edward Ingersoll, who for many years was on duty at the United States Armory at Springfield.

Mr. Ely's attractive personality won for him every where a host of warm friends, and he was well known in New York society.

He was a member of the New York Club, the Century Club, and the Riding Club, and of the Historical, Ethnological and Geographical Societies.

He became a life member of this Society January 18th, 1881. He was greatly interested in the welfare of our Society, though seldom an attendant at its meetings.

He died March 7th, 1894, from pneumonia, at his home No. 373 Fifth Avenue.

CHARLES G. RAMSAY.

The death of Charles G. Ramsay, late of Norfolk, Virginia, who became a life member March 15, 1881, was made known to your historiographer on Wednesday evening last, too late to gain any information of him prior to this annual meeting. He had not filed with the Society any biographical sketch. He never held office in the Society, neither was he in the habit of attending its meetings.

#### PERMANENT CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

BOWNE. CHUBBUCK. RICE. TRUMBULL.

During the year we have lost three permanent corresponding members: John Bowne, Rahway, N. J.; S. W. Chubbuck, Utica, N. Y.; and John A. Rice, Chicago, Ill.

Walter Trumbull, of Chicago, who spent much of his time in New Mexico, died two years ago, but his death was only recently made known to us.

JOHN BOWNE.

John Bowne was elected a permanent corresponding member, November 20, 1877. He was a relative of Isaac F. Wood, one of our older life members.

He was a polished gentleman, of the old school, cultured, a delightful conversationalist, friendly, patriotic, upright.

His family were among the earlist settlers of Rahway, which was then part of Elizabethtown.

In early life he was engaged in business in New York and at one time he held a position in the Treasury at Washington, and was connected with the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

He was in no sense a numismatist, but, when in the Treasury Department, he did what he could for us. At one time he was secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor in New York, and was socially and officially intimate with both clergy and laity of the best position.

S. W. CHUBBUCK.

S. W. Chubbuck became a permanent corresponding member Feb. 27, 1868.

His collection, consisting mainly of U. S. coins and medals, was catalogued by John W. Hazeltine, and was sold at Philadelphia, in February, 1873, realizing upwards of two thousand nine hundred dollars.

## JOHN A. RICE.

John A. Rice was elected to permanent corresponding membership, February 27, 1868.

His library of rare and costly books was catalogued by Joseph Sabin, and was sold at New York, in March, 1870, realizing over forty-two thousand dollars.

## WALTER TRUMBULL.

Walter Trumbull was the oldest permanent corresponding member on our list, being elected April 24, 1864. He was then only eighteen years of age. He was one of the few corresponding members who have been anything more than nominally correspondents, and, from his letters and biographical sketch, some facts of interest have been gathered.

Among all whose deaths is reported at this time, Mr. Trumbull is the only one who had furnished to the Society a biographical sketch.

He was born February 21, 1846, at Springfield, Ill. His father, Lyman Trumbull, was Secretary of State of Illinois, and afterwards, from 1848 to 1853, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and a U. S. Senator from that State from 1855 to 1873.

His great grandfather, Benjamin Trumbull, was an officer in the Revolutionary army and the author of the History of Connecticut.

Mr. Walter Trumbull's education was obtained in part at Russell's Military Academy, and, during the late war, from 1862 to 1865, he was at the Naval Academy.

When he was fourteen years of age, he went to the Cape of Good Hope with Captain (afterwards Admiral) S. Phillips Lee, as his friend in his cabin.

In 1867 he was clerk of the U. S. Senate Committee on patents. After that he spent several years in travel in the West, making his home in Montana.

In 1870 he was one of the Washburne Expedition, that discovered the geysers of the Yellowstone. He published an account of the trip in the Overland Monthly, San Francisco, April and May, 1871, and he drew the illustrations for Langford's article in Scribner's in 1871.

In 1871 and 1872 he was clerk of the U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary. In 1873 and 1874 he was an associate editor of the New York Sun. In 1876 he was Secretary of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis R. R. Co.

He was admitted to the practice of law at Chicago, but in 1881, being threatened with consumption, he went to New Mexico, where he afterwards made his home in the winter.

He died of consumption, at Chicago, in October 1891.

October 8, 1891, he dictated a letter to our secretary, in which he spoke of his ill health, and apologized for using a typewriter. Even then he hoped for a return to health, and promised to visit the Society when he went again to New York. He spoke of his interest in coins and relics, which he took pleasure in examining, or in showing to others, not so much for their merit as for the scenes and incidents they recalled. He said that he was wretchedly ignorant of archaeology, and feared he should cut a sorry figure among the eminent men and famous scientists who he saw from the Society's reports were among its leading members.

The advantage of sending a letter, he said, would be that he would not be present to see and feel the effect produced.

He signed himself as one who was "only a corresponding member anyway."  
Would that we had more such!!

#### COLUMBUS MEDALS.

The World's Fair or Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, has resulted in the issuing of medals, "not a few" to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the so-called "discovery" of America by Columbus, some of them more or less worthy of passing notice, but very few of any real merit.

It is not the purpose of your historiographer to attempt an essay on Columbus medals, but in the main to sketch the work of this Society and of its members in that direction.

May 19, 1890, at a meeting of our Society, a letter was received from the Societa Geografica Italiana, of Rome, asking for information of medals relating to Columbus.

The Curator issued a postal to the members, requesting them to furnish the Society with any information regarding medals relating to Christopher Columbus and the discovery of America, and only one such medal was reported to the Society.

April 25, 1893, when the Society held its Columbian Exhibition, at its rooms in the building of the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West Forty-third Street, New York City, among the one hundred and twenty-two medals relating to Columbus, there were only five of those exhibited which were struck before the year 1892.

These five were the Series Numismatica, 1819; the Genoa, Italy, 1846, by Girometti; the Cardenas, Cuba, 1862; the Medical Congress, Washington, 1887; and the medal by Cerbara, a pupil of Girometti, who issued a series of medals relating to illustrious historical characters.

#### ST. GAUDENS MEDAL.

A design for a national medal (to be awarded to exhibitors at the World's Fair) has been executed by one of the members of this Society, Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, which, as a work of art, is considered to be unobjectionable, but which has been the subject of much criticism in the public press.

#### AHLBORN MEDAL.

Madame Lea Ahlborn, the Director of the Royal Mint, Stockholm, Sweden, who is one of our honorary members, designed and executed with her usual elegance of finish, strength of design and perfection in execution, a medal to commemorate the fact of "Christopher Columbus landing and taking possession of the Island which he named San Salvador, Oct. 12th, 1492." The obverse contains a bust of Columbus, bearded and bareheaded, wearing a Spanish ruff collar, and a close fitting coat with a loose sleeve. The inscription is "Christopher Columbus".

The reverse represents Columbus, in armor, with a flag in his left hand and a sword in his right, standing upon the shore, as if speaking to two Indians, one of whom, a female, is seated on a bank of earth at his feet.

## TIFFANY MEDAL.

The Society adopted a resolution, offered January 16th, 1893, by Mr. Sigmund Oettinger, suggesting that a medal should be struck to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which should show the taste, the knowledge of art, and the skill of its citizens, and requesting Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the recognized authorities in such matters, to design and strike it.

A committee of three, consisting of the president of the Society, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., together with Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., and Mr. Oettinger, were



directed to present the resolution to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., with power to act as the representatives of the Society in the work of issuing the medal.

Before the resolution was presented to the Society, Messrs. Tiffany & Co. were consulted, and on the expression of the desirability of a Columbus medal, assured the Society that the adoption of such a resolution would meet with their approval, and that the firm would willingly bear the entire expense of issuing the medal, and assume all the risk of its success, financial and artistic.

The work of designing the medal and supervising the cutting of the dies was intrusted to Mr. James H. Whitehouse.

The profile head of Columbus, on the obverse, facing left, with cap, was his suggestion.

The portrait is bold, yet simple, with an interesting and deep expression of searching determination. It is a beardless face.

It was the result of a careful study of all the known portraits and historical descriptions, and is the most striking and characteristic delineation yet issued.

The inscription on the obverse, in plain block letters, "Christopher Columbus gave a new world to humanity," an adaptation of a portion of the inscription on the tomb at St. Domingo, was suggested by our president.

The original design, by Mr. Whitehouse, of the reverse, was allegorical, but it was in marked contrast to the severe plainness of the obverse, and was not used.

The present reverse, including the inscription, "After four hundred years of progress, free America honors its discoverer," was virtually suggested by your historiographer.

A letter was sent by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., November 20th, 1893, presenting to the Society three medals, in silver, gold bronze and copper bronze.

The medals were accepted by the Society, and a vote of thanks was tendered the donors.

The Society passed a resolution, offered by Mr. John M. Dodd, Jr., which, after reciting that Messrs. Tiffany & Co. had done honor to numismatic art in America, by the issuing of the medal, tendered to them the assurance of the Society's hearty appreciation of the artistic and successful result of their efforts.

It has been said, by those who wish to cavil at American medallic art, that the dies of the Tiffany medal were cut abroad, that they could not have been cut in this country. To this there need be one answer only, and that the chance remark of the designer, Mr. Whitehouse, to the Medal Committee of the Society, when they called at the place of business of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., to present the resolution adopted by this Society, that Mr. William Walker, a die sinker, an employee of the house, in that very building, cut the dies from which the medals were struck.

Mr. Charles T. Cook, one of the firm of Tiffany & Co., and Mr. George F. Kunz, also connected with the house, both members of the Society, took an active interest in the issue of this medal.

To the members of the Medal Committee, the Society is deeply indebted, for, as the years roll by, and nothing remains to tell the story but the imperishable record of the silver and bronze, the Society will be given credit when its faithful members are forgotten.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM R. WEEKS, *Historiographer*.









# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

## Thirty-Seventh Annual Meeting,

MONDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1895.

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### OFFICERS ELECTED.

#### **President.**

DANIEL PARISH, JR.

#### **Vice-Presidents.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

#### **Recording Secretary.**

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

#### **Corresponding Secretary.**

WALTER TONNELE.

#### **Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

#### **Librarian.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

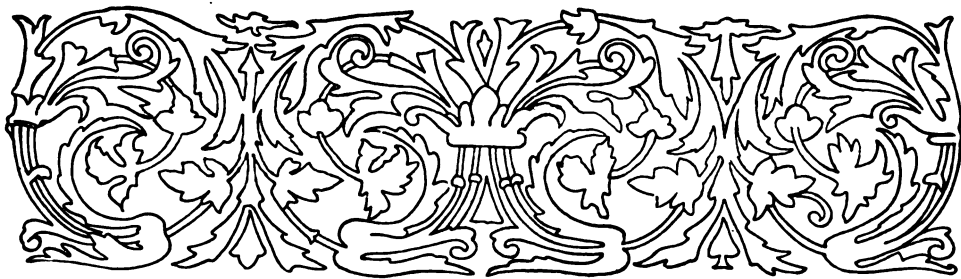
#### **Curator.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

**T**HE THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43d street, New York, on Monday evening, March 18, 1895, at half-past eight o'clock, President Parish presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 21, 1895, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.**

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

The Society has made good progress during the past year. Our library has been enriched by generous donations of rare and valuable Numismatic books and many coins and medals have been added to our cabinets.

Through the efforts of the Committee on Papers and Publications—consisting of Messrs. Parish, Zabriskie and Dodd—frequent meetings have been held at which interesting papers have been read by our members, and exhibitions held. The quality of the papers and the largely increased attendance in consequence, should certainly give the committee good cause for congratulation, and it is to be hoped that their future efforts will meet with the same success.

Since the last annual meeting the Society has held four regular business

meetings, four meetings under the auspices of the Committee on Papers and Publications and six special meetings of the Executive Committee.

It is to be regretted that we have been unable to publish during the past year our Annual Proceedings and the *new* Constitution and By-Laws, but unfortunately our income is not sufficient to meet our current expenses.

A number of plans have been proposed to remedy this, and your Executive Committee have given the subject a great deal of consideration. At the January meeting special attention was called to the fact that it was the unanimous opinion of the entire Executive Committee that the initiation fees and dues of resident members should be increased, and that the Secretary be directed to offer the following amendment to Chapter III, Section 1 of the By-Laws, to be acted upon at this the annual meeting as follows: "The initiation fees and dues of persons elected Resident Members of this Society shall be ten dollars, and the annual dues ten dollars, payable in advance."

We have lost four members by death during the past year, viz.: Life Member Emanuel J. Attinelli, M. D.; Resident Member Robert Harris, and Corresponding Members William Fewsmith, of Washington, D. C., and Matthew Adams Stickney, of Salem, Mass.

At a special meeting of the committee held on March 12, 1895, the following nominations were received, approved and recommended for election: For Resident Membership, John G. Mills, Murray E. Poole and J. Paulding Farnham, and for Corresponding Membership for two years, William R. Taylor, of North Wales, Pa.

Acceptances of election have been received from Resident Members John H. King and Leopold Gans.

Our rolls now consist of 149 Life and Resident Members, 81 Corresponding and 19 Honorary Members.

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,	CHARLES PRYER,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,	CHARLES H. WRIGHT,
JOHN M. DODD, Jr.,	BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,	

*Executive Committee.*

On motion of Mr. William Poillon, the Executive Committee's Report was approved and the recommendations adopted.

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen :*

The Committee on Papers and Publications respectfully report that four papers have been read before the Society during the past season. At the first meeting, held Thursday evening, December 6th, 1894, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., read a paper entitled, "Some New Light on the Washington Season Medals," and Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie exhibited a "Brasher" New York Gold Doubloon, of which only five specimens are known.

At the second meeting, held Thursday evening, January 10th, 1895, Mr. Walter Tonnele read a paper entitled "Medallic Art of the Italian Renaissance."

At the third meeting, held Thursday, January 31st, 1895, Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper entitled "The Insignia of the Patriotic Hereditary Societies of the United States." The collection of Washington medals, belonging to the Society, was also exhibited.

At the fourth meeting, held Thursday evening, February 28th, 1895, Mr. Charles Pryer read a paper entitled "Gun Money of James II and the Causes of Its Issue," and both Mr. Charles Pryer and Mr. Charles H. Wright exhibited their collections of gun money.

Your Committee would state that the attendance at these meetings was of an encouraging nature, averaging nearly forty (40) persons, of which a fair proportion were ladies. The papers were all of very considerable interest and value.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,  
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,  
JOHN M. DODD, Jr.,

*Committee.*

On motion of Mr. C. G. Dodd, the report of the Committee on Papers and Publications was accepted.

The Committee on New Coinage Designs for the United States Dollar, consisting of Messrs. Kunz, Zabriskie and Parish, reported progress.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From Balance on hand, March, 18, 1894, . . . \$ 17.44	For Rent, etc., . . . 600.00
" Initiation fees and dues exclusive of life memberships, 357.50	" Bills paid as per vouchers, 80.24
From Interest on Securities, . 200.00	" Balance on hand, . . . 22.70
" Donations, . . . 100.00	
" Sale Medals and Certific's, 28.00	
	<hr/>
\$702.94	\$702.94

#### PERMANENT FUND.

##### NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, \$56.13	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1895, . . . 1.68	
	<hr/>
	\$57.81

##### DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, \$80.93	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1895, . . . 2.43	
	<hr/>
	83.36

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$83.49
Earned interest to Jan. 1, 1895, . . . . .	2.50
Amount due from General Fund, \$143.70	
	<hr/> 85.99

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par, . .	\$1,000.00
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R.R. (cost \$2,145.00), . . . . .	2,000.00
Cash uninvested (in Bank), . . . . .	420.00
	<hr/> 3,420.00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R., . . . . .	1,000.00
	<hr/>
Total amount Permanent Funds, . . . . .	\$4,647.16

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. Myer the Treasurer's Report was received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Poillon and Drowne, duly appointed by the President.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

During the past year the growth of our library has been steady; we have been generously remembered by many of our members and friends and many valuable books have been placed upon our shelves.

One of the greatest difficulties with which your librarian has had to contend, is lack of space, but our crowded shelves have been greatly relieved by the gift of an oak case, containing eighty five drawers for pamphlets, presented by Messrs. Daniel Parish, Jr., Andrew C. Zabriskie, John M. Dodd, Jr., Charles Pryer, Charles H. Wright, Herbert Valentine, John A. Hadden, H. Russell Drowne, William R. Weeks and Bauman L. Belden.

This case, with the pamphlet cases that we already had, has enabled me to arrange our entire collection of catalogues, and the most important of the pamphlets, in a convenient and accessible manner.

We have received during the year 152 bound and 15 unbound volumes, 552 pamphlets, 261 periodicals and 1,057 catalogues, a total of 2,037; also a large number of old letters, newspaper clippings, loose plates and other papers relating to numismatics.



The most important donations are 84 volumes and a number of catalogues and pamphlets from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., 49 volumes and many pamphlets, catalogues and other papers from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, 11 fine numismatic books from Mr. Samuel P. Avery, and valuable books from Mrs. Isaac F. Wood, Messrs. Samuel P. Avery, Jr., Isaac Myer, Nelson P. Pehrson, Andrew C. Zabriskie, and the Smithsonian Institution; also a large number of catalogues from Messrs. H. Russell Drowne and Charles H. Wright.

A full list of donors is as follows :

Samuel P. Avery.	Dr. Horatio R. Storer.	New England Society.
Samuel P. Avery, Jr.	Charles T. Tatman.	Numismatic Society of Amsterdam.
M. Bahrfeldt.	Calvin Tomkins.	Oneida Historical Society.
Bauman L. Belden.	Isaac F. Wood.	Post Graduate Medical School.
Alfred J. Bloor.	Mrs. Isaac F. Wood.	Royal Museum, Berlin.
Thomas Cunningham.	Charles H. Wright.	Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster.	Andrew C. Zabriskie.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Gen. Charles W. Darling.	Alamo City Philatelic Society.	Smithsonian Institution.
Henry Russell Drowne.	American Museum of Natural History.	" Bureau of Ethnology.
Thomas Forster.	Bavarian Numismatic Society.	" U. S. National Museum.
Ed. Frossard.	Berlin Numismatic Society.	State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
John A. Hadden.	Boston Public Library.	Swiss Numismatic Society.
Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden.	Bureau of Education.	Thirteen Club.
Dr. George F. Heath.	California Historical Society.	University of Pennsylvania.
Charles H. Huberich.	Director of the Mint.	University of the State of New York.
Francis B. Lee.	Essex Institute.	Vienna Numismatic Society.
Dr. John F. B. Lillard.	Field Columbian Museum.	Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
Lyman H. Low.	Holland Society.	
George McArthur.	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	
Isaac Myer.	Lenox Library.	
Daniel Parish, Jr.	Mercantile Library.	
Rev. Stephen D. Peet.	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.	
Nelson P. Pehrson.	Nebraska Historical Society.	
Charles J. Shoppee.		

Also by subscription 16 periodicals and by purchase 1 priced catalogue.

The library fund at the beginning of the year amounted to \$26.71

Received from sale of duplicates, books, pamphlets, etc., 53.31

\$80.02

Paid for binding, pamphlet cases, etc. 27.95

Balance on hand - - - - \$52.07

We have a splendid numismatic library, one of which we may well feel proud, but there is great room for improvement; many valuable and useful numismatic books are lacking from our collection, and new ones are being constantly published which we should have as soon as they can be procured, and I desire in closing to emphasize the fact that the most useful and important thing in the possession of the Society is its library.

Respectfully submitted,

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian.*

On motion of Mr. Brenner the Librarian's report was received and placed on file.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, reported as follows:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

I have to report accessions to the Society's collections of the following, received since the last regular business meeting, held January 21st, 1895:

By purchase, ten pieces as follows: U. S. cent, 1802, fine; U. S. half-dollars, 1893 and 1895; Danish silver medal, 1692; Greek silver coins of Alexander the Great, Chios, Lucas and Syracuse, and a Roman didrachm.

From T. B. Bennell, two pieces, medallet, Pius IX. and Aztec Calendar; Capt. Henry H. Bellas, bronze badge, "Sons of the War of 1812;" Charles G. Dodd, uncirculated U. S. cent, 1846; John M. Dodd, Jr., two pieces, uncirculated U. S. cents of 1803 and 1856; A. C. Zabriskie, forty-one pieces, thirty-eight Lincoln medals in bronze, brass, copper, nickel and white metal, and three medals to the widow of Wm. Lewis Herndon; Daniel Parish, Jr., seven pieces, six Columbus medals in white metal and bronze, and one French copper coin; B. L. Belden, two pieces, copper coins of Panticapaeum and Constantine the Great; William Poillon, medal, San Francisco Midwinter Exposition.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the President, Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

The year that comes to a close this evening shows a gratifying increase in the Numismatic possessions of our Society, a total of 405 medals and coins having been donated or purchased since the 36th annual meeting, many of which are very choice and valuable. Among those pieces I would call your attention to as being remarkable, are, a set of Herndon medals exhibited this evening, the specimen in silver being unique; the proof cent of 1854; uncirculated cents of 1802, 1803, 1846, 1848, 1850, 1852 and 1856; the beautiful tetradrachms of Syracuse, and a set of silver medals of Pope Leo XIII., from the first to the seventeenth year of his Pontificate.

The cabinets now contain about twelve thousand pieces and are nearly all catalogued by the card system and so arranged as to be readily referred to. The series of ancient coins has steadily increased, the Roman coins numbering over two hundred pieces in bronze and silver, many fine and rare; the Greek are fewer in number, but display some beautiful examples of art. There have been several loan exhibitions during the year of medals and coins placed with the Society by fellow-members: S. P. Avery, medallions by the celebrated sculptor, M. Roty, of Paris; Walter Tonnele, Italian and French medals of the XV, XVI and XVII centuries; Bauman L. Belden, Oriental coins and medals; Charles H. Wright, gun money of James II of England. The Society's cabinet of Washington medals has been, and still is, on exhibition.

A pleasant feature of several Thursday evening meetings has been the disposal of duplicates from the cabinets, the proceeds of which has enabled the Curator to add many interesting and rare coins to the collection. There are still many more good and scarce pieces to be disposed of. Such will be placed

on exhibition whenever it will not interfere with stated meetings for those evenings.

Below is given a list of donors for the past twelve months:

Mrs. Lea Ahlborn, S. P. Avery, B. L. Belden, Capt. H. H. Bellas, T. B. Bennell, V. D. Brenner, G. Cavalli, Archbishop Corrigan, Ralph L. Cutter, Charles G. Dodd, John M. Dodd, Jr., A. M. Dyer, William Fenwick, John A. Hadden, C. F. Huberich, Daniel Parish, Jr., N. P. Pehrson, William Poillon, J. Sanford Saltus, Scott Stamp and Coin Co., John Sillcock, L. Bayard Smith, Walter Tonnele, Isaac F. Wood, A. C. Zabriskie, and by purchase, 130 pieces.

The additions were: Medals, 247; coins, 158; paper money, 8; miscellaneous, 8—a total of 421 pieces.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. WRIGHT,

*Curator of Numismatics.*

On motion of Dr. Lillard, the Curator's report was accepted.

#### REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

The custom of this Society makes it my duty at this time to present to you an annual report.

Since the organization of this Society, a long line of honored names has filled our "In Memoriam," but the four I am called on to bring to your notice tonight, stand in the front rank for the interest they have taken in numismatics and kindred pursuits.

Our Society has since the last Report sustained the loss of Emmanuel Joseph Attinelli, M. D., a life member, Robert Harris, a resident member, Matthew Adams Stickney of Salem, Mass., and William Fewsmith of Camden, N. J., the two latter being among the oldest of our corresponding members.

#### EMMANUEL JOSEPH ATTINELLI, M. D.

Emmanuel Joseph Attinelli, M. D., a life member of this Society since May 19th, 1885, died at his home January 1st, 1895, in Vineland, New Jersey, after a short illness.

He was the son of the distinguished Italian patriot of noble birth, Joseph Attinelli, who was sentenced on account of the part he had taken in the cause of civil and religious liberty, but before the day arrived for his execution, he escaped on board of a man-of-war and coming to America, landed at the city of Boston. He afterwards held in a creditable manner for a number of years the position of consul for the city of Palermo, Italy.

Mr. Attinelli was born April 16th, 1832, in New York City, and was married to Lydia Beekman Moulton, April 16th, 1860. For several years prior to 1876, he held an important office in the Custom House in New York City. Leaving mercantile pursuits, he studied for and was graduated as a physician from the New York University Medical College. He then served for six years in the Italian Department of the New York Dispensary, when he was appointed Physician in chief of the Italian Home or Hospital of New York city.

When a boy, he was a particular friend of General Winfield Scott, who almost persuaded his father to allow him to be educated at the West Point Military Academy. He was a staunch mason, a member of the American Postal Microscopical Club, and an enthusiastic numismatist. His work on numisgraphics was the first of its kind ever published (1877) and is still recognized as an authority.

ROBERT HARRIS, C. E.

Robert Harris, C. E., a member of this Society, died April 21st, 1894. He was born July 29th, 1830, at Portsmouth, N. H., and married Mary Willis Duncan of Haverhill, Mass., December 1st, 1857.

His first ancestor to settle in this country was Baron Robert Harris, who arrived here November 5th, 1736, from London. He left England by reason of the loss of his property, through the mismanagement or misconduct of his guardian.

Mr. Harris was brought up, educated, and was admitted to the bar as a lawyer at Portsmouth, N. H., where his father, Wm. C. Harris, who was a graduate of Harvard College, taught school.

When Mr. Harris was 15 years of age, he went to sea as clerk of the "U. S. Ship Columbus" with his kinsman Capt. Thomas. The vessel carried the broad pennant of Commodore Biddle and made a trip around the world. It was during this voyage that Commodore Biddle, while at Canton, succeeded in making the first treaty between the United States and China.

Upon his return home he commenced the profession of Civil Engineer and became engaged in the construction of railroads until 1853, when he moved to Wisconsin and was appointed resident engineer of the Beloit & Madison railroad (now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.). He left there in 1856 and became Superintendent of the Racine & Mississippi R. R.

In 1862 and 1863 he was in the United States Army in North Carolina, serving as Colonel in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Department.

Leaving the army he became General Superintendent, then President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He returned east again in 1878 as General Manager and Vice-President of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, which position he held until his election in 1884 as President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, retiring after three years; he still remained a director and was Chairman of the Board of Directors from 1889 to 1893; then he became Vice-President and remained so until his death, which occurred in Rochester, N. Y., while on his way home from Tacoma, Washington.

However much esteem Mr. Harris merited for his ability as a railroad manager, and he had long been counted among the first, probably every man that knew him at all well, whether a humble railroad employee or an influential director, will agree that his chief distinction was in his character. He was an absolutely just man. His chief anxiety was always to do his duty. In the innumerable negotiations which railroad men have to conduct with each other, his associates soon found that there was no danger of their being over-reached by Robert Harris, and it was not uncommon to allow him to act as judge in his own cause, in the assurance that he would be quite as anxious to do justice to the other side as to his own.

This character gave him the confidence of his subordinates to an unusual

degree, and they had an enthusiastically loyal feeling towards him such as we sometimes see manifested by soldiers for favorite commanders.

For fifteen years he was a member of the American Geographical Society, and also the Union League Club of New York.

MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY.

Matthew Adams Stickney, a Corresponding Member since November 14th, 1867, died at his home in Salem, Mass., on August 11th, 1894, after a long illness.

He was born in the ancient Stickney house, located on the shores of Mill river, Rowley, Mass., September 23d, 1805. It was the intention of his grandparents to give him a college education, but continued ill-health prevented. He received sufficient education in the public schools of Rowley to equip him for the counting-room. He learned enough of Latin to assist him in deciphering the inscriptions on coins and medals.

In 1827 he left Rowley for South Danvers, (now Peabody), where he engaged in business as a dealer in West India goods. In 1832 he removed to Salem.

In 1854 Mr. Stickney retired from business with a competence and devoted his time to literary pursuits. His home contained many rare and interesting articles of furniture and curiosities. Among the most valuable of his collections are the family records, with coin and paper money received by his Grandfather Stickney for wages during the Revolutionary War, given him with their history. This collection formed a nucleus of rare coins of every denomination and value, type and date, issued by the Continental Congress, and it is probably the most complete of its kind known.

He also owned complete collections of coins of the Colonial issues: those of Great Britain and this country previous to the establishment of the U. S. mint in 1793, its issues since and proof sets from 1845.

His collection of almanacs, commencing from 1666, (printed at Cambridge), is as complete as any known.

There are but few more extensive and valuable collections of autograph letters in this country than was owned by Mr. Stickney. It consists of autograph letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, statesmen of the Revolutionary period and of the present century, as well as missives written by prominent French officers.

He was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, American Statistical Association, Congregational Library Association, Vermont Historical Society and several other historical and literary organizations.

He was a voluminous writer on historic subjects and published several valuable articles in the Essex Institute collection, including "Notes on American Currency" and "Almanacs and their Authors." He was also the author of a Genealogy of the descendants of his paternal ancestor, William Stickney, of Rowley; also of his maternal ancestor, Joseph Fowler, a son of immigrant Philip Fowler, of Ipswich. These works give pedigrees of many of his ancestors, running back to the first settlement of our country.

Mr. Stickney held office as Librarian and Curator of the Essex Institute from 1848 to 1882. He was a man of sterling integrity and held in high esteem by all who knew him.

## WILLIAM FEWSMITH.

William Fewsmith, a Corresponding Member of this Society since December 9th, 1869, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., January 24th, 1826. He was the son of Joseph and Mary L. Fewsmith, and was married to Catherine Anna Schenk, of Morristown, N. J., October 22nd, 1852.

Mr. Fewsmith was educated at Colchester, Conn., and Hudson, O., and graduated from Yale College, class of 1844. The degrees A B and A M were conferred on him by Yale College.

After graduating he became a teacher, then a principal, and from 1869 to 1875 Superintendent of Public Schools of Camden, N. J. During this period he wrote and published two English grammars—one elementary, the other advanced. He was faithful to every duty and a hard worker all of his life. He was an enthusiastic collector of coins and medals as was demonstrated when his collection was sold a number of years ago.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church.

His grandfather, Samuel Lehman, was a Revolutionary soldier and fought in the battle of Germantown.

In closing this report, permit me to say that the work of the office of Historiographer would be very much hastened if the members would fill out and return promptly the blanks sent them when they were elected to membership.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Historiographer*.

Mr. Valentine moved that the Historiographer's Annual Report be received and placed in the archives of the Society. Carried.

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 NEW BUSINESS.

New business being next in order, Mr. Lyman H. Low spoke at length regarding the great progress made by the Society, the value to numismatic science of its library and collections, and the earnest work and efficiency of its officers, at the same time stating that he felt sure that the proposed raising of the annual dues would result in resignations in such numbers that the Society would be worse off than ever before. Mr. Low presented an elaborate arrangement, proposing to establish a number of different classes of members as follows: Corresponding, Associate, Active and Arch members, Fellows, Life members and Patrons, each to pay on a different basis according to grade. The object in view being in this way to increase the Society's income from annual dues so that it would be amply sufficient to meet all current expenses.

Mr. Belden moved for the consideration of the resolution to increase the initiation fee and annual dues as proposed by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Low moved that his proposition be considered, amending the Executive Committee's resolution. Seconded by Mr. Dodd.

Owing to the fact that this would have to be considered as an amendment to change the Constitution and By-Laws, and as no previous notice of same had been given, it could not be acted upon at this meeting.

The Executive Committee Resolution amending Chapter III, Section 1 of the By-Laws, increasing the initiation fee and annual dues of resident members to \$10.00 was then put to vote and carried.

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#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election of officers being next in order, the president appointed Messrs. Valentine and Brenner as tellers.

After ballot had been cast the tellers reported the result, as follows :

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *President*; ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, JOHN M. DODD, JR., *Vice-Presidents*; H. RUSSELL DROWNE, *Recording Secretary*; WALTER TONNELE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator*.

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#### APPOINTMENTS.

President Parish announced the following appointments: Historiographer, William Poillon; Committee on Papers and Publications, Messrs. Zabriskie, Dodd and Parish; Committee on Numismatics and Archaeology, Messrs. Wright, Tonnele and Myer; Committee on Library, Messrs Belden, Valentine and Charles G. Dodd.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,  
*Recording Secretary.*







PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting,

MONDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1896.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

**President.**

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

**Vice-Presidents.**

JOHN M. DODD, JR.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

**Recording Secretary.**

BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

**Corresponding Secretary.**

WALTER TONNELE.

**Treasurer.**

CHARLES PRYER.

**Librarian.**

HERBERT VALENTINE.

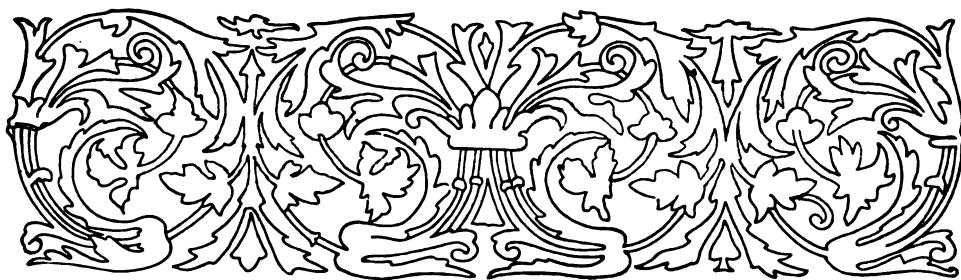
**Curator.**

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT.

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The above Officers constitute the Executive Committee.





## PROCEEDINGS.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

**T**HE THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL and Anniversary Meeting of The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society was held at the Rooms of the Society, in the Academy of Medicine Building, 17 West 43rd Street, New York, on Monday evening, March 16, 1896, at quarter-past eight o'clock, Vice-President Zabriskie presiding.

The Secretary read the minutes of the Regular Meeting, January 20, 1896, which were on motion adopted, after which the Annual Reports of the Officers and various Committees were presented.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Executive Committee, in accordance with Chapter Second, By-Laws, presented its Annual Report, as follows:—

##### *The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Society has undergone a very great change during the past year. By the raising of the annual dues to \$10 we have been able to show that we can meet all our current expenses and still have some funds left in our treasury. To be sure the change lost us a few members, but certainly they were not those who took an active interest in the Society and the benefit derived from the increased dues will much more than compensate us.

We need new members, and all who take an active interest in the Society should exert themselves in this direction. There are a great many numismatists, both in New York and in the surrounding cities and towns, who should be approached, and, if possible, induced to join the Society. Let us all keep this fact

constantly in our minds during the coming year and see if we cannot show an increase on our rolls of twenty or more members instead of four.

Our library and cabinets of coins and medals have received many important additions, and a glance at our well-filled shelves and overflowing cabinets will convince the members that we have much to be proud of. In some way we should demonstrate to the public at large, and to the student of Numismatics in particular, how much information and benefit there is to be derived from the valuable material we now possess.

The Society has held during the year four regular business meetings, four meetings under the auspices of the Committee on Papers and Publications, and six special meetings of the Executive Committee.

Our revised Constitution and By-Laws have lately been printed and distributed to every member of the Society, and it is to be hoped that ere long the Committee on Papers and Publications may see their way clear to start printing the Annual Proceedings.

To the Committee on New Coinage Designs the Society is very greatly indebted for the opportunity afforded to participate in the exhibition of the National Sculpture Society held in May last at the American Fine Arts Building in West 57th Street. This was an important event, and the coins and medals displayed under the name of the Society formed an interesting part of one of the most artistic exhibitions that New York has ever seen.

We have lost three members by death during the year: Life Member Isaac F. Wood, and Resident Members Rev. Arthur Brooks, D.D. and Charles B. Perry.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 10th inst., acceptances of election were received from Honorary Member Thomas Dunn English, from Resident Member P. Hackley Barhydt and from two-year Corresponding Member Henry M. Bellas, U. S. A., of Germantown, Pa.

The resignation of Col. Walter Cutting was received and accepted.

Our rolls now consist of 132 Life and Resident Members, 86 Corresponding and 20 Honorary Members—total of 238.

DANIEL PARISH, Jr.,	WALTER TONNELE,
ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,	CHARLES PRYER,
JOHN M. DODD, Jr.,	CHARLES H. WRIGHT,
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,	BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
	<i>Executive Committee.</i>

On motion of Mr. Low, the Executive Committee report was received and approved and the recommendations adopted.

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#### REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

The Committee on Papers and Publications would respectfully report as follows: Since the last annual meeting four papers have been read before the Society. On May 2, 1895, Mr. Francis B. Lee, of Trenton, New Jersey, read a paper entitled "Paper Money and Counterfeiting in the Colony of New Jersey"; on May 28, 1895, Mr. Lyman Haynes Low, read a paper entitled "Some Obser-

vations upon the Counterfeiting of Coins and Medals"; on January 9, 1896, Mr. Stewart Culin, of Philadelphia, read a paper entitled "The Origin of Certain Familiar Things" with illustrations from the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, and on February 27, 1896, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., read a paper entitled "Anton Scharff, Medalist; an account of his education and artistic work."

While the papers read before the Society during the past year have not quite equalled in number those read during the previous year, yet in point of interest and value they fully equal, if they do not exceed, any series previously read before the Society. Two of the gentlemen named came from out of town, and one of them, Mr. Culin, brought with him an elaborate collection of objects to illustrate his lecture. Your committee regret to state that the attendance at these meetings was extremely discouraging. It is to be hoped that our members will show greater interest in the future by attending in larger numbers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL PARISH, JR.,

JOHN M. DODD, JR.,

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE,

*Committee.*

On motion of Dr. Lillard the report was accepted and placed on file.

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#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NEW COINAGE DESIGNS.

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

The exhibition of models in plaster, in which the designs for a new dollar for the United States coinage were given, was the partial outcome of a movement in which several art associations were engaged, acting in harmony with the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the National Sculpture Society. A joint committee was formed, made up of delegates from the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the Architectural League of New York, the College of the City of New York, the National Academy of Design, the National Sculpture Society and the Society of American Artists. Of this committee Mr. Russell Sturgis is the chairman and Mr. George F. Kunz the secretary. Several fine-art societies not of New York, and therefore not able to send representatives to the committee, have given encouragement and have promised help at the proper time. Two money prizes of \$300 and \$100 were offered for the best design in the recent exhibition by the National Sculpture Society, and the award was announced in May, 1895. Our Society had also an exhibit helping to elucidate the question which arises when a more worthy coinage is proposed. Many American sculptors have not been familiar with the medalist's art, and it is important that a larger knowledge of that branch of sculpture which has its center at the Paris mint on the Quai Conti should be accessible to us in America.

The exhibition was held on May 7th to 21st, 1895, at the American Fine Arts Building, 57th Street, near Broadway, and was attended by a large number of persons interested in the subjects of art and coinage. To give a brief record of its character and scope, the following resume is presented herewith,

taken from the official announcements, and from notes furnished by the Recording Secretary of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society:

EXHIBITION OF COINS AND MEDALS.  
AND OF MODELS AND ELECTROTYPES OF THE WORLD'S  
COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION MEDAL WITH A COPY  
OF THE MEDAL ITSELF. AND MODELS OF  
THE UNITED STATES DOLLAR.  
ARRANGED FOR BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE  
SOCIETIES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF  
UNITED STATES COINAGE.  
RUSSELL STURGIS, *President.*                      GEORGE F. KUNZ, *Secretary.*

Exhibit of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

DANIEL PARISH, JR., *President*; HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Secretary*;  
CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator.*

COINS AND MEDALS FROM THE CABINETS OF THE SOCIETY AND THE  
COLLECTIONS OF MEMBERS.

The exhibition was arranged in three cases, distributed as follows:

CASE NO. 1 contained a typical and full series of United States coins in gold, silver, nickel and copper, from the beginning of the Republic up to the present time, and some of the more interesting American medals cut and struck in the United States.

CASE NO. 2 contained a collection of early Greek, Roman and other ancient coins, comprising many of the finest examples of the medallic art that were struck. Among those of particular importance were:

GREEK—Silver. Decadrachms of Syracuse, by Evaenetus and by Kimon. Tetradrachms—Agrigentum, Athens, Syracuse, (6, including beautiful head of Philistus), Thurium; also many fine didrachms.

Gold Stater—Macedonia, of Philip II.

Silver Tetradrachms—Macedonia, Alexander the Great; Thrace, Lysimachus; Egypt, Alexander Aegus and Ptolemy I; Syria, Seleucus II, Demetrius II, etc.

ROMAN—Gold. Aureus of Hadrian.

Silver—Denarii, Julius Cæsar, Mark Antony; also many rare types of fine *first* and *second* bronzes.

CASE NO. 3 contained a number of coins and medals of the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, choice examples representing the finest types of the various periods in which they were struck. Among these may be mentioned as of special interest, the large Crowns of Brunswick and Luxemburg; large silver medals of Florence, Venice, Holland, England, France, India, etc.

CASE NO. 4—Electrotypes of the models of St. Gaudens, obverse accepted, reverse rejected, and the Barber reverse accepted, of the World's Columbian Exposition medals, and the completed medal itself—all loaned by the United

States Mint through the courtesy of the Hon. R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint and honorary member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society. This is the only set of electrotypes made, and this was the first time that they and the medal have been placed on public exhibition. The details of these were as follows:

Augustus St. Gaudens: design for Columbian Award Medal. Obverse represents the landing of Columbus, attended by his followers. Inscription, "Christopher Columbus, October XII, MCCCCXCII," with the pillars of Hercules, Caravels, and the motto, "Plus Ultra."

Charles E. Barber: design for reverse. The design contains a shield with the following inscription: "World's Columbian Exposition in Commemoration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Landing of Columbus, MDCCCXCII, MDCCCXCIII," with a place to receive name of recipient of medal. The shield is surmounted by the globe, at either side of which are female figures representing Fame; the whole to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the landing of Columbus in connection with the World's Exposition, held in 1892-1893.

Augustus St. Gaudens, reverse. (This reverse was rejected by the Secretary of the Treasury at the request of the United States Senate). Nude figure of youth, representing young America, resting upon a shield bearing the arms and motto of the United States. The background is made up of young oak and the following inscription: "The Columbian Exhibition in Commemoration of the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Landing of Columbus. To ——— MCCCCXCII, MDCCCXCIII."

There were exhibited on this occasion twenty-five separate sets of designs for improved and more artistic devices for the United States silver dollar, these being prepared and displayed in competition for the prizes, before referred to, offered by the National Sculpture Society.

The jury to award these prizes met at the Fine Arts Building on May 19th, 1895, and organized with Daniel Parish, Jr., as chairman and George F. Kunz as secretary. There were present Messrs. Herbert Adams, Thos. Shields Clarke, H. Russell Drowne, D. C. French, George F. Kunz, C. H. Niehaus, Daniel Parish, Jr. and O. L. Warner.

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Albert Jaegers, of 1249 Park avenue, N. Y., for design No. 194, the award being for the eagle on the reverse.

The second prize was given to Mr. Albert Randolph Ross, of No. 3 North Washington Square, N. Y., for the obverse design, Liberty with a turkey.

On motion of Mr. Augustus St. Gaudens, the following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society at a meeting held May 17th, 1895, to which the above report of awards was presented:—

"*Resolved*, That these awards in no way commit the joint jury to the endorsement or commendation of the model, and have been made simply because the terms of the competition call for an award of the prizes; and the Committee in no way recommend the models for execution."

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. KUNZ, *Chairman.*

Mr. Kunz also announced that he had received electrotpe copies of the first and second prize designs for the new silver dollar, tendered with the accompanying letters for the acceptance of the Society.

30 EAST 23D ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13th, 1896.

*The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. George F. Kunz, I offer to present to your Society the only existing copy of my competitive design for a United States silver dollar coin, which has been awarded first prize during the Second Annual Exhibition of the National Sculpture Society, in May 1895. The original in plaster is in possession of the same Society. Trusting you will kindly accept this copy, I have the honor to remain,

Respectfully yours,

ALBERT JAEGER.

Feb. 5th, 1896.

*George F. Kunz, Esq., Chairman, 15 Union Square.*

Dear Sir—I have at last got the obverse silver dollar model complete and take pleasure in handing it to you herewith. Allow me to be,

Yours Sincerely,

160 5th Avenue.

ALBERT R. ROSS.

On motion of Mr. Valentine the report was received.

Mr. Dodd moved that the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to the National Sculpture Society for their courtesy in affording our Society the opportunity to participate in their exhibition, held at the American Fine Arts Building in May last.

It was further moved that the thanks of the Society be expressed to Messrs. Albert Jaegers and Albert R. Ross, for their very acceptable gifts of the electrotpe copies of their models for the United States silver dollar.

Seconded by Mr. Brenner and carried unanimously.

The "Committee on Scientific Alliance" reported progress.

#### REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
From Balance on hand, March, 18, 1895, . . . \$ 22.70	For Rent, etc., . . . 600.00
" Initiation fees and dues exclusive of life memberships, 660.00	" Bills paid as per vouchers, 194.52
From Interest on Securities, . 200.00	" Balance on hand, . . . 118.18
" Donations, . . . 30.00	
<hr/> \$912.70	<hr/> \$912.70



## PERMANENT FUND.

## NEW YORK NUMISMATIC SOCIETY DONATION FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$57.81	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1896,	1.73	
		\$59.54

## DR. ISAAC WOOD FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,	\$83.36	
Earned Interest to Jan. 1, 1896,	2.50	
		85.86

## WILLIAM POILLON FUND.

Deposited in Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks,		
with interest to Jan. 1, 1896,	\$88.56	
Amount due from General Fund, \$141.13		
		88.56

## LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Funds invested as follows:—

One \$1,000 5% Bond, Ch. & N. W. R. R., at par,	\$1,000.00	
Two \$1,000 5% Bonds, N. Y. Sus. & West. R.R. (cost		
\$2,145.00),	2,000.00	
Cash uninvested (in Bank),	520.00	
(Received one Life Membership Fee \$100.00)		
		3,520.00

## BEQUEST OF JAY B. CORNELL.

One \$1,000 5% Bond, C., M. & St. P. R. R.,	1,000.00	
Total amount Permanent Funds,		\$4,753.96

CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. C. G. Dodd the Treasurer's Report was received and placed in the hands of the Auditing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Valentine and John M. Dodd, Jr., duly appointed by the Chair.

## LIBRARIAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The Librarian, Mr. Bauman L. Belden, then presented the following Annual Report:—

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:*

The steady growth of the library has continued during the past year.

The most important donation we have received is a fine set of The Revue Belge de Numismatique, in 48 volumes, from Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr.

Mr. Samuel P. Avery has given us twelve valuable numismatic books. Our late member, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, sent us a number of books and pamphlets

shortly before his death, and many of our members and friends have generously remembered us.

Altogether your Librarian has to acknowledge the receipt of 89 bound and 18 unbound volumes, 55 pamphlets, 243 periodicals and 175 catalogues—a total of 580; also a number of loose plates and cuts of coins and medals, newspaper clippings, etc., from the following donors:

Samuel P. Avery,	L. Bayard Smith,	Museum of Fine Arts, Boston,
Edward Atkinson,	Dr. Horatio R. Storer,	Nebraska Historical Society,
M. Bahrfeldt,	Charles T. Tatman,	New England Society,
Capt. Henry H. Bellas,	Walter Tonnele,	New York Genealogical and
Marcus Benjamin,	Wm. H. Warner & Bro.,	Biographical Society,
Dr. Daniel G. Brinton,	C. B. Wilkinson,	North Side Board of Trade,
Morris Coster,	Isaac F. Wood,	Numismatic and Antiquarian
Gen. J. Watts de Peyster,	Charles H. Wright,	Society of Montreal,
John M. Dodd, Jr.,	Andrew C. Zabriskie,	Royal Museum, Berlin,
Henry Russell Drowne,	American Museum of Natural	Society of Colonial Wars,
Osgood Field,	History,	State Historical Society of
Dr. W. Frazer,	Berlin Numismatic Society,	Wisconsin,
Dr. George F. Heath,	Boston Public Library,	Swiss Numismatic Society,
A. G. Heaton,	Buffalo Historical Society,	Thirteen Club,
Mrs. Charles F. Hunter,	Bureau of Education,	United States Civil Service
Lyman H. Low,	Bureau of Ethnology,	Commission,
George McArthur,	Comptroller of the Currency,	United States National Mu-
Julius Meili,	Connecticut Historical Society,	seum, (Smithsonian Insti-
Daniel Parish, Jr.,	Director of the Mint,	tution).
Rev. Stephen D. Peet,	Field Columbian Museum,	West Virginia Historical and
Q. Perini,	Library Association of Port-	Antiquarian Society,
Prof. Louis V. Pirsson,	land, Oregon,	Wyoming Historical and Geo-
William Poillon,	Metropolitan Museum of Art,	graphical Society,

Also by subscription 18 periodicals.

We have also been receiving the *Cleveland World*, daily, for the last six months from Mr. Robert P. Porter, the proprietor.

We have received for the Library Fund from the sale of duplicates, \$20.30; donations, \$2.85. The balance at last annual report was \$52.07, making a total of \$75.22; paid for binding 25 volumes, \$33.00, leaving a balance on hand of \$42.22.

There are many books now in need of binding, and it is to be hoped that this fund can be increased by the sale of more of our duplicates.

The Society is to be congratulated upon the possession of a splendid numismatic library. It is far ahead of any other in this country; but there are still many gaps that should be filled. Having no fund with which to buy new books when they come out, we are often at a disadvantage in not having the most recent authorities on some subjects.

Considerable information regarding recent American medals has been received and filed.

The preservation of these records is of great importance, and the members of the Society should bear this in mind and send in any information that they can obtain regarding the issue of new medals.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Librarian*.

Mr. Pryer moved the report be accepted and placed on file.

## REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

The Curator of Numismatics, Mr. Charles Henry Wright, reported as follows:

*Mr. President and Gentlemen:—*

I have to report additions to the Society's collections of the following received since the last regular meeting, Jan. 20, 1896: By purchase, 204 pcs., 200 Roman Denarii, representing 88 families; English Bank Token, 3/- 1812; Byzantine Silver, Manuel I; Greek Imperial Tetradrachm; Greek Egyptian Tetradrachm, Ptolemy XI. From C. J. Stebbins, 4 business cards in brass; from William Poillon, 3 pieces, Turkish copper coin and Egyptian silver coins; from E. J. Piper, Masonic token in brass; from H. R. Drowne, 4 pieces, business card in aluminium and three Roman 3d bronze Imperial coins; from E. Groh, two Greek copper coins; from B. L. Belden, Roman silver Denarius, Vibia family; from Jerome Allen, \$2.00 bill, Hoboken Banking and Grazing Co. Total, 220 pieces.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

*To the Officers and Members of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Gentlemen:*

The annual report of your Curator, I regret to say, must necessarily be short, as we have not had as many accessions to our collection, during the past year to report to you, as I wish we might have had. For the past fifteen years, however, we have been gradually increasing and adding to our original and comparatively insignificant little group of coins and medals, until our Society has now assumed proportions and importance which will command the attention of our sister societies throughout the world and place us in the front rank of numismatic circles in both hemispheres.

I think we have therefore some cause for self congratulation, and it affords me much pleasure to take this opportunity of expressing thanks to those of our members, whose liberality and co-operation have largely been instrumental in enabling your Society to accomplish these results.

The most important additions during the past year have been the series of denarii of the Roman Republic, amounting to 200 pieces and representing 88 of the families; the exceedingly rare Higley 3 pence; a fine 1793 cent, and a beautiful specimen of Clark, Gruber & Co.'s private issue of gold.

During the past year, 375 pieces have been added to the cabinets of the Society, 261 of which were acquired by purchase.

The donors were as follows: Wm. Poillon, A. C. Zabriskie, G. Cavalli, Q. Perini, N. P. Pehrson, Frank J. Wilford, John A. Hadden, Lyman H. Low, Daniel Parish, Jr., Isaac F. Wood, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, J. Sanford Saltus, E. W. Cole, F. Merritt Alden, Miss Nancy Jackson, Edwin Pease, H. R. Drowne, L. Bayard Smith, Scott Stamp and Coin Co., C. J. Stebbins, E. J. Piper, B. L. Belden, Edward Groh and Jerome Allen.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator.*

On motion of Mr. Parish the report was received and placed on file.

## REPORT OF THE HISTORIOGRAPHER.

*To the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Gentlemen:*

Another year has passed and your Historiographer is called on to report those deaths that have occurred, of which there are three; Life Member Isaac Francis Wood and Resident Members Charles B. Perry and Rev. Arthur Brooks, D D.

As yet I have not been able to obtain any particulars regarding Mr. Perry who was a member but a short time. Herewith find necrology notices of Messrs. Wood and Brooks.

Respectfully,

WM. POILLON, *Historiographer.*

## ISAAC FRANCIS WOOD.

It is with feelings of deep regret that we are called upon to announce the death of our old associate, Isaac Francis Wood, B A., who by his kindly acts and valuable services to this Society has endeared his memory in our hearts.

Mr. Wood was one of the incorporators of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, joining February 5th, 1864, and was the third oldest member on our rolls.

Born of Quaker stock, July 15th, 1841, in the old Seventh Ward of New York City, then known as the Quaker Ward. A direct descendant of Joseph Wood, of Gloucestershire, England, his paternal grandfather was Samuel Wood, of Oyster Bay, L. I., and on his maternal side John Hicks, of Hempstead, L. I. At that time the Hicks, Wooleys, Seerings and Wood families were the most prominent people on Long Island. His father was Isaac Wood, M. D., who was the founder of the New York Institution for the Blind, and was interested in many noble charities. His mother was Margaret Morrell, *nee* Hicks.

He was married at St. Mark's Church on April 20th, 1869, to Sarah E. Bowne, daughter of the late Richard Hartshorne Bowne, direct descendant of John Bowne, of Bowne House, Flushing, L. I.

For several years he has been a resident of Rahway, N. J. Having been in ill-health for some time, a sudden stroke of apoplexy took our beloved friend from us on Wednesday, September 25th, 1895.

Graduating in the class of 1862 of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college he became connected, as a member, with the firm of William Wood & Co., at that time one of the leading publishers of this city. Severing his connection with William Wood & Co., he turned his attention and energy to the collection of Numismatics, of which he became a great devotee. His Numismatic library was most complete and contained many rare and valuable works that were not to be found in the well-known Astor Library.

He was a member of the New York Historical Society, American Genealogical and Biographical Society, American Geographical Society, the Boston

Numismatic Society, Philadelphia Antiquarian, and many other associations of similar character.

During his career as Librarian of our Society, a position he held for years, on account of his superior judgment, our library was enriched by the addition of many valuable books and pamphlets, a great number being his individual donation. His generosity caused him to become a very great donor to our cabinets of coins and medals. At all times he was ready and willing to assist by liberal contributions whenever for the Society's benefit or advancement.

REV. ARTHUR BROOKS, D. D.

On the morning of July 10th, at six o'clock, the Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., died at sea. He had been long known as one of the most scholarly and effective pulpit orators of America, and one of the most successful parish priests of the Episcopal Church. He had been rector at Williamsport, in Pennsylvania, at Chicago, and for twenty years he was the rector of the Church of the Incarnation in New York City. He was known not only in the cities where he had administered his priestly office, and in Boston and Cambridge, where he was born and educated, but throughout the ecclesiastical world and on both sides of the ocean.

Doctor Brooks sailed for Europe on the steamer "Fulda" on the 22d of June. He had been ill for several months and his physical weakness had been noticed by his friends. When he reached Southampton it was discovered that his condition was much more serious than he or his friends had anticipated. The English doctor advised his immediate return, saying that he might reach home. He sailed from Southampton on July 8th and died on the morning of the 10th.

Doctor Brooks was born in Rowe Street, Boston, July 12th, 1845. He was the son of William G. and Mary Ann Phillips Brooks. After being graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1863, he entered Harvard College and graduated in the class of 1867. After this he studied for a year at Andover Theological Seminary. Then he went to the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, being graduated in 1870. In the same year he was ordained deacon of old Trinity, Sumner Street, Boston, of which his brother, Phillips Brooks, was then the rector. He was presented by another brother, Frederick Brooks.

He at once took charge of Trinity Church, Williamsport, Pa., and was there in October, 1870, ordained as a priest. It was there also that he married Miss Elizabeth W. Willard. After three years service in Williamsport, he was called to St. James' Church, Chicago, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. The city had been swept by its great fire, and upon Dr. Brooks fell the labor of rebuilding the church. After this work had been successfully accomplished, in 1875, he was called to succeed the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., in the rectorship of the Church of the Incarnation in New York City. He found the church perplexed by debts, but it was not long before they were paid.

While Dr. Brooks was not known as a collector of Numismatics, yet he took an active interest in our Society and frequently attended its meetings.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The annual election being next in order, the President appointed Messrs. Lillard and C. G. Dodd as tellers.

After ballot had been cast the tellers reported the result as follows:—

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE, *President*; JOHN M. DODD, JR., HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE, *Vice-Presidents*; BAUMAN L. BELDEN, *Recording Secretary*; WALTER TONNELE, *Corresponding Secretary*; CHARLES PRYER, *Treasurer*; HERBERT VALENTINE, *Librarian*; CHARLES H. WRIGHT, *Curator*.

President Zabriskie appointed Mr. William Poillon as Historiographer.

Mr. Belden presented the following resolution :

MR. CHAIRMAN, I move you, sir, that a vote of thanks be passed to our retiring President, Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., who for over twelve years has filled that office, and during that time has done more for the Society than any other member. In addition to his generous donations to our library and cabinets, he has freely given his time and money for our benefit.

*Resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draw up a set of resolutions in proper form to be engrossed and duly signed by the President and Secretary and presented to Mr. Parish.

Seconded by Mr. Kunz and carried unanimously.

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., responded with a brief address, stating that it was a source of great satisfaction to him to see the Society in its present great prosperity and that he sincerely hoped that the same would continue in the future.

President Zabriskie appointed Messrs Belden, Kunz and Drowne to act on the committee to prepare the resolutions.

On motion adjourned.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,

*Recording Secretary.*









ROLL OF MEMBERS

OF

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC

AND

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



1896.



## HONORARY MEMBERS.

---

Ahlborn, Madam Lea, Stockholm, Sweden,	January 20, 1885
Appleton, William Sumner, A.M., Boston, Mass.,	November 21, 1882
Burchard, Hon. Horatio Chapin, Washington, D. C.,	November 18, 1879
Charney, Desire, Paris, France,	March 20, 1883
Clay, Charles, M. D., Manchester, England,	March 29, 1867
Crosby, Sylvester Sage, Boston, Mass.,	March 21, 1876
English, Thomas Dunn, Newark, N. J.,	January 20, 1896
Evans, John, D.C.L., LL.D., London, England,	November 20, 1883
Head, Barclay V., D.C.L., Ph. D., London, England,	December 21, 1880
Kimball, Hon. James Putnam, Washington, D. C.,	November 17, 1885
Leach, Hon. Edward O., Washington, D. C.,	May 19, 1890
Marvin, William Theophilus Rogers, A.M., Boston, Mass.,	November 19, 1878
Mommsen, Theodor, Berlin, Germany,	May 20, 1884
Poole, Reginald Stuart, LL.D., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Snowdon, Hon. Archibald Loudon, Philadelphia, Pa.,	March 18, 1879
Storer, Horatio R., M.D., Newport, R. I.,	March 20, 1893
Strobridge, William H., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	January 16, 1877
Von Sallet, Alfred, Berlin, Germany,	November 18, 1884
Ward, Rev. William Hayes, D.D., LL.D., Newark, N. J.,	March 20, 1893
Wood, John Turtle, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., London, England,	March 21, 1876

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

(PERMANENT.)

Andrews, Frank DeWette, Vineland, N. J.,	May 19, 1885
Applegate, J. Henry, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.,	June 14, 1866
Bahrfeldt, Max Ferdinand, Hildesheim, Germany,	May 18, 1886
Baker, William Spohn, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 15, 1887
Barnum, George Greenville, Buffalo, N. Y.,	March 15, 1887
Barron, Edward Jackson, F.S.A., London, England,	March 17, 1885
Bates, Thomas Tomlinson, Grand Traverse, Mich.,	June 25, 1868
Bird, Prof. Frederic Mayer, South Bethlehem, Pa.,	May 19, 1885
Blomberg, Anton, M.D. Stockholm, Sweden,	March 19, 1894
Bolen, John Adams, Springfield, Mass.,	May 28, 1868
Boucher, Adelard Joseph, Montreal, Canada,	May 18, 1886
Bowne, Jacob Titus, Glen Cove, L. I.,	November 22, 1866
Bramhall, William Leggett, Washington, D. C.,	October 10, 1867
Brock, Robert Alonzo, Richmond, Va.,	June 13, 1867
Busam, William, Bellevue, Ohio,	February 25, 1869
Cantoni, Leon Vita, Venice, Italy,	November 14, 1867
Carranza, Hon. Carlos, Consul-General Argentine Republic at New York City,	November 17, 1885
Coates, Edward Horner, Philadelphia, Pa.,	April 28, 1864
Culin, Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.,	January 20, 1890
Cunningham, Thomas, Mohawk, N. Y.,	November 20, 1888
Darling, Gen. Charles W., Utica, N. Y.,	May 18, 1886
Doughty, Francis Worcester, Sufferns, Rockland Co., N. Y.,	May 20, 1895
DuBois, Patterson, Philadelphia, Pa.,	November 17, 1885
Dummler, Ferdinand, Meiningen, Germany,	March 20, 1888
Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., Ridgefield, Conn.,	May 20, 1895
Ely, Heman, Elyria, Ohio	November 14, 1867
Ezekiel, Henry Clay, Cincinnati, Ohio,	November 12, 1868
Field, Edward Mann, M.D., Bangor, Me.,	May 27, 1869
Foster, Hon. John W., Madrid, Spain,	March 20, 1883
Gordon, John, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,	May 19, 1885
Grueber, Herbert A., F.S.A., London, England,	January 18, 1881
Gschwend, Charles, Bennett P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.,	June 25, 1868
Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.,	May 20, 1884
Hill, Robert Anderson, London, England,	March 17, 1885
Holland, Henry Ware, LL.B., Boston, Mass.,	November 16, 1880
James, Frederick Hannum, M.D., Lancaster, Pa.,	September 14, 1866
Kauffman, Emil, Philadelphia, Pa.,	February 13, 1868
Kirkwood, James, Hong Kong, China,	November 15, 1887
Koehler, Sylvester Rosa, Roxbury, Mass.,	November 18, 1884
Lee, William, M.D., Washington, D. C.,	November 16, 1880

## CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

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McLachlan, Robert Wallace, Montreal, Canada, . . .	May 20, 1884
Mansfeld-Bullner, H. V., Copenhagen, Denmark, . . .	November 17, 1890
Maris, Edward, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	November 16, 1880
Massamore, George W., M. D., Baltimore, Md. . . .	March 17, 1885
Morgan, George Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa. . . .	November 16, 1886
Nelson, James, Cold Spring, N. Y. . . .	November 12, 1868
Nichols, Major Charles Porter, Springfield, Mass. . . .	June 13, 1867
Paine, George Taylor, Providence, R. I. . . .	March 12, 1868
Peet, Rev. Stephen D., Good Hope, Ill. . . .	January 18, 1887
Perkins, Frederick Stanton, Burlington, Wis. . . .	November 14, 1867
Phillips, Barnet, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . .	March 28, 1882
Prince, Hon. L. Bradford, Santa Fe, New Mexico, . . .	March 17, 1890
Ready, William Talbot, London, England, . . .	November 17, 1885
Rheaume, Anselm, Quebec, Canada, . . .	November 19, 1878
Richter, Max Ohnefalsch, Berlin, Germany, . . .	March 16, 1886
Rode, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa. . . .	March 17, 1885
Saint Paul, Anthyme, Paris, France, . . .	March 15, 1881
Sandham, Alfred, Montreal, Canada, . . .	November 14, 1867
Shiells, Robert, Neenah, Wis., . . .	November 16, 1891
Shopee, Charles John, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., London, Eng. . . .	March 17, 1885
Thruston, Gen. Gates Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., . . .	May 15, 1883
Ulex, George Frederick, Hamburg, Germany, . . .	March 16, 1880
Upton, George P., Chicago, Ill., . . .	December 10, 1868
Vail, Joseph Henry, Tarrytown, N. Y. . . .	May 9, 1867
Vivanco, Angel, Orizaba, Mexico, . . .	May 19, 1885
Williamson, George C., Guilford, England . . .	November 16, 1886
Woodbury, Charles J. H., Boston, Mass., . . .	January 18, 1887

(FOR TWO YEARS).

Adler, Cyrus, Washington, D. C., . . .	May 20, 1895
Bennet, Clarence S., Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	May 20, 1895
Bellas, Capt. Henry M., U. S. A., Germantown, Pa. . . .	January 20, 1896
Brinton, Daniel G., M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., . . .	May 20, 1895
Cavalli, Gustaf, Skofde, Sweden, . . .	May 20, 1895
French, William Merchant Richardson, Chicago, Ill., . . .	May 20, 1895
Forster, Thomas, Colchester, England, . . .	March 19, 1894
Goddard, W. C., Grosvenor Road, Watford, England, . . .	March 19, 1894
Heath, George F., M. D., Monroe, Mich., . . .	March 19, 1894
Heaton, A. G., Washington, D. C., . . .	May 20, 1895
Huberich, Charles H., San Antonio, Texas, . . .	November 19, 1894
Howland, Louis Meredith, Paris, France, . . .	November 18, 1895
Lee, Francis B., Trenton, N. J., . . .	March 19, 1894
McArthur, George, Maldon, Victoria, Australia, . . .	January 20, 1896
Perini, Q., Rovereto, Austria, . . .	January 21, 1895
Stone, William L., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., . . .	January 20, 1896
Tatman, Charles Taylor, Worcester, Mass., . . .	May 21, 1894
Taylor, William H., North Wales, Penn., . . .	March 18, 1895
Tuthill, Luther B., South Creek, Beaufort Co., N. C., . . .	May 21, 1894

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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Abbott, Frank, M. D., . . . . .	June 28, 1882
Adams, William, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
*†Agnew, Alexander McL. . . . .	January 18, 1881
Anger, Julius T., . . . . .	May 15, 1893
*†Athole, Rev. George C., . . . . .	January 21, 1879
*†Attinelli, Emanuel J., M. D., . . . . .	May 19, 1885
Avery, Samuel P., . . . . .	May 21, 1894
Avery, Samuel P., Jr., . . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Bailey, James Muhlenberg, . . . . .	March 18, 1884
†Balmanno, Alexander, . . . . .	December 1, 1874
Barhydt, P. Hackley, . . . . .	May 20, 1895
†Barrington, Miss Rachel T., . . . . .	January 15, 1884
†Beekman, Gerard, . . . . .	April 17, 1885
Belden, Bauman Lowe, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Benson, Frank Sherman, . . . . .	May 21, 1894
Betts, Benjamin, . . . . .	February 27, 1868
†Bloor, Alfred J., . . . . .	November 20, 1883
†Booth, Henry, . . . . .	February 28, 1882
Brenner, Victor David, . . . . .	November 19, 1894
†Britton, Charles P., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
*Brooks, Rev. Arthur, D.D., . . . . .	March 16, 1891
Buck, John H., . . . . .	January, 16, 1893
Buechner, Oscar, . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Burdge, Franklin, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
Calman, Henry L., . . . . .	March 15, 1887
Canfield, Frederick E., . . . . .	June 28, 1882
†Ceballos, Juan M., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Clarke, Thomas B., . . . . .	April 17, 1885
†Cook, Charles T., . . . . .	March 20, 1893
*†Cornell, Jay B., . . . . .	June 28, 1882
Cruikshank, E. A., . . . . .	May 18, 1886
†deMorgan, Henri, . . . . .	May 21, 1878
†dePeyster, Gen. John Watts, A.M., LL.D., . . . . .	April 25, 1867
†dePeyster, Frederic J., LL.M., . . . . .	April 22, 1869
†Deats, Hiram Edmund, . . . . .	January 29, 1890
†Dodd, John M., Jr., . . . . .	January 15, 1878
†Dodd, Charles Goodhue, . . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Doughty, Francis Worcester, . . . . .	May 16, 1882
†Douglass, Andrew E., A.M., . . . . .	May 17, 1881
†Dove, George W. W., . . . . .	April 22, 1886

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Elected Corresponding Member.

## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

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Dreier, Johann Caspar Ludwig, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Drowne, Henry Russell, . . . . .	March 28, 1882
†Dunlap, Robert, . . . . .	January 18, 1881
†Ellsworth, Hon. James W., . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Ely, Rev. Foster, D.D., LL.B., . . . . .	March 16, 1886
*†Ely, Richard S., . . . . .	January 18, 1881
*†Feuardent, Gaston L., . . . . .	January 16, 1877
Frossard, Edouard, . . . . .	March 28, 1882
†Frothingham, Charles F., . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Gans, Leopold, . . . . .	January 21, 1895
*†Garrett, T. Harrison, . . . . .	June 12, 1883
Gasten, William, . . . . .	November 18, 1895
Golding, John N., . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Greenwood, Isaac John, A.M., . . . . .	January 12, 1859
Gregory, Charles, . . . . .	January 17, 1888
†Gregory, William, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Groh, Edward, . . . . .	April 6, 1858
†Hadden, John Aspinwall, . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Hammond, William A., M. D., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Hartshorn, Stewart, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
†Havemeyer, Henry O., . . . . .	April 22, 1886
†Hermann, Ferdinand, . . . . .	January 16, 1893
†Hewitt, Robert, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
Hewitt, Harry Mason, . . . . .	November 21, 1892
†Hills, J. Coolidge, . . . . .	May 17, 1887
Himpler, Francis G., . . . . .	May 21, 1894
Holbrook, E. H., . . . . .	May 15, 1893
†Howland, Louis Meredith, . . . . .	May 16, 1892
Hunnewell, James F., . . . . .	April 17, 1885
†Hyatt, Stephen Burdett, A.M., LL.B., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Ireland, John B., . . . . .	April 17, 1885
†Iselin, Adrian, . . . . .	April 17, 1885
†Jackman, Allison W., . . . . .	June 12, 1883
*†Johnston, John Taylor, . . . . .	February 16, 1881
†Kennedy, John S., . . . . .	March 16, 1891
Ketchum, Gen. Alexander P., . . . . .	May 20, 1884
King, John A., . . . . .	January 21, 1895
Kunz, George Frederick, . . . . .	January 16, 1893
†Langdon, Woodbury G., . . . . .	April 17, 1885
†Lawrence, Cyrus J., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
†Lawrence, Richard Hoe . . . . .	November 19, 1878
†Lawrence, Walter B., . . . . .	May 17, 1881
†Levick, Joseph N. T. . . . .	December 14, 1865
Lillard, John F. B., M. D., . . . . .	March 19, 1894
Lincoln, James Minor, . . . . .	November 17, 1885
†Lorillard, Pierre, . . . . .	June 28, 1882
†Lounsberry, Richard P., . . . . .	December 21, 1880

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Elected Corresponding Member.

*† Lovett, George Hamden, . . . . .	December 23, 1867
Low, Lyman Haynes, . . . . .	May 18, 1880
† Manning, Alfred J., . . . . .	March 17, 1885
† Merryweather, George, . . . . .	March 16, 1880
Mills, John G., . . . . .	March 18, 1895
† Mitchell, Roland Greene, Jr., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Montayne, Louis F., . . . . .	November 16, 1878
† Morris, Charles, . . . . .	May 15, 1893
*† Munoz, Jose M., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Myer, Isaac, LL.B., . . . . .	March 17, 1890
Nelson, William, . . . . .	May 18, 1886
Oettinger, Prof. Sigmund, . . . . .	March 16, 1891
† Orr, Alexander E., . . . . .	February 16, 1881
Parish, Daniel, Jr., . . . . .	April 13, 1865
† Parish, Henry, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
† Pehrson, Nelson Pehr, . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Pell, John H., . . . . .	May 20, 1895
* Perry, Charles B. . . . .	November 16, 1886
Peters, Samuel T. . . . .	April 22, 1886
† Pfund, Anthony . . . . .	November 21, 1882
† Poillon, William, A.M. . . . .	November 11, 1869
† Poillon, John Edward, . . . . .	January 29, 1875
Ponce de Leon, Nestor, . . . . .	January 16, 1877
† Pryer, Charles, . . . . .	June 4, 1875
*† Ramsay, Charles G., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
Renwick, Edward Sabine, A.M., . . . . .	February 28, 1882
Riker, John L., . . . . .	January 16, 1893
Rives, George L., . . . . .	May 15, 1893
† St. Gaudens, Augustus, . . . . .	August 4, 1887
† Saltus, J. Sanford, . . . . .	November 21, 1892
† Sawyer, Frederick A., . . . . .	March 15, 1881
*† Shepard, Elliot F., . . . . .	June 12, 1883
† Smith, E. Reuel, . . . . .	July 7, 1886
Smith, Lewis Bayard, . . . . .	February 22, 1866
Smith, Stewart W., . . . . .	May 20, 1895
Sterling, Edward B., . . . . .	January 18, 1887
Stewart, William Rhinelander, LL.B., . . . . .	November 21, 1892
Stone, Mason A., . . . . .	November 16, 1886
*† Storrs, Charles, . . . . .	June 28, 1882
† Sturgis, Russell, A.M., . . . . .	May 18, 1880
*† Sullivan, Hon. Algernon S., . . . . .	November 16, 1880
Ten-Eyck, James, . . . . .	May 21, 1894
† Tiffany, Louis C., . . . . .	May 15, 1893
Tiemann, Edward Leslie, . . . . .	April 22, 1886
Tomkins, Calvin, . . . . .	January 15, 1889
Tonnele, Walter, . . . . .	March 20, 1893
Turnure, Lawrence, . . . . .	April 22, 1886

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Elected Corresponding Member.



## RESIDENT MEMBERS.

65

†Van Schaick, Jenkins,	November 18, 1884
Valentine, Herbert,	May 19, 1885
*†Waterbury, Leander,	May 17, 1881
†Weeks, William Raymond,	May 16, 1882
†Wetmore, William Boerum,	May 20, 1879
Wiener, Joseph, M.D.,	August 4, 1887
†Willets, John T.,	May 15, 1883
Williams, Benjamin C.,	March 16, 1886
*†Willis, Col. Benjamin A.,	February 16, 1881
†Wilson, James B., Jr.,	January 15, 1884
†Winslow, Edward F.,	November 18, 1884
*†Wood, Isaac Francis, A.B.,	February 5, 1864
†Wood, Mrs. Sarah Bowne,	January 15, 1878
†Wood, Wilmer Stanard,	July 16, 1867
†Woodward, J. Otis,	November 18, 1879
Woolf, Solomon, A.M.,	January 20, 1880
†Wright, Charles Henry,	November 19, 1878
Wyckoff, Peter Brown, M.D.,	March 17, 1885
†Young, William H.,	November 21, 1882
†Zabriskie, Andrew C.,	December 1, 1874

\* Deceased.

† Life Members.

‡ Elected Corresponding Member.



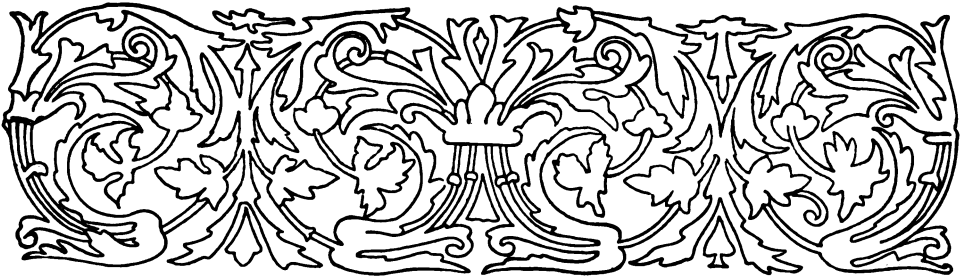


THE  
AMERICAN NUMISMATIC  
AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF NEW YORK CITY.



LIST OF MEETINGS HELD  
AND  
PAPERS READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.  
1893-1896.





## MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

HELD UNDER THE DIRECTION OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS.

1893-1896

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**MARCH 30, 1893.**

Mr. Isaac Myer addressed the Society on "PHOENICIAN AND ETRUSCAN SCARABS."

**APRIL 13, 1893.**

Mr. Francis Worcester Doughty read a paper on "TOTEMISM, OR THE ANIMAL SYMBOLISM OF GREEK COINS."

**MARCH 8, 1894.**

The Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward delivered an address on the "DECIPHERMENT OF BABYLONIAN INSCRIPTIONS," and Mr. George F. Kunz exhibited a collection of coins illustrating the "METALLURGY OF COINAGE."

**DECEMBER 6, 1894.**

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., read a paper, "SOME NEW LIGHT ON THE WASHINGTON SEASON MEDALS."

Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie exhibited a specimen of "NEW YORK'S ONLY EFFORT TOWARD A GOLD COINAGE."

**JANUARY 10, 1895.**

Mr. Walter Tonnele read a paper, "MEDALLIC ART OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE."

**JANUARY 31, 1895.**

Mr. Bauman L. Belden read a paper, "THE INSIGNIA OF THE PATRIOTIC HEREDITARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

**FEBRUARY 28, 1895.**

Mr. Charles Pryer read a paper, "GUN MONEY OF JAMES II AND THE CAUSES OF ITS ISSUE."

Mr. Charles H. Wright exhibited his choice collection of Gun Money.

**MAY 2, 1895.**

Mr. Francis B. Lee read a paper, "PAPER MONEY AND COUNTERFEITING IN THE COLONY OF NEW JERSEY."

**MAY 20, 1895.**

Mr. Lyman Haynes Low read a paper, "SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON THE COUNTERFEITING OF COINS AND MEDALS."

**JANUARY 9, 1896.**

Mr. Stewart Culin read a paper, "THE ORIGIN OF CERTAIN FAMILIAR THINGS," with illustrations from the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

**FEBRUARY 27, 1896.**

Mr. Daniel Parish, Jr., read an account of the "EDUCATION AND ARTISTIC WORK OF ANTON SCHARFF."

## TOTEMISM, OR THE ANIMAL SYMBOLISM OF GREEK COINS.

BY FRANCIS WORCESTER DOUGHTY.

The origin of coins, and the use of pieces of metal of regular size and weight as a medium of exchange at fixed values, is lost in the obscurity of the ages—obscurity rendered more dense than need be by the conservatism and ignorance of the average numismatic writers who have slavishly followed each other, adhered to old traditions and frowned upon the slightest indication of a spirit of enterprise, seeking to learn whether the constant repetition of mediæval numismatic statements is a sufficient guarantee for their truth.

It is only within recent years that any radical step in the advancement of numismatic science has been tolerated by the European societies devoted to the study of coins.

"In few departments of historical research has more advance been made within the last half century than in Greek Numismatics," says Dr. Head, in the preface to that invaluable work, *Historia Numorum*; "and in none, perhaps, is it more difficult for the student to gain access to the papers scattered up and down the pages of publications of learned societies which deal with the subject."

The difficulty lies in the fact that coin collecting is largely pursued from a spirit of gain rather than from a desire to acquire and disseminate knowledge.

But the day of this state of affairs is passing rapidly. Our older members will recall what it was twenty years ago. Such work as is now being done by

the British Museum experts is but the forerunner of future investigations into the true archaeological, rather than numismatic significance of these small but important monuments of antiquity.

No true numismatist can contemplate the coins of the ancients without awakened feelings of awe and reverence.

An ancient book may pervert or wilfully falsify; an antique statue may have been subjected to the cupidity of the restorer; but when we spread out before us a collection of Greek bronzes of low value we do know that we are contemplating the art monuments of the ancients, untouched other than by the hand of time.

Hence the great value of Greek coins to the archaeologist; a value but partially recognized abroad and, it may be said, not at all in the United States, outside a few obscure students.

The British Museum writers have thus far treated the coins of the ancients strictly from a numismatic standpoint, as they properly should. They are laying the foundation for others to build upon.

It is my purpose to make the attempt this evening to show something of the true archaeological position of Greek coins.

Probably no scientific subject has been pursued, and is still being pursued, under greater difficulties than the investigation into the condition of pre-historic man.

Every movement in the advancement of this fascinating theme has had to fight its way against ridicule, religious and scientific prejudice; still it advances. Year by year our stock of knowledge is on the increase.

Each attack brings to light new facts and fixes them as facts and dispels old theories. At the present moment the American archaeological world is being shaken by controversy over the question of man's pre-glacial existence. Conservatism retreats slowly in the fight, but its retreat for the past ten years has been steady, for the array of facts presented by the advocates of pre-glacial man is overwhelming. Did they but know it, the pre-glacialists have within their reach a most powerful and as yet unused weapon in the shape of the manifest totemic significance of Greek coins.

It is now a well recognized fact that primitive society was not divided into extensive nations, submitting themselves to the rule of one king, or leader, as was the case in the earliest historic times.

Before the dawn of history—long, long ages before—men lived as families, much as we find the early Hebrews living in the days of Abraham; as the remnants of pre-historic peoples, such as the North American Indians, the Papuans, Australian, and some of the African tribes still live to-day.

These families, or tribes—for the tribal relation is nothing more than the family relation extended—were, in primitive times, and still are, distinguished by the names of various animals, etc. Thus among our Indians we have the Snakes, Crows, Foxes and others. Further we find individuals thus designated as Sitting Bull, Jumping Rabbit, or Leaping Wolf.

We know all about these animal names as applied to men and groups of men, in this country, but we know nothing of the significance or origin of this custom. We, as numismatists, have never paused to think that the animal names of our Indians, which we hear only to laugh at, may bear relation to the animal representations occurring upon the most ancient Greek coins.

The animal designations of tribes, or nations, is styled Totemism. The study of the archaeological significance of totemism was first instituted, according to that able English writer, C. Staniland Wake, by the late Dr. J. F. McLennan, "who," says Wake, "first dealt with the subject, which indeed he made his own, but did not profess to explain its origin."

It would have been difficult for Dr. McLennan to have entered upon such an explanation, for the origin of totemism is to be sought only in the most remote antiquity. Totemism had been abandoned by civilization before Egypt became a nation; perhaps before the Atlantean continent sank beneath the waves.

The prevailing symbols on the earliest Greek coins are of an animal and vegetable nature, such as the turtle, the lion, the bull, the dolphin, the horse, the elephant, the wolf, the dog, the head of wheat, the palm, the laurel branch, grapes, acorn, etc.

Parts of the human body are, upon ancient coins, also favorite symbols, principally the human head and the hand.

In addition, we find various inanimate objects occurring as coin symbols. These are the objects having the deepest significance to the issuers of the coins from the uses they served. Such as the ship, the rudder, the anchor, the shield, the spear, the plough, war club, wheel, and many others.

We all know that these symbols are the prevailing characteristics of the most ancient Greek coins; that their use declined as time went on until, at about the Christian era, they finally disappeared, or at least wholly lost their original significance, for as a matter of fact they have not disappeared yet.

Among the most prominent of these ancient symbols were the human head, the sun, moon and stars, which still appear upon the numismatic efforts of various nations.

The Philadelphia die-sinker who cuts the American eagle for a new dollar little dreams that he is but perpetuating a custom, the origin of which is lost in the most remote antiquity.

We are the children of the eagle. The eagle is just as surely our totemic symbol as the turtle was the totemic symbol of the men of Ægina, 800 years before Christ.

The human, animal and other symbols which distinguished the autonomous coins of the early dwellers on the shores of the Mediterranean are beyond all question the outgrowth of previous totemic relations.

We have mentioned something of their character, which was indeed unnecessary, since it is something every numismatist knows. Let us now compare these symbols with the totemic symbols of our Indian tribes, remembering the tribal groupings were matters of later date. Indeed many of the names of such groupings were purely English and French invention. It is an admitted fact that all Indian tribes originally bore totemic names.

Let us take the totems of the Ojibwa group to begin with. They are twenty-three in number, the principal ones being the wolf, bear, turtle, eight birds, five fishes, one reptile and the snake.

Among other great Indian families we find such totemic sub-divisions as corn, potato, tobacco, reed-grass, sun, earth, sand, salt, sea, snow, ice, water, rain, thunder, wind, medicine, tent, lodge, bonnet, leggins, knife, and many others.



Let us apply what newspaper writers like to call the "deadly parallel column" to this subject. Let us compare the ancient Greek numismatic totem-symbols with those of our Indian tribes.

These are the totem-symbols from the Indian list just given that such a comparison furnishes us: Wolf, on the earliest coins of Rome; turtle, on the coins of Ægina, among the most ancient known; birds of various kinds, exceedingly common symbol on early Greek coins; fishes, just as common as the bird symbol; alligator or crocodile, on coins of Nemausus in Gallia, where crocodiles did not exist, and on Romo-Egyptian coins; the snake, the symbol of Pergamus and other Greek cities; ear of corn, or wheat, one of the most widely prevalent numismatic symbols, notably on the Romo-Campanian series, where also we find such Indian symbols as the horse, sheep, dog, wolf, eagle, deer, pig, etc.

To represent the wind, thunder, lightning, the ocean, or a river upon coins would, of course, be difficult. They are all to be found in an Indian list, and they also have place on the coins of the Greek series, but in forms peculiar to themselves.

Thus the totem-symbol of the ocean is represented by the trident; the fulmen, or thunderbolt, common on many early coins, particularly those of Syracuse, is a well-recognized symbol; the wind has its peculiar divinity in Eolus; rivers are designated by figures of river gods or animals, and, in short, we find that comparison between the symbolic objects, peculiar to the tribal nomenclature of our North American Indians, and the coin symbols of the earliest Greek autonomous issues, furnishes us with a harmony of thought, too strongly marked to be wholly accidental. It indicates to the trained mind of the liberal archaeologist a probability of intercommunication between ancient European and American peoples certainly worthy of the closest investigation — investigation, as yet, unbestowed. The comparisons here drawn are but a tithe of what more extended treatment of the subject is capable of yielding.

But it has received little or no attention; archaeologists have overlooked it; overlooked it because archaeology and numismatic science are as yet things apart. The key to the solution of the vexed ethnographical questions now agitating the scientific world may not lie in the neglected study of numismatics, but there most assuredly lies hidden in the neglected Greek symbols a mass of corroborative testimony for the advocates of intercommunication between ancient old and new world races, which they have but to stretch forth their hand to grasp.

The ancient Hindoo books — the oldest of which we have any knowledge — now for the first time being diligently studied by Western minds, tell us that the earth has passed through many violent physical changes, or cataclysms.

The few books of the ancient Central American races, which have come down to us in readable shape, such as the Papul-Nuh, and others, tell us the same thing.

The Hindoos claim that the inhabitants of the Pacific islands, and particularly the Australians, are the remains of the most ancient of nations; that many of the Pacific islands are but the mountain tops of a vast sunken continent, engulfed long ages ago.

Even conservative science has taken kindly to this idea. It has gone so far as to give the lost continent a name — Lemuria. That it existed can scarcely

be doubted; and, granting its existence, we should look for a prevalence of Totemism among the tribes remaining of the nations which inhabited it.

We shall not look in vain.

The natives of Australia make precisely the same use of totems that we find prevailing with the North American Indians and the ancient Greeks.

Thus the Kamilaroi tribes take their names from the animals indigenous to the land they inhabit. There are among them totems of the kangaroo, opossum, iguana, emu, bandicoot, black snake, eagle, hawk, crow, etc. In western Australia are totems of water, mountain, swamp, river, wind and sun.

Allowing for the difference in animal forms prevailing in their respective countries, we find perfect harmony between the tribal designations of the Australians and the ancient Greeks.

It is precisely the same with such African tribes as we know anything about.

With the Arabs—a people who never change—we find the tribes living to-day in the practice of pure totemism.

All attempts to bring these children of the desert under the rule of a regular government have ever failed. Religion binds them together in a certain sense, but the totemic relation is in full force to this day among them. Their totemic names are such as the lion, panther, wolf, bear, dog, fox, hyena and sheep.

In India we find certain tribes still practicing totemism, notably the Kolarian tribes. Here we have totems of the heron, the hawk, crow, eel and other clans bearing animal names.

The Chinese furnish marked traces of the former practice of totemism. The hereditary chief of the Mongol Khans was the son of the blue wolf and the white hind.

Mr. Robert Hart has stated that some of the Chinese names bear reference to animals, fruits, metals, natural objects, etc., such as horse, sheep, ox, fish, bird, flower, rice, river, water, cloud, gold and hundreds of others.

He further states that in some parts of China large villages are met with in each of which all the people bear one family name, sometimes to the extent of several thousands. These are always animal names.

No one studying this matter with care can fail to see that there exists a harmony between these animal towns of China and the animal tribes of North America; and no numismatist can proceed far in this line of research without becoming a convert to the belief that the animal symbols of Greek coins are strictly totemic in their significance.

When Xerxes invaded Greece he found himself opposed by clans wearing the heads of various animals for helmets.

The Indian to this day places the skin of the slain animal as his totem upon his back with the head over his head when going into battle with a neighboring tribe.

On the coins of the Ptolemaic sovereigns of Egypt we find the kings wearing the elephant head-dress. The Ptolemies were of the elephant totem; hence the custom and the symbol upon their coins.

The crude condition of our national archaeological development in America is instanced in nothing more thoroughly than in the perfect indifference displayed to the western mounds and the superb architectural remains of Mexico and Yucatan.

Scarcely any effort has been made to collate the facts relating to the mounds, or to preserve the structures themselves; yet they are the living monuments of a race which must have been highly civilized and which, it is equally certain, must have passed out of existence in times as remote as the date of issue of the coins of the later Greeks, if not long before.

These mounds, scattered over the entire central portion of the West and South, are now known to have been very generally intended to represent the forms of animals and men. We find among them fox mounds, bear mounds, elephant mounds, wolf mounds, bird mounds, fish mounds, snake mounds and man mounds.

Totemism, pure totemism, prevailed among the mound builders. Their structures indicate a knowledge of architecture, of metal working, of astronomy, geometry and kindred sciences; they indicate a civilization most ancient and in no way inferior to the civilization of the archaic Greeks.

Passing from the mound builders to the lost Lemurians, we find in Easter Island, in the South Pacific, the remains of ancient stone buildings, upon the walls of which are the painted representations of men and animals, jumbled together in what looks to us like hopeless confusion, but arranged, doubtless, according to a definite system, full of totemic significance.

Proceeding to Alaska, we find that every well regulated Indian family has in front of its house a wooden post, upon which the heads of men and animals are carved. They are called totem-posts. Similar objects done in stone and wood are found not only on Easter Island, but on many other of the Pacific islands, still in use.

It is the survival of the same totemic ideas which prevailed among the mound builders and the makers of the Greek coins.

Moving south, into Mexico and Central America, we find the ruined temples and palaces abounding in totemic symbols.

The monoliths of Copan are as surely the totem post, on an advanced scale, as are the animal mounds of the West of totemic significance. Their sides are culptured all over with heads of men and animals. Nor are the animals all of existing species. It is the trunk of the tertiary tapir which thrusts itself from the walls of the temples of Yucatan.

The totemic idea is old — very old.

Let us glance at the bas reliefs of Palenque. Here is one, a man standing with the Quetzal bird on his head, holding the serpent staff — the symbol of Pergamus and other Greek cities. Here is another: a man sitting on a panther receiving an offering from a kneeling female. Another, a woman, around whom a serpent is entwined, blowing fire from her mouth out of a hollow tube. Another, a man seated on a bench, ornamented by the heads of two panthers.

The list is a long one.

Over a space of hundreds of square miles in Central America and Yucatan such ruined buildings and monuments lie scattered.

Do American archaeologists study them and try to understand their totemic significance?

Decidedly not.

Recently an American expedition went to Copan, with what results we have yet to learn; but, with this exception, no American has visited this region to write about it since the days of Stephens, fifty years ago.

Many of the leading archaeologists of this country, whose names stand in the front rank, still gravely announce in the face of facts recognized by every European writer, that there is nothing in the Central American ruins to indicate that their builders were essentially different from the wild Apaches or Comanches, who never built anything more extensive than a skin lodge or a wicky-up!

That such ignorance can prevail; that such statements can be listened to without contradiction at this day, is lamentable. Yet it is so; and too many of our archaeologists hold to similar views.

It seems to make no difference how often writers abroad call our attention to this absurd condition of affairs. We close our eyes to facts apparent to every earnest investigator, and keep right on in the same narrow road.

A recent English work on this subject is "Lost Histories of America," by W. S. Blachet.

This writer takes up the matter of the comparative resemblance between the totemic remains of America and the legends and monuments of Greece and other early European nations. He not only makes out a strong case, but to any fair mind, it would seem, proves his position. But he goes a step further and advances a totemic theory of the highest interest, indicating that the animal symbols of the Greeks, mound builders and other early nations were put to a still stranger use than the mere designation of tribes.

Let me explain.

We all remember the picture of that troubled looking gentleman standing in the midst of the signs of the zodiac, which used invariably to appear on the first page of the almanac.

No one ever knew exactly what he meant, or why he was there; but it was supposed, in a general way, that no almanac was complete without him.

The origin of this strange picture is lost in the mists of ages. For centuries it has been reproduced in astronomical books and almanacs, and various meanings assigned to it, but its original significance has been forgotten long ago.

It is customary to call this picture the Zodiac. It is not a zodiac, but only a few of its signs grouped around a man.

Go West and in Wisconsin you will find a man-shaped mound with mounds in the shapes of animals and other objects grouped about it in a similar way.

Look upon Greek coins and you will find the same symbols, always associated with a human head or the full human figure.

The twins we have on the earliest Roman coins. The lion is common to various Greek cities. The hurling archer is precisely the same symbol which appears upon the ancient Persian Darics. The man emptying the water pot, old Aquarius, is the river god of the Greek coins. The crab is found on the coins of Agrigentum; the bull on the coins of Rome and a dozen other Italian and Sicilian cities. It is the same with the ram, the goat, the fishes, and, if one is not satisfied with Romulus and Remus for the twins, we have the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, perhaps the commonest of all Greek numismatic symbols. It would be useless to attempt to deny that the symbolism of this picture and the symbolism of Greek coins are one and the same thing. And what is stranger still, we find these very symbols perpetuated upon Persian and Hindoo coins down to the present time.

Note the Zodiac rupees and the lion and sun on the current Persian coins.

To say they are the arms of these nations; that they were the symbols of the Greek cities, is simply begging the question. Why are they the arms and symbols? Why are they the same symbols used by the prehistoric mound-builders of the West?

But these are only a part of the story. To return to our troubled man. This is not a zodiac. There are many zodiacs.

The Hindoos have a Zodiac; there is the Egyptian, or Denderah Zodiac, and the Ptolomaic or Greek Zodaic, so-called, although the chances are the Greeks had nothing whatever to do with its invention, which the mediæval astronomers appropriated for the celestial atlas and which is still in use.

Years ago when I first began to collect and study Greek coins I found myself wondering how a people who could cut such superb dies, and were known to have been advanced in almost every school of art far beyond our present advancement, could be so silly as to fancy that the stars of heaven grouped themselves into the forms of men and animals.

No artist, no sculptor who has wielded brush or chisel in two thousand years, has been able to make models of human and animal forms which can begin to compare with those depicted upon Greek coins.

The constellations do *not* resemble men and animals. There are no bears, wolves, snakes, whales, men pouring water out of jugs, twins embracing each other, apothecary's scales, many-legged crabs, or any such objects to be seen in the starry vault.

Could Socrates and Plato have believed such rubbish? Can any one for a moment imagine Homer and Diogenes indulging in such fancies? If we pause and remember what these men were, and what they have done for the world of science and philosophy, we see at once that the thought is absurd. We see that these human, animal and other symbols set amongst the stars must have had some other meaning; and when we remember that the occurrence of these curious charts was not confined to the Greeks, but was common to all ancient nations, the suspicion that the true nature of zodiacs has been misunderstood, gains strength, becomes almost a certainty. The Greek symbols were the totemic designations of various tribes, cities and communities. The zodiacal symbols are manifestly the same thing.

It was the mediæval monks whose imagination ran wild, when they fancied that the ancient Greek philosophers were so childish as to believe they could trace these pictures in the stars.

There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that the Greek philosophers ever believed any such nonsense, but Mr. Blachet furnishes a mass of facts which seem to prove in the most conclusive way, that zodiacs were the maps of the ancients; that the signs are simply totemic symbols; that properly studied they show that every prominent ancient nation is correctly laid down upon them, and, what is more startling still, that the mound-building nation of America, together with Atlantis and the civilized communities of Mexico and Peru, have also their places upon them.

All ancient nations practiced totemism; all were designated by animal and other totemic names.

Maps of the present day are the outline drawings of the different countries of the globe, with rivers, mountains and cities printed in their proper places upon them, to each of which is attached a name.

Zodiacal, or totemic maps, were constructed upon an entirely different principle. In the days when they were used each country was indicated by its appropriate totemic symbol: an animal, a man, a river, a ship, etc. This custom has not gone out of use by any means. England is still the land of the lion, Russia the great bear, China the great dragon, Ireland the land of the harp, our own country the land of the eagle.

Custom so remote that we know nothing of its origin forces us to place the eagle upon our national coinage, just as the same custom is responsible for the placing of the man-bull on the coins of Gela. Bull men lived in Gela; eagle men live in the United States.

To construct a totemic map, it would be only necessary to associate these symbols with some fixed natural objects which would indicate to the mind comprehending the system their positions upon the surface of the earth.

The stars are the objects naturally suggested.

No matter into what part of the world we penetrate, we still see the stars above us. Politics and wars change geographical names and boundaries—the stars of heaven never change.

This is Blachet's idea of these zodiacal maps. Instead of representing the countries themselves, the ancient map-makers pictured the totemic symbols of the various nations of the earth set among the stars.

Thus the constellation of the bull, if this theory is correct, should, in the days of the zodiacs, have been directly over the land of the bull totem; the constellation of the dragon above the land of the dragon; that of the serpent above the land of the serpent, and so on through the entire zodiac.

Oceans were indicated by ships, fishes and whales; rivers, by man pouring water and man-headed animals.

If this is true, then all that is necessary to corroborate it is to calculate the presumptive age of the zodiacs and the corresponding position of the stars at that time; to place the totemic star map in its proper position and find whether the totemic symbols correspond with the totemic names known to have been borne by the ancient nations of the earth.

Mr. Blachet claims to have done this, and to find that the correspondence is perfect.

He finds, for instance, that the great river Eridanus, on the southern zodiac, now in use, falls directly over the Nile.

Taking this for his starting point, and assuming its correctness, he finds that the constellation Bootes falls directly over the great Chinese river, Hoang-Ho. The oldest name given this river was Bantes—singular resemblance to Bootes, to say the least.

Next comes the constellation of the Great Bear. Strange to say it falls directly over Russia. Russia even to the present day is known as the land of the great bear.

The constellation Perseus falls over Persia. Andromeda falls over Turkey in Asia. The Seleucid kings of Syria carried the figure of Andromeda upon their flag. Why? Because Andromeda was the old totemic symbol of the country.

Stranger still, Taurus, the bull, drops naturally into place over Assyria. We need no one to tell us that Assyria was the land of the bull *par-excellence*. That there were other bull totems does not militate against the theory.

Look in the post-office directory and you will find that there are only seventeen Bostons in the United States, that there is a New York in Indiana, another in Texas, another still in Otter Tail county, Minnesota. Thus while Assyria was the biggest man bull totem, there was a little man-bull in full operation in Gela, which did what Assyria never did — furnished us with some very pretty coins bearing the best representation of the man-bull we possess.

The whale, the fishes and the ship, in accordance with this system, fit as perfectly as do Bootes, Andromeda and the bull.

Let us now carry our system to America and see what story the zodiac map has to tell.

We find that the constellation of the serpent bearer Hercules, the Crown, Saggitarius the Archer, the Dog, the Scorpion, the Wolf, and others belong here.

Nothing can be more certain than that several highly civilized nations had place on the American continent in the most ancient times.

One was the people who built the great mounds and fortifications, found all over the West and South; another, the Tolto-Aztec civilization of Mexico and Central America; another, those wonderful road builders and temple constructors of Bolivia and Peru.

Do the totemic symbols of the zodiac fit the stars which, say four thousand years ago, were above these countries?

According to Blachet they do; and as any astronomer can calculate the position of the constellations four thousand years ago, there is no reason to doubt the truth of this assertion.

The serpent bearer falls directly over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Here we find one notable mound built in the form of a huge serpent, and many smaller ones in similar form.

Was the chief totemic symbol of the mound builders a serpent? It is believed so to have been.

The tail of the constellation hangs over Mexico. The serpent was the Aztec's symbol of their country. The serpent in the cactus appears on the Mexican dollar of to-day.

The Spaniards found the serpent the symbol of Mexico, it is still the symbol; it fits the zodiacal map, just as the man-bull fits Assyria. Strange coincidence, but it is only one of a long series — there are many more. Yucatan, Central America, Peru, the Amazon country, the Pacific islands, the lost Atlantis; all have their representative zodiacal signs closely corresponding with the names of tribes and places, still existing in such countries which remain unchanged.

Saggitarius, the archer, falls over the lake region and Canada, above the mound building country. Half man, half horse, shooting an arrow from his bow. This is the sign. The Indian living on his horse's back with his bow and arrow ever ready, belongs in this region and corresponds very closely with the sign.

The ancient Egyptians had their zodiacs, so did the Chinese, Aztecs, Siamese, Hindoos, Chaldeans and other ancient peoples. All were arranged on the same general plan.

On the Aztec zodiac we find the serpent bearer, just as we find him on the celestial atlas, which can be bought in any book-store to-day. It is so with

other signs; it is so with other zodiacs. Viewed in their at present accepted light, zodiacs are silly fancies, ascribed to people whom we know to have been exceedingly wise.

Viewed according to Mr. Blachet's system, zodiacs become of the highest historic interest.

Let us get back to our first picture, the man standing in the midst of the zodiacal signs.

What is this mysterious picture?

It is a man surrounded by the totemic symbols of the various nations of the ancient world.

Man is the highest type of creation. The man in this strange old picture represents the complete creation—all men—the grand man of Swedenborg—the whole world.

What do we call a complete collection of the maps of the different countries of the earth?

We call it an Atlas.

The name comes to us from an old mythical character whose name was Atlas. A giant supposed to carry the earth on his shoulders. A symbol of the highest significance, properly understood. Here is an ancient picture of this personage. He has a globe on his shoulders and a curious cap on his head. There are no outline drawings of countries upon this globe, but there *are* totemic symbols — symbols common on Greek coins. The crab, the ram, the ship. Why, if the ancients believed the world to be flat as we, following absurd monkish traditions believe they believed, why did they in this ancient picture represent Atlas as carrying a globe?

The fact is the ancients were no more fools than we are.

No idiot designed the temples at Athens, no myth-steeped half savage cut dies for Greek tetradrachms — dies which no living artist can begin to approach — dies which should make our modern die-sinkers blush with shame.

Totemism, as depicted on the Greek coins, studied in connection with Mr. Blachet's theory, will confirm it to an extent which can be only hinted at here, and of which Mr. Blachet never dreamed.

Nor does the assigning of totemic significance to these coin symbols of the Greeks, interfere in the least with the interpretation given them by European coin experts; namely that they refer to objects worshipped by the issuing communities.

We do not understand the ancient religious systems. The clearest modern thinkers have ceased to ascribe ignorant worship of mythical gods to the Greeks. They find in their religious system a deep theosophic significance. Ancestor worship—hero worship—the belief that the spirits of the dead influence the daily doings of the living. The same system that the Buddhists and the much misunderstood Chinese follow to-day. The worship of the totemic symbol was no more religious in its character than our respect for the American eagle is religious.

“One of the most striking peculiarities of Sicilian numismatics” says Prof. Head, in *Historia Numorum*, “is the frequency with which personifications of rivers and nymphs are met with. Thus in the coins of Himera, the type is that of the Nymph of the warm springs; on a coin of Naxos we see the head of the river Assinus—probably the same as Akesines—at Catana we find a full face



head of the river Amenanus. At Gela and Agrigentum we see the rivers of those towns, the Gelas and the Akragas; while at Camarina the head of the Hipparis appears. On the coins of Selinus the rivers Hypsas and Selinus are represented as offering sacrifice to Asklepios.

In the archaic period, the Sicilian rivers on coins usually take the form of a man-headed bull, but in the transitional period they more often assume the human form, and appear as youths with short bull's horns over their foreheads".

Here we have a statement of the meaning of the human heads and man-animal symbols upon Greek coins from the expert par-excellence of ancient numismatics.

When our colleges have a chair of numismatics, these things will be studied in connection with our American prehistoric human animal remains, as they are not now.

The symbolism of the Greek coinage furnishes the true key to many ancient mysteries. It needs but the educated hand to wield it, the educated brain to comprehend its use. American archaeologists sneer at numismatists as followers of an unprofitable hobby, a mere pastime. English numismatists have no proper understanding of the wonderful and neglected field of American archaeology. When some individual of means and influence, uniting in himself the knowledge of both Greek numismatics and American archaeology, shall put his shoulder to the wheel, results most astonishing to the scientific world will surely be attained. A vast fund of unsuspected information lies waiting for such a student.

The corroboration of the Blachet zodiac theory is but an instance. It was selected simply from its striking character. I could cite many more.

If the human head, combined with the body of a bull, represents the river Gelas, as Prof. Head asserts — and his assertion American numismatists have no right to question — why has no one ever suggested that the Sphinx represents the river Nile?

Very possibly such a suggestion may have been made — the fact that I never encountered it in my reading is no proof that it never has, still it has certainly never gained any foothold and is so far new.

A woman's head upon a lion's body — a sphinx.

Fertility plainly typified by the woman, strength by the lion; the combination of the two, the Nile, that mighty fertilizer of the most ancient civilization which the world knows.

Formerly we only knew the Sphinx as an image. Now that the English have dug the paws out of the sands of the Sahara, we know it to be a building. It is hollow — there are chambers inside. Here is the door.

The Sphinx is no image. It is a huge totemic temple.

The animal mounds of the West are generally believed to have served as the foundations of wooden buildings which followed their shapes. The Sphinx is a stone totemic temple. The animal mounds supported wooden totemic temples. They are manifestly examples of the same thought methods. There is an abundance of stone in Egypt; there is no good building stone but plenty of wood in the West.

If the man-bull on the coins of Gela is symbolic of the river Gelas, then surely must the woman-lion be symbolic of the Nile.

Who discovered America?

Not Columbus, not the Norsemen, not the ancient Irish kings.

Proofs that our country was filled with civilized people when Europe was still a howling wilderness are very strong.

Not a doubt that the people represented by the ancient zodiac map makers, by the horse-man-bow and arrow shooting symbol, Saggitarius, were also here in those far distant times. The Indian does not change. Like all primitive peoples he is incapable of change; as the Indians are now, so they ever were. They prevailed against civilization and extinguished it in the United States, but not in Mexico nor Peru.

They drove the mound builders from their cities, but the ruins of the cities still remain, and shallow thinkers are not wanting who assert that the Indians were their builders. Why, then, if they built them, did they suffer them to be blotted out? The North American Indian lives to-day as he always lived. He is no more a city building person than the native Australian, or the Hottentot.

That ancient civilized men on both hemispheres knew each other well, no one who examines the evidence can possibly question. America was Hades, the under-world, the land of Pluto, the land of darkness, where the sun went at night.

Times changed, convulsions, natural and political, shook the earth; governments were overthrown, barbarism succeeded civilization, America was forgotten as the art of ship building declined. Men became afraid of the mighty ocean which had swallowed up the Atlantean island, until at last even the memory of the great country of the west was entirely lost. Columbus did not discover America; he re-discovered a land well known to men who lived and died long ages before he saw the light of day.

And let it be once more repeated that no stronger proof of the truth of these assertions can be found than lies ready at hand for the archaeologist with sufficient courage and intelligence to take it up, in the neglected study of the comparative totemic significance of our American mounds, totemic images and ruins, and the human and animal symbolism of Greek coins.

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### SOME NEW LIGHT ON THE WASHINGTON SEASON MEDALS.

BY DANIEL PARISH, JR.

[LETTER OF JOHN A. KING.]

When looking recently with my brother, Dr. Charles D. King, into the drawers of Rufus King's library desk at Jamaica, we found three silver medals of fine device, admirably executed and evidently issued during Washington's administration. Upon closer examination Dr. King remarked, "I have the duplicates in copper and believe there is a partial account of their origin among Rufus King's Letters." Thinking they might be of value to the collection of the New York Historical Society, I brought the medals to the city and was surprised to learn that specimens in silver were entirely unknown to collectors, and were not catalogued in any of the books.

Dr. King soon sent to me copies of the letters among Rufus King's papers, but the original letter sent by the then Secretary of War, Col. McHenry, to Mr.

King, in which the order was given for the medals had been lost or mislaid. I thought to supply this by application to the War Department at Washington, but was there informed that all of the records and correspondence of the Department had been burned in the early part of the century.

As the medals have reference to Indians prior to 1800, I inquired at the Indian Bureau, but met with the same reply, that the War Department had never been able to supply records prior to 1802.

As to the medals themselves, the Bureau was ignorant that any such had ever been issued. The Treasury Department was equally without knowledge upon this subject. Finally Dr. King found at the mint in Philadelphia a set in copper, but nothing was known of their history, of their cost, or of what had become of the large number which had been shipped from England in 1798 upon the order of the Government, as there seemed to be nothing in the records of any of the departments at Washington in relation to these beautiful series of medals.

At the suggestion of our learned Librarian of the New York Historical Society, Mr. William Kelby, it occurred to me that I might occupy a few minutes at the annual meeting of our Society, after the business was finished, in throwing some light upon the origin and use of these medals, which, in accordance with the power conferred by Congress upon President Washington, had been ordered to be executed in England. The power is as follows:

On the 19th of May 1796, President Washington signed an Act regulating the intercourse with the Indians and establishing a boundary line in the North-West Territory. In the nineteenth section of this Act we read as follows: "That in order to promote civilization among the friendly Indian tribes, and to secure the continuance of this friendship, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause them to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, or money, as he shall judge proper," etc.

Washington, in his address to Congress Dec. 7th, 1796, says: "Measures calculated to insure a continuance of friendship with the Indians, to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested and adopted to draw them nearer to the civilized state," etc.

Here, without doubt, is the authority under which the medals were ordered through Col. McHenry, the Secretary of War, and were executed in Birmingham by Bolton, to whom Rufus King, then representing the United States at the Court of Great Britain, was requested to give the commission. The subjoined was then entered upon, and in its details lends an enhanced value to the medals as being possessed of unusual interest.

Col. Trumbull was one of the agents of our Government in London in connection with the settlement of disputed claims arising under the Jay Treaty. He was also, in his leisure hours, studying art with Benjamin West. The order to prepare the devices for three medals was confided to Trumbull. These he afterwards furnished, first submitting the drawings for criticism to West. The description of them in his letter to Mr. King is curious and adds peculiar interest to the work. Subsequently Mr. Bolton received the devices and executed the order in the most artistic style, employing to aid him Mr. Keuchler, one of the most noted Belgian artists.

The whole number ordered was 700, of these 500 were to be in silver and

200 in copper. In his letter to Mr. Bolton, Mr. King suggests that as the Indians use everything of this sort as ornaments, it would be advisable to put a small hole in the upper part of each medal; but as it will a little deface the medal Mr. King requests that fifty-one of those in silver and twenty-one in copper be left without the hole.

On July 7th, 1798, Mr. King writes to Col. McHenry of the shipment of two boxes containing 326 silver medals, and of the probable shipment by same vessel of many of those in copper. Copies of these letters remain with the medals now in the possession of the New York Historical Society, and are of value, as nothing is known elsewhere of the origin, or, apparently, of the history of the medals, except of those in copper in the United States Mint at Philadelphia and those of silver and copper found among the effects of Rufus King. I have not been able to trace any specimens, save, perhaps, through a foot note of volume 3, page 1003 of the new edition of Lewis and Clarke's expedition to the North-West during the administration of President Jefferson, to which my attention has been called by our Librarian, Mr. William Kelby, which note reads as follows:

"To each of the chiefs we gave a small medal, explaining the use and importance of medals among both the white and red men."\*

Doubtless many of the medals, both silver and copper, had been distributed prior to 1800 and before the Lewis & Clarke Expedition, and may yet be brought to light through the more frequent journeys of travelers among the Indian tribes of the far north-west. In the meantime they seem to be rare and certainly possess great intrinsic merit and beauty, and it is well to preserve safely the three medals we now have in the archives of the New York Historical Society.

JANUARY, 1894.

JOHN A. KING.

I also would take the liberty to add to the above remarks of President King the following extract from "The Medallion Portraits of Washington" by W. S. Baker, page 82, in reference to Indian peace medals.

"The first three pieces described in this list known as "The Season Medals," were issued during the second term, and although not bearing the head of Washington are usually classed in the series. They were unquestionably used as Indian peace medals, the designs referring to different phases of civilized life, being intended to attract attention to its comforts and advantages and induce them to make a change in their habits of living. These medals executed in England by C. H. Kuechler, an excellent engraver of the time, are admirable examples of the art. The modelling of the cow cannot be easily surpassed and the action of the figure of the sower is particularly worthy of attention. They were struck in silver and bronze and probably not more than two full sets in perfect impression are in existence. As single pieces they are rare, the latter in bronze being more frequently met with than the others."

At the sale of Mr. John F. McCoy, a well known New York collector, held by Mr. W. Elliot Woodward through Mr. J. E. Cooley, May 17-21, 1864, a set composed of three silver and three copper, lots 2333-2338, sold for \$900. But March 20-25, 1865, Mr. Woodward sold these same medals, according to a

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\* The editor in a foot note says: "The medal given to the former chief was the small one with Jefferson's likeness, while the other received one of the sowing medals struck during the Presidency of Washington".

statement in his catalogue, through Mr. J. E. Cooley for \$800, and apparently bought in by the owner Mr. Colin Lightbody of New York; for in Mr. Lightbody's sale held by Mr. Edward Cogan through Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., Dec. 6th and 7th, 1866, Lots 739-744, where they were sold to Mr. Hinman for \$540, the catalogue claims that Mr. Lightbody bought them at the McCoy-Woodward sale in May, 1864.

Then again a set of three silver and three copper, Lot 1289, appears in the sale of Charles I. Bushnell, a well known New York collector, held through Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman of Philadelphia, through Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, June 20-24, 1882, they sold for \$150, presumably the price for the entire set.

In the sale of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, a well known member of our Society of long standing, held by Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman, through Messrs. Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, July 11th and 12th, 1894, Lot 267, consisting of the three copper medals, were sold for \$117, and through the kindness of our First Vice-President, Mr. Zabriskie, we are permitted to see them here this evening.

I would also add in regard to their rarity, that they seem to have escaped the notice of Mr. J. F. Loubat, who does not mention them in his elaborate and valuable work entitled "The Medallie History of the United States", although he gives a full description as well as illustrations of the Peace Medal conferred by Washington on Red Jacket; and very likely he is right in claiming that it is the only well authenticated Indian Peace Medal conferred by Washington in existence, although he states he is well assured that the conferring of the familiar Indian Peace Medal with the crossed pipe and tomahawk began in Washington's first administration.

Now these medals with which we are concerned to-night, were not received till long after Washington's second administration had closed, hence Mr. Loubat's claim still holds good, nevertheless I would take the liberty of calling your attention to the contributory efforts made by representatives of different parts of our country and of Europe, towards conciliating the red men, inasmuch as they owe their origin to President George Washington, acting through the Hon. Rufus King of New York, then Minister to England. John Trumbull the Revolutionary soldier and artist from Connecticut furnished the designs, encouraged by Sir Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy of England and a native of Pennsylvania.

Finally they were struck at the works of Messrs. Bolton & Watt of Birmingham, England, under the supervision of H. Kuechler, a Belgian, or some say, a German.

Copies of the letters from the papers of Rufus King in relation to the medals:

LONDON, January 4th, 1797.

*James McHenry, Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR, — I have received your letter\* of the 10th of October. Mr. Trumbull will undertake the devices for the medals, and, according to your direction, I will apply to Mr. Bolton to strike them. At present I am unable to inform you what time will be requisite for the execution of this commission.

With great respect, etc.,

RUFUS KING.

\* This letter is not among Rufus King's papers.

LONDON, January 7th, 1797.

*Mr. Bolton :*

SIR, — I take the liberty to inclose to you a copy of a letter I have lately received from Col. McHenry, the American Secretary of War. The object of this communication is so fully explained in Col. McHenry's letter, that I will only for the present request you to be so obliging as to inform me whether it would be agreeable to you to execute the commission. In case you undertake the same, I will transmit to you the devices as soon as they shall be completed by Col. Trumbull, when it will be proper for me to ask you to inform me, as a previous step, how long it will be before the medals can be delivered to me here, and, likewise, what will be the probable expense or cost of them.

With great respect, etc.,

RUFUS KING.

LONDON, July 7th, 1798.

*James McHenry, Secretary of War :*

DEAR SIR, — By the Haclor, Capt. Kemp, bound to New York, I have sent you two boxes containing three hundred twenty-six silver medals. The copper ones of the same device will be received from Birmingham, I hope, in season to be sent by some of the ships going with convoy. The die for the third medal broke in hardening, so that we must wait until another is engraved, which, Mr. Bolton assures me, shall be done without loss of time. On the other side you have a copy of Col. Trumbull's explanation of the devices.

I am, dear sir, with great respect, etc.,

RUFUS KING.

The letter of Mr. James McHenry, Secretary of War, of 10th of October, 1797, to Mr. King, is not among the papers of Mr. Rufus King, but it is believed that the medals ordered were for presents to the Indians when treaties were made with them with a view to induce them to adopt the customs of civilization.

Copy of a letter from John Trumbull, Esq., to Rufus King, Esq., dated August 8th, 1797:

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure after so long delay to enclose you slight sketches of three subjects for medals, in conformity to the request of the President as expressed to you by the Secretary of War.

No. 1—Alludes to the raising of cattle—a cow licking a young calf—sheep and a lamb sucking—a man in the character of a shepherd watching them—a small house and trees in the distance.

No. 2—A man sowing wheat—in the distance another person ploughing—a small house and inclosures—characterize the first steps in agriculture.

No. 3—The inside of a house—a woman spinning—another weaving—an infant in the cradle, rocked by another child somewhat larger—is meant to convey an idea of domestic tranquility and employment.

I have on all put the initials of the United States of America on the face of the medals; on the reverse these words: "Second Presidency of George Washington, MDCCXCVI".

The designs have been seen by Mr. West and have his approbation. They are very slight but I believe sufficient for the excellent workmen whom Mr. Bolton employs.

I am, etc.,

JOHN TRUMBULL.

LONDON, August 10, 1797.

*Mr. Bolton :*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to send you enclosed the copy of a letter that I have received from Mr. Trumbull, with the devices for the medals concerning which I had the pleasure some months since to write to you.

The whole number wanted is seven hundred, five hundred of silver and two hundred of copper. Their thickness is wholly referred to your opinion; the reverse of each medal will be the same, and you will be pleased to strike an equal number of each device, not exceeding in

the whole seven hundred, and preserving the proportion between the silver and the copper of each device. As the Indians use everything of this sort as ornaments, will it not be advisable that there should be a small hole in the upper part of each medal, through which a string may be passed, with which it may be suspended; it will little deface the medals and I request that fifty-one of these in silver and twenty-one of those in copper, including an equal number of each device should be without holes and perfect.

With respect, I am,

RUFUS KING.

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## THE INSIGNIA OF THE PATRIOTIC HEREDITARY SOCIETIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

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BY BAUMAN LOWE BELDEN.

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While foreign orders and decorations are largely represented in numismatic cabinets, and highly regarded, both on account of their beauty and historic interest, those of this country seem to be entirely neglected, probably principally on account of the difficulty in obtaining them, as they are only issued to those entitled to wear them, and, with the exception of the orders of two societies, so recently that they are, still, mostly in the hands of the original owners. Yet they are well worthy of notice and in point of beauty of design and richness of material can unquestionably bear comparison with those of other countries, and no less so as regards historic interest.

The insignia to which I wish to call your attention this evening, consists of the badges worn by the members of certain societies, whose qualification for membership is military service on the part of the member himself or his ancestors, in the early wars of the Colonies, the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812. Of these societies there are two classes:—

*First*, Military Societies, organized by officers, soldiers or sailors, who actually participated in any of the wars of this country, and which are recognized by the government in the joint resolution of Congress, of September 25th, 1890, which allows officers of the regular army and navy to wear the insignia of military societies, organized by officers, soldiers or sailors who participated in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion, when in full uniform: the insignia of such a society is called an *order*.

*Second*,—Patriotic Societies, organized by *descendants* of participants in these wars, or the wars of the Colonies previous to the Revolution. These societies are *not* recognized by the government as military societies, and their insignia is simply a *badge*.

The oldest military society that we have is the

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Though the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781, practically ended the Revolutionary War, the negotiations for peace were not concluded until the spring of 1783. On the 19th of April of that year a proclamation of the cessation of hostilities was made to the American Army, then quartered at Newburg.

As the army was soon to be disbanded, General Knox, commandant of the

Continental Corps of Artillery, stationed at West Point, suggested the formation of an association of the officers of the American Army, with a view to perpetuate the friendships formed among those who had been comrades during the eight years passed and were soon to separate, and to assist such of their number as might be in need.

Acting upon this suggestion a meeting, composed of the General officers and officers representing the different regiments, was held at the "New Public Building" in the Cantonments on the Hudson, near New Windsor, on the 10th of May, 1783, at which Major-General Baron de Steuben, the senior officer present, presided, when the proposals submitted by General Knox were read, and approved with various amendments, and a committee, composed of Generals Henry Knox, Edward Hand and Jedediah Huntington and Captain Samuel Shaw, of 3d Regiment Continental Artillery, was appointed to draw up the plan for the establishment of the Society, to be laid before the assembly at the next meeting, which was held three days later, May 13th, 1783, at the headquarters of Baron Steuben, the Verplanck House, near Fishkill on the Hudson, when the plan was adopted and the *Society of the Cincinnati* was organized.

This plan of organization, or "Institution," has remained the same to the present day. The following portions of it seem to be of the most interest:

"IT having pleased the SUPREME GOVERNOR OF THE UNIVERSE, in the disposition of human affairs, to cause the separation of the Colonies of North America from the domination of Great Britain, and, after a bloody conflict of eight years, to establish them Free, Independent and Sovereign States, connected by alliances, founded on reciprocal advantages, with some of the greatest princes and powers of the earth.

"To perpetuate, therefore, as well the remembrance of this vast event, as the mutual friendships which have been formed under the pressure of common danger, and in many instances cemented by the blood of the parties, the officers of the American Army do hereby, in the most solemn manner, associate, constitute and combine themselves into one SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, to endure so long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and, in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.

"The officers of the American Army having generally been taken from the citizens of America, possess high veneration for the character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his example, by returning to their citizenship, they think they may with propriety denominate themselves the SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI.

"The following principles shall be immutable and form the basis of the Society of the Cincinnati.

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing.

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish, between the respective states, that unison and national honor so essentially necessary to their happiness and the future dignity of the American empire.

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers; this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly, extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the society, toward those officers and their families who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it.

"The general society will, for the sake of frequent communications, be divided into state societies, and these again into such districts as shall be directed by the state society.

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"The society shall have an Order by which its members shall be known and distinguished, which shall be a medal of gold, of a proper size to receive the emblems, and be suspended by a deep blue ribband, two inches wide, edged with white, descriptive of the union of America with France, viz.: the principal figure Cincinnatus, three Senators presenting him with a



sword and other military ensigns. On a field in the background, his wife standing at the door of their cottage; near it a plough and implements of husbandry. Round the whole, "Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam". On the reverse, sun rising, a city with open gates and vessels entering the port, Fame crowning Cincinnatus with a wreath, inscribed "Vertutis Præmium," below hands joined, supporting a heart with the motto "Esto Perpetua;" round the whole "Societas Cincinnatorum Instituta, A. D., 1783."

On May 20th, 1783, General Steuben wrote to Brevet-Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Continental Corps of Engineers, stationed in Philadelphia, and requested him to make a drawing of the order.

Major L'Enfant replied that a medal was not a suitable design and suggested instead a Bald Eagle bearing the emblems on its breast, of which he sent a drawing.

The Assembly of General and other Officers was then re-convened and on June 19th, 1783, passed a resolution "That the Bald Eagle, carrying the emblems on its breast, be established as the Order of the Society."

Also regarding the drawing submitted by Major L'Enfant "That the Order be of the same size, and in every other respect conformable to the said design, which for that purpose is certified by Baron de Steuben, President of this Convention, and to be deposited in the archives of the Society as the original, from which all copies are to be made."

In this design the word "Reliquit" in the motto on the obverse is changed to "Relinquit" and it so appears on most of the orders, though the motto of the Society was, and still is, "Omnia Reliquit Servare Rempublicam."

The order might be described as an eagle of gold with wings displayed, inverted, the head and tail feathers of white enamel; in the talons, olive branches of green enamel, and on the breast an oval medallion with the "emblems," as described, the figures being of gold, the sky blue, the ground green and the inscription in gold letters on a white ground.

The reverse is the same with the "emblems" as given, lacking the two mottoes, "Vertutis Præmium" and "Esto Perpetua," on account of the small space, the colors the same as on the obverse.

Two branches of laurel, enameled in green, extend from the body of the eagle, each side of its neck, and meet above its head where the ribbon, which is of blue edged with white, is attached by a gold ring. The size, exclusive of the ring and ribbon, is 1 1-2 by 1 3-16 inches.

There are slight variations in size, shape and coloring, and the inscriptions on some are abbreviated. The first orders were made in France, but the interruption of communication caused by the French Revolution and other wars following, made it difficult to get them, and the different state societies had to obtain them wherever they could. The Rhode Island Society had some made in Philadelphia which were very large size and not enameled, as the art of enameling was not at that time practiced in America.

Of later years they have been made in this country, several of the state societies having dies in which there are slight variations of size.

In 1890 an ordinance was passed by the General Society authorizing the President General, Secretary General and Treasurer General to "fix upon a die as a standard for the eagle of the Order, authorize its procurement and settle upon the standard ribbon and place the issuance of all orders (eagle and ribbon) in charge of a general officer."

Miniature orders, to be worn in a button-hole when in full dress, have been made in France for many years. On some of these the laurel branches cross above the eagle's head and meet again, forming a small wreath, to the top of which is attached the ring for suspension. They also differ in colors; the size is 1 by  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

At the first general meeting of the Society, held in Philadelphia, May 15th, 1784, an amended Institution was approved, but, as it was not ratified by all the state societies, it never became operative.

This provides, among other things, for "A Silver Medal, representing the emblems, to be given to each member of the society." But, as this amended Institution never got beyond the point of being proposed, the silver medal shared the same fate.

In 1883, the centennial of the organization of the Society, a membership medal in silver and bronze was issued, having on the obverse the Eagle of the Society with "1783" to the left and "1883" to the right, and on the reverse, a wreath of laurel and oak enclosing a blank space — for the name of the member and his ancestor — and the legend, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, Inst. A. D. 1783.

George Washington was the first President General of the Cincinnati, he served from its organization until his death in 1799. A very elaborate order, thickly set with diamonds, was presented to him by the French naval officers. It has since been worn by each succeeding President General. Alexander Hamilton became President General in 1800; General Charles Coatesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, in 1805; General Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, in 1826; General Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, in 1829; General Morgan Lewis, of New York, in 1839; Major William Popham, of New York, in 1844; General Henry Alexander Scammel Dearborn, of Massachusetts, in 1848 and Hamilton Fish, of New York, in 1854. President Fish died September 7th, 1893 and his successor has not as yet been elected.

It is worthy of note that though the general officers are elected every three years, each President General has served until his death.

As soon as the society was organized, state societies were established in each of the thirteen states. The officers of the French army and navy who took part in the war were invited to become members, and they formed a branch society in France which flourished for a number of years, until the time of the French Revolution, when it gradually fell to pieces.

The society, from the time of its organization, met with much opposition on the part of those who feared the establishment of an aristocracy; this, together with the death of many of the original members and the increased age of others, brought about a gradual decrease in the interest and membership of the society. Meetings were neglected and after some years the state societies of Georgia, North Carolina, Delaware, Connecticut, Virginia and New Hampshire were disbanded.

The Rhode Island Society was dormant from 1835 to 1877; the Connecticut Society was revived in 1893; efforts are now being made to revive the Delaware Society, and the matter has been agitated in one or more of the other states.

There are now eight active state societies:—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. The total membership is about five hundred.

## THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Was first instituted, in New York, on the 3rd of January 1826, by officers and ex-officers of the United States Army and Navy who had served in the war of 1812. Regular meetings were held and anniversaries celebrated, when the Society would parade in uniform. Gradually becoming reduced in numbers by the death of original members, it consolidated on January 8th, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery, an independent military organization of officers of the Revolution, which was first formed in 1790 and served as a body in the war of 1812, having volunteered in 1812 and been employed but a few days only in guarding a battery at Hubert Street, New York, and again volunteered in 1814 for three months. The Society, as consolidated, retained the name, "Society of the War of 1812," though most people continued to call it the Veteran Corps of Artillery.

The Society continued to parade in uniform up to the Centennial Anniversary of the inauguration of the government under the Constitution, April 30-May 1, 1889. At the reviewing stand May 1st, 1889, but five members reported for duty. There were at that time but twenty-two surviving members and it was evident that unless something was done to recruit new members, the organization would soon cease to exist.

The Society was accordingly incorporated on January 8, 1892, by the surviving original members, and a constitution was adopted changing the rules so as to admit hereditary members. Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was the first hereditary member to be admitted, and he then became the President of the Society, which has now a large membership and is in a flourishing condition.

The order of the Society of the War of 1812, adopted when it was first organized, consisted of an eagle of gold with wings displayed, inverted, on its breast a rectangular panel with the figures "1812."

When the Society was incorporated, in 1892, it was thought that this too closely resembled the eagle of the Cincinnati, and so a new design was adopted consisting of a Maltese cross, the arms of which are enameled in dark blue bordered with white, the edges of gold, in the centre of which is a gold eagle—which is a reduced copy of the original order—having on its breast an anchor of dark blue enamel, which is partly covered by a rectangular panel containing the figures "1812" in gold letters on a red ground. At the top of the cross is a bunch of oak leaves in gold to which is attached a ring for suspension.

Reverse: Cross as described, on each arm is an eagle in gold with wings spread, on a ground of dark blue enamel, a white border and gold edge, as on the obverse, in the centre a round medallion with the figures "1812" above which are eighteen stars and beneath, an olive branch, all in gold on a dark blue ground and around which is the motto "PRO PATRIA ET JURE CENTIUM" in blue letters on a gold ground. The reverse of the oak leaves, at top, is plain, and on it is engraved the number of the member receiving the order. The whole is suspended by a gold ring from a watered silk ribbon of red bordered with dark blue and a red thread on the edge.

The size, exclusive of ring and ribbon, is  $1\frac{5}{8}$  by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

In the history of America the Colonial period is said to begin with the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, by the English, in 1607. Permanent settlements followed in various other parts of the country from time to time,

and after a number of years the Atlantic coast was studded with flourishing colonies.

The colonists were, however, constantly forced to defend themselves from the attacks of hostile Indians and in later years from hostile Frenchmen. It might be said that the times were few when there was not a fight on hand in some part of the country, and at the time of the French and Indian War the Colonies were all, to a greater or less extent, involved.

On the 18th of August, 1892, a number of the descendants of men who had taken part in these early wars of the Colonies formed themselves into a society which they called

#### THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

This Society was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, October 18th, 1892.

Societies of the same name and character were established in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and District of Columbia during the year 1893, and in New Jersey, Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Vermont in 1894.

Delegates from the six societies first established met in the Governor's Room, City Hall, New York City, on the 9th and 10th of May, 1893, and organized the General Society of Colonial Wars, composed of all the societies of that name; and the societies since formed have also become a part of the General Society.

Each State Society has its own government and conducts its own affairs, subject to whatever restrictions may be contained in the Constitution of the General Society.

Only those who are lineal descendants of men who served in the military or naval forces of the various colonies during this period, or of the British forces which served with them, or of the high civil officers or members of the legislative bodies of the Colonies are eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, except where there is no lineal descendant one descendant only of a collateral may be admitted. A number of the State Societies, however, restrict their membership to the descendants of those who served in the military or naval forces.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the General Society gives its objects and purposes as follows:

*"Whereas, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of Colonial History happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13th, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775:*

*"Therefore, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation.*

*"With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible."*

The insignia of this Society consists of a nine pointed star of white enamel bordered with red enamel, surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold and suspended from a gold crown; in the centre is a gold medallion bearing an Indian's

head facing left, surrounded by a garter of blue enamel bearing the motto "FORTITER PRO PATRIA" in gold letters; between each point of the star is a gold shield bearing an emblem of one of the nine original colonies; that at the top is Virginia, the next to the right is Massachusetts, followed by New York, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

*Reverse:* The star is of white enamel bordered with gold. Each of the nine shields between the points, bears a five pointed star, the wreath is the same as the obverse, a gold medallion in the centre bears the figure of a Continental soldier, surrounded by a band of blue enamel with the legend "SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, 1607-1775" in letters of gold. On the reverse of the crown is engraved the registered number of the member to whom the badge has been issued. The whole is suspended by a gold ring from a watered silk ribbon, one and one-half inches wide, red in the centre with a white stripe on each side and edged with red. The size of the badge exclusive of the ring and ribbon is  $2\frac{1}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

A miniature insignia has recently been adopted, the same in every respect except size which is  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches.

#### THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

is composed of descendants of all who took an active part in that struggle, in any capacity, provided they always remained loyal to the American cause.

It was first instituted in New York City, at a meeting held at the rooms of the New York Historical Society on the 22nd of February, 1876. It was re-organized at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, on the 4th of December, 1883, and incorporated May 3rd, 1884.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized in Philadelphia, April 3rd, 1888, and incorporated September 29th, 1890. The Society of the District of Columbia was formed in Washington, March 11th, 1889, and incorporated in December of the same year, and the Iowa Society was established on the 19th of April, 1890.

Representatives of these Societies met in New York City on the 19th of April, 1890, and organized the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which each State Society was a part. New State Societies have since been formed and joined the General Society, which now consists of 30 State Societies with a membership of over 3,500, of which about 1,500 are in the New York State Society.

The Preamble to the Constitution gives its objects as follows:—

"It being evident, from a steady decline of a proper celebration of the National holidays of the United States of America, that popular concern in the events and men of the war of the Revolution is gradually declining, and that such lack of interest is attributable, not so much to the lapse of time and the rapidly increasing flood of immigration from foreign countries, as to the neglect on the part of descendants of Revolutionary heroes to perform their duty in keeping before the public mind the memory of the services of their ancestors and of the times in which they lived; therefore the Society of the Sons of the Revolution has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men, who, in the military, naval and civil service of the Colonies and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the Independence of the country, and to further the proper celebrations of the birthday of Washington, and of prominent events connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation

the rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their fore-fathers; and to promote the feeling of friendship among them."

For a description of the insignia of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution I think I can do no better than quote from the Society's Constitution:

"The Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be elliptical in form, with escaloped edges, one and one-quarter inches in length and one and one-eighth inches in width; the whole surmounted by a gold eagle, with wings displayed, inverted; on the obverse side a medallion of gold in the centre, elliptical in form, bearing on its face the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform with musket slung; beneath, the figures 1775; the medallion surrounded by thirteen raised gold stars of five points each upon a border of dark blue enamel. On the reverse side, in the centre, a medallion corresponding in form to that on the obverse and also in gold, bearing on its face the Houdon portrait of Washington in bas-relief, encircled by the legend, 'Sons of the Revolution;' beneath, the figures 1883; and upon the reverse of the eagle the number of the badge to be engraved; the medallion to be surrounded by a plain gold border, conforming in dimensions to the obverse; the ribbon shall be dark blue, ribbed and watered, edged with buff, one and one-half inches in width, and one and one-half inches in displayed length."

This same insignia has also been issued in miniature size, 12-16 by 9-16 inches.

This insignia was adopted by the New York Society before the formation of the General Society. It was preceded by two different badges; the first to be adopted was a small pin,  $\frac{1}{16}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in size, to be worn on the vest; in a circle in the centre is a liberty cap and pole in gold on a ground of dark blue enamel, around which is a band of buff enamel on which is the legend, "Sons of the Revolution, 1883" in gold letters; above is an eagle in gold with wings spread and below a shield with thirteen gold stars on a blue field, and thirteen raised gold stripes. A ribbon in gold appears at each side of the top of the shield.

The second badge to be adopted is a round medallion of gold, encircled by a gold chain of thirteen links; in the centre is a head of Washington facing right, around which is a band of blue enamel with thirteen stars and the figures "1775," in gold.

Reverse, a reduced copy of the Society's seal, consisting of the figure of a soldier in Continental uniform standing upon a ladder, holding in his left hand a musket and an olive branch, and in his right a bell rope; above is the cracked "Liberty Bell," from which issues a ribbon (on which in the seal is the motto of the Society, "Exegi Monumentum Ære Perennius," but on this is plain, owing to the small size) across the top of the ladder and extending back of the soldier is another ribbon, around the edge is a band of blue enamel, with the legend, "Sons of the Revolution, 1776 1883," in gold letters. At the top is a gold ring for suspension. The diameter is one inch.

#### THE SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

is of the same character as the one last mentioned. It was first instituted in San Francisco on the 22d of October, 1875, and fully organized on the 4th of July, 1876, under the name of "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," which name it retained until the 30th of April, 1889, when it became the "California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

On the 7th of March, 1889, a new society was established in New Jersey.

This society was formally organized on the 30th of April of the same year as the "New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution."

During the months of March and April, 1889, societies were formed in Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio and Vermont.

A meeting of representatives of these societies was held at Fraunces Tavern, New York City, on the 30th of April, 1889, and the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was organized, the societies represented joining the National Society and adopting the name "Sons of the American Revolution."

The establishment of new State Societies followed rapidly after the organization of the National Society. There are now thirty-one State Societies with a membership of over five thousand.

The objects of the Society are given in the Constitution as follows:—

"The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men, who by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people."

The insignia of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution consists of a Maltese cross of white enamel with gold edges and eight gold points, encircled by a laurel wreath of gold, the centre leaves of which are of dark blue enamel; in the centre is a gold medallion bearing a portrait of Washington facing the left, and surrounded by a ribbon of blue enamel with the motto "LIBERTAS ET PATRIA" in gold letters; the reverse is the same except the medallion bears the figure of a minute-man and the inscription surrounding it is "SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION." The cross is surmounted by an eagle of gold, and suspended by a gold ring, from a watered silk ribbon of dark blue edged with white. The size of the insignia, exclusive of the ring and ribbon, is  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $2\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

The number of the member to whom the badge is issued is engraved on the edge.

The Society originally adopted four badges; the first similar to the one just described, except that the wreath was of green enamel, and later of gold, with three narrow stripes of green enamel, and the points of the cross were of silver instead of gold; the second was the same, except the eagle was of silver instead of gold, and the third and fourth were miniature copies of the first and second respectively, the size being  $1\frac{1}{8}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

The members had the option of wearing any one of the badges. The object of making the silver eagles was a reduced cost, but they were not well liked and soon abandoned.

The colors of the ribbon were originally red, edged with white, but were changed to blue and white in 1890.

## THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

was organized in Philadelphia, April 14th, 1894, at a convention of delegates from four societies in the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut, the relation of the State Societies to the General Society being very much the same as in the other societies that I have mentioned.

The objects of the Society are given in the Constitution, as follows:

"WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, victory having crowned the forces of the United States of America in upholding the principles of the Nation against Great Britain in the conflict known as the War of 1812, we, the survivors and descendants of those who participated in that contest, have joined together to perpetuate its memories and victories; to collect and secure for preservation rolls, records, books and other documents relating to that period; to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era in our National history; to care for and, when necessary, assist in burying actual veterans of that struggle; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, and foster true patriotism and love of country."

I will give the description of the insignia as contained in the Constitution of the Society:

"The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge of gold, pendant from a ribbon. Said badge shall be in the form of a Maltese cross (emblematic of faith in the justice of our cause) between four (4) golden eagles (symbolizing the four sections — North, South, East and West of our common country), and resting upon an anchor of gold (representative of the American navy, by which so many glorious victories of the War of 1812 were achieved). The arms of the cross to be enameled in scarlet, with a white border, and to bear the insignia, in gold, of the four (4) arms of the service (infantry, cavalry, artillery and naval), and in the centre thereof, a medallion of dark-blue enamel, with the figures '1812' thereon in gold, surrounded by a band of black enamel, bearing eighteen (18) stars in gold, representing the number of States of the Union during the period of conflict. The anchor and cross to be suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold.

"The ribbon shall be of watered silk, dark-blue in the centre, with white and black stripes on the sides successively, and edged with scarlet; the entire ribbon to be one and one-half inches in width and the same dimensions in displayed length."

The reverse is plain, on it may be engraved the name of the member. The size, exclusive of the ring and ribbon, is  $1\frac{3}{8}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The badge, as first adopted by the Philadelphia Society, was of the same size and shape as this, but was of plain gold with no enamel. The medallion in the centre contained a portrait of Andrew Jackson facing left, and the date—1812—was upon the stock of the anchor. The ribbon, which was the same as that now in use without the scarlet edges, was attached to an oblong gold bar with eighteen stars around the edge; this badge was also issued in bronze.

I regret that I am unable to exhibit one of the present insignia of this Society, but I have a fine plate in the original colors which will do nearly as well. I have also, through the kindness of Capt. Henry H. Bellas, the Secretary of the Society, one of the bronze badges of the discarded design, which I am directed to present to the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society with his compliments.

The Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812 was organized, by descendants of veterans of that war, in Philadelphia, in January 1891, and incorporated November 19, 1892. A number of veterans of that war have also become members of the Society, which now has a membership of over three hundred.

The Maryland Society was organized in Baltimore in 1888 as the "Association of the Descendants of the Defenders of Baltimore of the War of 1812-14,"



and re-organized and incorporated on the 25th of October, 1893, as the "Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland."

The two remaining State Societies were organized in 1894, Massachusetts on the 3rd of April and Connecticut two days later.

The total membership is over five hundred.

It might be well to state that, while the members of these Societies are allowed to wear the orders or insignia only on stated occasions, each Society permits its members to wear at any time, a rosette of regulation pattern of the Society's ribbon, in the upper left hand button hole of the coat.

I would like to express my thanks for the loan of orders and insignia, and for information regarding the Societies, to Col. Asa Bird Gardiner; Messrs. Henry T. Drowne, L. Bayard Smith, H. Russell Drowne, Thomas E. V. Smith and J. C. Pumpelly of New York; Walter Chandler and Wm. P. Barber of Elizabeth, N. J.; Hon. Franklin Murphy of Newark, N. J., and Capt. Henry H. Bellas of Philadelphia.

I regret not being able to describe the orders of the Societies of participants in the Mexican war and the war of the Rebellion, but I see, by the time that I have consumed, that I did well in not making the attempt. There are also a number of hereditary Societies whose badges are well worthy of mention, and I hope some day to see them all recorded among the numismatic products of America.

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## GUN MONEY OF JAMES II AND THE CAUSES OF ITS ISSUE.

BY CHARLES PRYER.

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Before considering the coins themselves, let us look at the causes that brought the monarch of so powerful and wealthy a nation as Great Britain so low as to require a base coinage to be struck, to defray the necessities of his campaigns and give his half-clothed troopers even the semblance of a stipend so justly their due.

The pleasure-loving but popular Charles II had passed away, with that famous apology to his courtiers and attendants for the length of time he took in doing so, and austere and bigoted James had ascended to the throne. He was already past middle life and diligent, methodical, fond of business, but inclined to be narrow, tyrannical and unforgiving. His first act was probably the most politic and popular of his reign. It was a speech to his council and a manifesto to his subjects, promising to defend their liberties and the constitution of his realm. Had these promises been strictly kept we probably would have had no gun money, and the descendants of the Stuarts would still occupy the throne of their ancestors. But this was not to be. Scarcely had he firmly seated himself upon the throne when he was called to put down the rebellion raised by his nephew, the gallant but unfortunate Duke of Monmouth.

James' love of order and method procured for him the most efficient navy and the best army of its size in Europe. He took personal supervision of every war ship that was built and from his inspection they were much more honestly

and ably constructed than any of the vessels then afloat. His army consisted of forty thousand of the best drilled and officered troops in Europe, but alas for him, they were not used in defence of his crown.

Whether the sovereign intentionally and premeditatedly entrenched upon the liberties of his people, to enlarge his own prerogative and establish his faith as that of the state, or whether he only wanted to put both creeds upon an equal footing, it is difficult to say; but his tyrannical manner and the lack of tact in his mode of government, produced effects upon his possibly over suspicious subjects, that might have been avoided.

Already did whispers begin to be heard that the Prince of Orange, who had married James' daughter Mary, might be invited over to settle matters, and even Louis of France sent the king several letters of warning, going so far as to offer him armed assistance.

So things went on and suspicion and hatred grew into overt acts, and William was actually invited to land upon the island. James sent the Earl of Dartmouth with his navy to watch the Prince, but Orange sailed at the close of a severe storm and thus evaded the English, reaching Torbay where he landed, just in time for Dartmouth, who was pursuing, to see his topmasts disappear as he entered the harbor.

The king, foiled by sea, now sent his army, headed by his most trusted officers, to drive out the invaders, but treason also had even entered the ranks of this supposed faithful body. While James was in person with the troops he was crushed by the desertion of Cornbury, Churchill, Grafton, the flower of his nobility and the ablest of his leaders. Only one remained faithful to the crown — Lewis Duras, Earl of Feversham. He alone could not stem the tide of disaster, and the king, at first very anxious to fight the invader at once, now reluctantly withdrew his army towards the capital, not knowing at what moment it might entirely melt away. Yet one more blow. Even James' daughter, Anne, and her husband, George of Denmark, deserted to the enemy, and the poor monarch was left almost without a trusty supporter.

Whatever may be our opinions about the acts and character of James, it is hard to refrain from pitying him at this period. The great and powerful monarch of yesterday, surrounded by his courtiers and flatterers, at the head of a most brilliant army, the terror of Europe, to-day deserted, forsaken by even his own children — a foreign invader upon his soil, with scarce a place of refuge left him. Is it to be wondered at that he sought safety in that flight which is so much condemned by many of his most strenuous adherents? Can the courage of him who had so often proved it, in his youth, now be questioned, as it often has been done? Old, decrepit, alone, with the history of his martyred father before him, could we expect the dash of a Rupert at sixty, the vigor of a Dundee, without a single follower to trust? That he probably made a mistake in leaving the country we do not pretend to deny, but it seems to us that he acted as most men would have done, particularly an old one.

We will not follow his life at the French court during the next few months, but simply state he received every respect due to a visiting sovereign, instead of the contempt and suspicion a poor exile might have expected.

During this time Ireland had refused to acknowledge the Prince of Orange, now William III, as their sovereign, and under Richard Hamilton, the Earl (afterwards Duke of Tyrconnel), and the gallant Sarsfield, they raised the stand-

ard of the Stuarts and defied all the efforts of the conquering prince to subdue them. During this time the old king had not been inactive, but bidding the hospitable shores of France farewell, he crossed the channel to Ireland with some few troops, loaned by Louis under the Count de Lauzun, and a number of cannon presented also by the French sovereign — and possibly those from which the money was made were among this lot, though as we proceed further we will perceive that it is even somewhat doubtful if many guns were actually used at all.

The king, upon landing in his own dominions, proceeded to Dublin, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and, after putting his little army in order, proceeded with it to the scene of war. But about this time another actor came upon the field of operations, William's lieutenant, one of the greatest captains of the day, the Marshal Schomberg, landed with a considerable force and at once took command in the name of the Prince. The siege of Londonderry had already been raised by James, and the two armies approached, the one led by the best military ability in Europe, disciplined and thoroughly equipped, the other by an old king, a duke also in the decline of years, who, though a shrewd and able statesman, was not, and never pretended to be, a soldier. Richard Hamilton and Col. Sarsfield, however, somewhat restored the equilibrium.

Although the condition of their army was vastly inferior, with the exception of the few French regulars led by the Count de Lauzun, James boldly offered the Marshal battle on several occasions, but that officer refused a general engagement. In the skirmishes the royalists were usually successful, and the army of Schomberg became greatly reduced from constant bush fighting and sickness, and as the autumn faded into winter it found them still inactive in a fortified camp suffering from disease, caused by want of proper food and protection. About this time James also went into winter quarters at Dublin. The army of the Marshal finally had to desert their camp and cross the channel, a wreck of the gallant force that had come to crush the little island into submission.

This had been a very depressing season for the Prince. His army had been almost annihilated without striking a single blow; the terror and admiration in which the great Schomberg had hitherto been held by the enemy, was reduced almost to contempt; and what was worse, the confidence of his own troops in their invincible leader had been much shaken. James and his party on the other hand were much elated; they had with a few raw levies and their French allies practically subdued the country, and held in check one of the greatest leaders at the head of a well furnished army.

The army of the king quartered in the city did not improve its time by proper training as well as it might, for although Hamilton and Sarsfield made a very efficient body of the cavalry, the infantry soon degenerated into something little more effective than a mob. It was about this time that James began to feel the want of money to pay his soldiers with, and as he could no longer subsist them on the country, being in a friendly province, he was soon reduced to the greatest necessity.

At this time the idea of striking the "gun money" was formulated and soon carried into execution. Macaulay speaks of this coinage in this somewhat derogatory way: "Old pots, kettles, pans, door knobs, knockers and old pieces

of ordnance, long past use, were carried to the mint, and in a short time these lumps of base metal were nominally worth £1,000,000 sterling, but really worth only about one sixtieth of that sum. A royal edict made these pieces legal tender in all cases whatsoever. A mortgage for a thousand pounds was cleared off by a bag of counters made out of old kettles."

The various varieties of this coinage are best shown by exhibiting the pieces themselves. They were in denominations of crowns, half-crowns, shillings and sixpences. All, or nearly all, these coins bear not only the year, but the month in which they were struck upon them, and there are a number of varieties of all the denominations. The metal of the kettles, pots, etc., not always being the same, the colors of the coins are often different, and the dots, contractions, etc., in the dies vary materially. It would hardly be interesting to you for me to attempt to describe the pieces accurately, as you can better satisfy yourselves by looking at the specimens before you.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. Frossard for a silver half-crown of Gun Money, which, although not positively unique, is very rare, and the only one of the denomination we have ever seen in that metal.

I am also indebted to Mr. Wright for a number of specimens; among others a gold one.

The general types are, crown; king on horseback, laureated in armour with drawn sword and a long sash flying behind, reverse, four shields with crown in the centre; half-crowns, shillings and sixpences have two sceptres in saltire behind a crown between "J. R;" above the crown are numerals designating value, and beneath, the month in which it was struck. The obverse of these smaller pieces, instead of a mounted cavalier, has a sinister laureated bust of the King with the usual inscription, "Jacobus II, Dei Gratia."

The edict was issued for the first striking of these coins in June, 1689, and agents were appointed to collect all the metal suitable for the purpose they could find. They applied principally to the commanders of all forts, garrisons and posts to forward to them all guns past use, or other articles of similar metal that might be coined in His Majesty's mints.

The replies to these commands from some of the officers are amusing. One, for instance, says: "I send you ten damaged cannon, several cracked bells and various other articles, amounting in all to six tons. As the roads are very deep (I presume he means with mud) it may be some time before they reach you. Besides all this I also send two pounds of pure pewter." Another writes: "If His Majesty will only condemn some bells in the town whose tones are very harsh, I think he could get considerable valuable metal."

The total value—or I should say nominal value—of the coins, the metal for which was collected in this way, was £1,596,799. Of course the actual value was, as Lord Macaulay says, about one-sixtieth of this.

There were two mints in use in Ireland at this time striking these pieces—one in the Deanery House at Limerick and the other in Chapel Street, Dublin. Both were kept fully occupied, and when, finally, no more old pots, kettles and guns were forthcoming, James issued another edict diminishing the weight and causing a large portion of the money to be recoinced in smaller pieces. Now, for the first time, crowns appeared, and most of them were simply the larger and earlier half-crowns struck over, and frequently show marks of the old impression.

A few proof crowns in silver are still extant. Proof sixpences in silver occur in July and September, 1689, and January and February, 1690, and in gold in February, 1690. The gold is extremely rare and the silver by no means common. The varieties of all these coins are many, some comparatively common, others extremely rare. For instance, the shillings with 7 ber, 1689, and May, 1690; also those with 9 ber and a castle under bust of King.

We will now glance at how this money was received by the king's loyal subjects in the good towns where it was first struck and circulated, and then see how the king maintained the army with it. Although always known as "Gun Money" in England, James himself in his edict calls it "necessity money" and promises to redeem it at his good pleasure. So it appears to take very nearly the same form as our paper money, except indeed that it was a forced loan, redeemable only at his good pleasure. It might be a little difficult to tell when his good pleasure would be. If we claim it took the form of a note, it would be somewhat difficult to say when one might protest it. Now somebody writing in Dublin at the time, says: "the shopkeepers objected at first to take their brass half crowns at their full value (probably meaning face value), but they soon got used to them and things went on as usual, except among the foreign merchants, who would not take them at all."

The gun money coins may be divided into two general classes, the first series being the large coins, when the metal was comparatively plenty, and the second series when they were reduced in size, owing to the scarcity of copper and brass.

The spring of 1690 opened with not very bright prospects for the king, for the Prince of Orange had landed on the island with a large force and the Marshal Schomberg was his second in command; so James was likely to meet his rival and son-in-law face to face, at the head of an army far superior to his own, both in numbers and equipment. The leaders were perhaps more evenly balanced, for it is doubtful if William could bring into the field a cavalry commander equal to Hamilton; and Sarsfield, had he been entrusted with sufficient authority might have excelled even the waning talents of Schomberg. The great difficulty in the army of James was with the infantry, which were poorly disciplined and indifferently led by the Duke of Tyrconnel, who although a man of unquestionable courage, was no soldier.

The principal event of the campaign of 1690 was the well known Battle of the Boyne. Towards the close of June, James retreated to a strong position on the above named river and offered battle. William arrived on the opposite bank on the night of June 30th, and on the following day crossed the river in the face of the enemy. The Irish infantry made but a feeble resistance, and soon left the field in disorder, but cavalry, under Richard Hamilton, did some spirited and brilliant fighting. For some time they held the invaders in check, and even broke several regiments of the best of Schomberg's troops, often charging to the very centre of the river; and had not the forces of Lauzun and Sarsfield been detached to guard a pass, it is probable that William would have been repulsed in spite of the cowardice of the infantry. But Hamilton being wounded and captured, his troops finally retired, though not before they had inflicted very severe loss upon their enemy, Schomberg himself, being mortally wounded. The retreat of the army of James was covered by the cavalry and French infantry, and was by no means as disorderly as often considered.

Soon after this, his cause being considered hopeless, James evacuated Dublin and sailed for France with his French allies. His army, however, did not disband, but took up quarters in Limerick and prepared to withstand a siege.

The evacuation of the Stuart forces of Dublin of course closed that mint so far as "Gun Money" was concerned. But it must be acknowledged that James did one thing that few abler monarchs even have succeeded in doing. He made money out of the war, and made his cannon and mess kettles do double duty. Not only did they perform their usual services, but they paid his troops likewise.

The French engineers declared before they left the country that Limerick could not be defended. Lauzun went so far as to state that his master could take the town with roast apples. William, however, did not find it so easy; possibly, though he may have had no roast apples. The Irish army did what it could to repair the fortifications of the place, but before they had completed the works William's army appeared before them, and after some few skirmishes, proceeded to lay siege to the town in form. Now one of the most brilliant exploits of the war occurred. Sarsfield, hearing of the approach of all William's artillery, took a thousand horses, and, surprising the gunners and guards at night, captured all the guns.

The one unexplainable part of the adventure was that they destroyed, or rather burst, all the cannon they captured. Why did they not make more money out of them? This is particularly mysterious, as the mint of Limerick was still in working order, and many coins were struck after the departure of James for France.

Some of these pieces are very curious, being made, not of gun metal, but of pewter. Possibly the two pounds which we heard of before formed the nucleus round which the pewter collected. These pieces may not be considered strictly within the province of an article on "Gun Money," but they belong to the same epoch and were produced by the same events, and do belong, if *not* to the "Gun Money," to the "necessity money," as James calls it. The pewter resembles the modern white metal very closely, and they may have found it easier to circulate than the brass, as the ignorant possibly might consider it to contain silver. The probable reason, however, is that it was the only coinable material they could obtain.

After the loss of his cannon, William's only resources were either to completely blockade the place and starve the garrison into submission, or take the town by assault. As the season was already far advanced, and the camp not over healthy, he decided upon the latter expedient, and charged the works. At first the resistance was feeble and the garrison was driven into the town where a hand to hand conflict ensued, and the invaders were driven back to their old camp with great loss. Night now coming on both parties rested on their arms, on precisely the same ground they occupied in the morning, but William was much discouraged by his ill success and did not renew the attack the next morning as was expected. In this he may have been somewhat influenced by a very severe storm that came on, and made his army even more miserable than before; but whatever reasons governed him, he raised the siege and left the troops of King James in possession for a brief period.

Soon Lord Churchill (not yet His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, but simply Baron of Sandredge) appeared upon the scene, probably in his usual condition, with one pocket full of letters from both kings, to say nothing of various epistles from Louis of France asking his price for the several armies he commanded; while the other pocket held the love letters from the wives of half the English nobility. However, with all his failings, this military genius soon subdued the land, and the money of brass, copper and pewter became a thing of the past.

So my task is completed, and the coins of pots, old kettles and old guns are valued only in the cabinets of those of us who search among the dusty relics of the things that have been.

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### PAPER MONEY AND COUNTERFEITING IN THE COLONY OF NEW JERSEY.

BY FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE.

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Samuel Smith, the Quaker historian of New Jersey, in discussing the beginning of the administration of Governor Ingoldsby in the year 1709, says: "He laid before the Assembly the design of the crown, respecting an expedition against Canada; they immediately voted £3,000 for the service, by an emission of paper bills of credit. \* \* \* Here began the paper currency in New Jersey."

Upon a superficial examination of this matter it would, indeed, seem that the origin of paper money in the Colony of New Jersey was due to the plans of conquest against the French devised at Westminster and destined to be carried out by Colonels Vetch and Nicholson. But such is far from true. The Canada Campaign was, undoubtedly, the first outward and visible sign of a change in the character of the money supply of the Colony; yet the causes that actuated this note-emission must be more deeply traced through the economic evolution of the embryo state.

The English conquest of New York and New Jersey in 1664 politically eradicated the Dutch and Swedes of the Hudson and the Delaware. The partition into East and West Jersey; the bitterness between Quaker and Calvinist, which supplanted the quarrels between the Scandinavian and Hollander, and which the "Surrender of 1702" by no means obliterated; sparse settlements of an agricultural character; feeble manufactures; a population of a somewhat shifting character which very early tended to centralize in New York and Philadelphia; infrequent communication and necessarily poor roads; governors and their satellites at variance with the people:—such are some of the factors of this problem. Yet here was the Colony of New Jersey, with her rivers and harbors open to the sea, midway between Massachusetts and Georgia; her fertile soil of the southern tidewater counties, her wealth of minerals in northern mountains; her water power for mills of every description; her Indian trade with all Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New York—self-reliant in spite of all obstacles, awaiting the "Open Sesame" that her natural advantages should be laid to the world. And that one medium was to be that of exchange,

a convenient, honest money, to facilitate the transfer of land; open the mines of copper and convert the bog iron ore; put "life" into the fairs and markets; renew the credit of the merchants and hasten the association of a heterogeneous population.

It was the story then as it is the story of to-day. A ready medium of exchange meant a quick and beneficial association.

In the discussion of colonial topics little or no attention is paid to this subject of money. One might think that the Colonists never had or used money. At first skins, peltries, wampum, cedar lumber, and what not passed in barter; but a "composite standard" like this could last only under the most primitive conditions. People came to America, and to New Jersey, at the startings of the Colonies, quite as much to make money as they did to exercise their religious sentiments. In this world those who are the traders usually make or undo a settlement. It is no wonder that an immediate demand for money was made.

In the Colony of New Jersey, before 1709, attempts were made to remedy the evil of a lack of money. Mark Newbie issued the *St. Patrick's Pence* and merchants brought over sea the curiously-named French, German, Portuguese, Spanish and South American coins, together with the English shillings and pence. The New England money found its way to New Jersey. But "coin clipping," "rubbing" and counterfeiting soon brought the coins to a sad pass. Bad money drove good money out of the province, and that inflexible law which leads money to become congested in centers of population, soon operated to increase the wealth of New York and Philadelphia. As an illustration of this fact, the wills on record in New Jersey show the Colonists to have died possessed of thousands of acres of land, and yet with scarcely any ready money. Values came to be expressed in acreage and "land poverty" ruined many aspiring fortunes. Thus, practically, from 1664 to 1709 New Jersey had but little money within her border.

As a means of further comprehending the causes leading to New Jersey's first paper issue of 1709, the condition of England in this respect may be very briefly reviewed. Although harrassed by Holland, then the greatest naval power in the world, England had emerged from the horrors of civil war. Fortunate in maintaining her existence, she saw Spain controlling the precious metals whilst she herself was bankrupt. France subsidized the English crown, whilst the industries of the island lay prostrate for want of capital. The money in circulation was clipped and debased, and even that was held largely in the hands of the few. The Bank of England and the credit system of the National Debt were unknown. From such a chaos of finance William III rescued that unhappy land, and by the sumptuary but wise legislation that retired the bad money and supplanted it with new milled coins, he made England's future commercial greatness a possibility.

During this formation-period of the Colonial life of New Jersey, the attitude of the Mother Country toward this and her other colonies became more and more apparent. The wandering "bands of soldiers and children of fortune," who tramped the country after the close of the career of the Cromwells, had either sought employment, were serving sentences in penal institutions or had gone to America as *Redemptioners*; industry awoke and the white sails of English merchant ships dotted the waters which bathed the coast. The crown



no longer made pretenses but actually did regard popular rights. Religious controversy was dying out; money was kept to a standard and its plentifulness marked the reduction in luxuries as well as necessities of life. England was slowly but surely taking her present place in the world.

But what of her trans-Atlantic Colonies; and of her little "Jersey," one of the later union of thirteen?

Plainly, England intended them all as sources of food supply and of clothing supply. Her rapidly increasing population was too great a tax upon her cultivated lands and forests, particularly when the arable fields were in the hands of gentry land-lords, who consumed their substance; and the forests the possession of nobility, who used the woods as game preserves. The small land-owner was drifting city-ward. Someone must clothe and feed the centralizing population.

The American Colonist was to do it!

Thus, it happened that, the restrictions in the shape of Navigation Laws, unequal taxation and the throttling of industries in America, mark the inauguration of the reign of Queen Anne. One by one, the foundation stones were taken away from the structure of American economic progress. Trade with the West Indies was retarded, inasmuch as it would encourage the Colony to manufacture goods to barter for sugar, rum and molasses. The Lords of Trade and Plantation, as is shown by the Honorable R. Wayne Parker, in his paper, "Taxes and Money in New Jersey before the Revolution" (1883) prevented the woolen and linen industries, suppressed the iron forges, gave no encouragement to potash, tar and other industries dependent upon the woods; and in fact reduced New Jersey to a state of absolute dependence upon the mother country.

And then, as if to further destroy all ambition in the breasts of the Colonists of New Jersey, England endeavored to divert in every possible manner, ready money from the Province. Along the Atlantic sea-board, the many coins of continental Europe passed at their intrinsic value, usually by weight. But these coins drifted to, and were anchored in the congesting centers of population. Although repeated attempts were made to secure for the Colonies, a coinage of silver and particularly copper for their own uses, Parliament as steadily refused to give sanction to any project. Plenty of money for New Jersey was a corner stone in the structure of industrial freedom, and this was the keystone of political independence.

In view of these facts, financial matters went from bad to worse. The royal proclamation of 1704, establishing rates at which foreign money should pass in the Colonies, was practically of no avail. New Jersey, and her sister settlements, had little or no faith in money, other than that coined in England, except that it could be received upon its intrinsic and not upon its face value. Merchants still passed coin by weight, and year by year ready money became scarcer.

The turning point was in the year 1709, when the first issue of paper money occurred. Stimulated by necessity and patriotism, the paper bills were extremely popular and soon partially supplied a demand for small currency. The system of redemption depended upon a tax-levy. The bills were legal tender and were signed by commissioners named in the law. A German historian, Ebelin, states as a curious circumstance, that the bills in East Jersey circulated at New York rates, those in West Jersey at Pennsylvania rates, with the guinea

as a standard. In New York city the guinea passed at £1-15/-, in Philadelphia at £1-14/-.

The measure was at first successful and was from time to time repeated. Although each roughly printed bill, with its royal arms, its autograph signatures and its death penalty, could tell a story of its individual history, they would unite upon a few main characteristics. Rather than tire with details of issues, there are certain noteworthy features which are true of all these issues.

The Lords of Trade and Plantation watched this project of paper money with jealous eye. Governor Burnet, in his additional instructions in 1720, is commanded not to give assent to any act in New Jersey, providing for "Striking Bills of Credit," without the statute shall have a clause providing that it shall be void unless the King approves. Acts for raising the public revenue and defraying charges of government were excepted.

Mr. Parker thus defines the method of all pre-Revolutionary bill issues in peace-time. "A loan commission was incorporated by the act in each county, and the proportion of the issue belonging to that county was to be lent by them at 5% interest on good first mortgage security, payable in sixteen years in equal annual installments, the installments of the first eight years being lent out again." The government was more than supported by the interest; the principal being used to cancel the bills. Although the proportionate coin reserve of modern times was unknown, the paper currency saved the Colony from borrowing money, gave a reasonably advantageous medium of exchange and practically created a bank where money could be raised on well secured property. And where at least 99% of the population of Colonial New Jersey was practically directly dependent upon agricultural pursuits, the importance of this latter feature can well be seen.

Unfortunately, there were some evil effects from this paper issue. The principals of later loans being called in, the interest upon the balance became insufficient to support the government of the Colony. About 1725, Governor Burnet writes "some of the officers of the government were not paid at the rate of day laborers" \* \* \* "so little silver of any sort in the country that the people were forced to cut their Spanish gold into small bits and sometimes their rings and ear rings." Jersey paper money circulated in the nearby Colonies and was little depreciated by virtue of its passage across the Hudson or the Delaware.

In other Colonies, owing to over-issues, the bills had depreciated. The Lords of Trade by 1730 had resolved that no more American paper bills should be issued. English merchants refused the discounted money of other Colonies, and now the little gold and silver left was sent to London and the growing manufacturing towns of England to pay for goods. New Jersey, although fully able to provide for her own small paper issues, shared the fate of the other Colonies. With interests pre-eminently agricultural, with throttled manufactories and no money, her fate was indeed a sorry one. With the paper issue prohibited by law, it would seem that the material advancement of the Colony was doomed. Fortunately, one power still resided in the popular branch of the Legislature — that of voting supplies. Although the Governors and their friends, usually the creatures of royal favor, were of influential families, they nevertheless were dependent upon the Assembly for their salaries. The Governors, not daring to disobey instructions from the Colonial Office, yet fearing to drive the Assembly

to extremes, for policy's sake, usually sided with the demands of the people. Thus the exercise of gubernatorial influence in securing the assent of the King for a new issue of paper money was the occasion of the passage of a new supply bill by the Legislature. The correspondence and personal quarrels between the settlers — for in this matter even the Dutch Calvinists and the English Quakers agreed — and the Governors were very bitter. During the space of four years did the Assembly and the hot-headed Lewis Morris wrangle over supplies, while the Crown, by implication extended to New Jersey the Act of 1744, which Parliament passed to prevent New England from issuing paper money.

In that divine struggle for economic existence — called the American Revolution — New Jersey played no small part. Her blood-stained fields and dead heroes, her hours of suffering at Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Morristown, and her final triumphs are a part of a nation's history. But such results are of no spontaneous growth. Deep in the soil of colonial life were planted the seeds of independence. That such seeds should bear fruit required fructifying influences, of which none was more important than this very money question. English obstinacy had deprived New Jersey of money supply in specie; and English intolerance had essayed the ruin of the "sole credit and banking system" of the Colony. Lands had depreciated, trade had suffered, and foreign-born executives had frequently trifled with the honest will of the people. But the bold stand of the Assembly in attempting to save New Jersey's credit, and their refusal to pass supply bills, taught Jerseymen the lesson of taxation. Here was the cradle of a popular movement; here lay the child of independence whose lullaby was the stern speech of resistance of the colonial plantation owner, and whose daily food was a growing sentiment against an arbitrary control by the Lords of Plantation. A reaction set in during the French and Indian War, when New Jersey came to the defense of her more interested neighbors, with fully-equipped men and with a large issue of paper-money, which was emitted by the consent of the home government. But at the close of the struggle England refused to assume her share of the war, and heavy taxes were laid upon New Jersey as in other Colonies. The English officers, quartered mainly in the larger towns, had returned to their native country with exaggerated stories of Colonial wealth and enterprise, and Parliament at once shifted the burden.

The story of the constant quarrels between Governor William Franklin — the last Colonial executive of New Jersey — and the Legislature of the Colony are to be summed up in the question of supplies and money issues. The dark cloud of war rose above the horizon and shadowed the land. The clash of steel, the marching of armed men, pillage and death, soon tested the truth or fallacy of the doctrines of economic freedom, for which New Jersey and the other Colonies were willing to risk their existences.

But we have proved the wisdom of the issue of £3,000 in paper money in 1709, for therein lay a germ of state autonomy and national independence.

#### COUNTERFEITING.

The crime of counterfeiting\* found an early lodgment in the colony of New Jersey as well as in other settlements. In spite of rigorous legislation and

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\* In the common law counterfeiting was treasonable. Before the statute of 25 Edward III, treason was an uncertain crime, but by chapter 2 of that year the various offenses constituting treason in general were made statutory. "This," says Jacobs, "may be considered

the fear of death, the incentives to forge coin were many. Particularly was this true in New Jersey. Primarily, the country was sparsely settled. The towns lay along the Delaware or upon the tributaries of the Hudson and New York bay. Vast tracts of land, with no company but the denizen of the forest, afforded shelter for the counterfeiter and his implements. That great stretch of country known as "the Pines" covering much of the central southern portion of the Colony; the hills of Morris and Hunterdon and even far away Sussex, would encompass the fugitive money-maker. Again, Philadelphia and New York, not to mention the "Fair towns" of Perth Amboy and Burlington, gave a market, convenient for all purposes of escape, particularly by water. Again, the financial policy of England, in depriving the Colonists of coin, had made the country folk unacquainted with the size, stamp and general appearance of the genuine pieces of money. From all these reasons one can see that the advantages offered to counterfeiters in New Jersey are really noteworthy. To illustrate the wide reaching character of the crime, citations are made from the Supreme Court manuscript records at Trenton, and from newspaper extracts, selected at random; for in these realistic reproductions of Colonial life, one can better appreciate the true status of the subject.

The Grand Jury of Monmouth County in the 27th of George II, presented Samuel Bowne, tailor, for having in his possession and custody a certain lottery ticket, partly printed and partly written, signed by E. Bostwick, a manager of the Connecticut Lottery, for the the benefit of the College of New Jersey. The ticket thus read according to the indictment: "Connecticut Lottery for the benefit of the Colledge of New Jersey 1753. Numb 6015. This Ticket entitles the possessor to Such Prize as may be Drawn Against its Number (if Demanded within Six Months after the Drawing is finished, Subject to a Deduction of 15 per Cent.)" Bowne's crime was in altering and erasing the top and bottom of the figure "5" in the tickets number 6015, converting the same into a "4," making "6014," \* \* \* "with the Intention to Defraud the Managers of the Lottery af<sup>sd</sup> and the possessor of the Tickett 6014 of the sum of Ten Pounds Current Money of New Jersey." At a Court held in the City of Trenton June 1748, Abraham Anderson, Job. Rosell and Houghton Mershon of Maidenhead were indicted for forging and counterfeiting "Sundry pieces of Money Compos'd of Copper and other Base and Mixt Mettals in the Likeness and Similitude of good Silver fforeign Coin of the kingdom of Spain, Commonly Called Spanish Cobbs passing Current by Consent Among his Majesty's Subjects within Y<sup>a</sup> province." One Robert Wild, yeoman was presented by the Grand Inquest for that he "Did provide prepare and Compound Copper and other base and Mixt Mettals and other Ingredients for the Blanching of Copper." A recognizance given the fifth day of October 1750, was to

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as one of the greatest bulwarks of *English* liberty." A number of specific acts, of which the major was compassing or imagining the death of the King, Queen, or Prince of Wales, were adjudged treasonable. Counterfeiting the King's Great or Privy Seal, or his money, or bringing false money into the kingdom like unto the money of England, to make payment therewith in deceit of the King and his people, were also treasonable. By 18 Elizabeth, chapter 1, counterfeiting the coin, or rubbing or chipping it was treason, but worked no corruption of blood. The King's minters in lessening the weight of the coin were guilty of treason. The punishment for counterfeiting was death. Later statutes modified the penalties to fine and imprisonment.

the effect that David Brant should be of "Good Behaviour to all his Majesty's Liege Subjects for the Space of Seven years." David Brant was a yeoman of Morris Town and was presented by the Grand Jury as "a person of Wicked and Dishonest Principles." He had been indicted for assisting a couple of Scotch-Irishmen, "and other Evell Doers and Notorious Coiners and Money Makers in counterfeiting Jersey bills of credit.

In 1752 (September) the Grand Inquest of Morris County presented a number of indictments against Abraham Hathaway, his son of like prenom and others, "for Severaly Entering into Confederacys and Agreements and being otherwise Severaly Concern'd in providing and making Molds and Stamps and other Materials for making Counterfeit pieces of Eight." At the June Term of Court, Hathaway had been indicted for having "in his possession and keeping one Certain Instrument Called a Mold wherein to Run, Melt and Cast the likeness of a Certain Coin Called a Spanish piece of Eight, previous to the Stamp-ing of the usual Impression and figures upon the Same."

Yeoman Samuel Blockford of the County of Morris, in the year 1753, forged and counterfeited "Six pieces of Base and Mixed Mettal, like unto and in the form and Similitude of good and Lawful Silver Milled pieces, Commonly Called Spanish pieces of Eight, passing Current in this Province in payments Between Man and Man ffor Wicked Sucre and Gain Sake \* \* \* in Evill and Most pernicious Example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of our said Sovereign Lord, the King, that now is, his Crown and Dignity, etc."

At this period Morris County seems to have been the rendezous of counterfeiters; inasmuch as a large number of indictments are to be found against residents of this section of the State.

On the first of January, 1776, John Booth "late of the County of Burlington, Cordwainer" attempted to pass an altered Maryland bill. His examination before Justices Reed and Paxson, shows that the examinant was "in a great strait for want of money" and altered the bill from "two ninths of a dollar" to "eight dollars." Booth's unsophisticated nature led him to erase the words "two ninths of a" and "paste thereon several Letters out of a Newspaper, so as to form the words Eight and Dollars by putting an S to the word." The deposition states that "Several Persons refused to take the Same."

As early as March, 1727, the Printer of the *American Weekly Mercury* cautions the public to beware of "Counterfeit Jersey Bills of the denominations of £3, 12/-, 6/-, 3/., 18d. After some observations upon the printing, it is stated that the paper of the counterfeits is coarser and thinner, "the Signer's Names are made with faint pale Ink inclinable to a red Purple." To show further the methods of counterfeiters of the time, and the extent of the practice, the same Journal in March of the above year, states that David Willson and David Wallace were in the New York jail for uttering Pennsylvania and Jersey bills. Wallace testified he secured £1000 of the money from a Maryland man in Dublin, Ireland, which the deponent brought to Philadelphia. He was to work it off for a third interest. In September, 1729, the *Mercury* mentions the arrest in Amboy of one Scott, for uttering an 18 penny bill. In a false bottom in Scott's trunk were found many counterfeit bills which had been printed in Dublin. One Anthony Adamson was associated with Scott. The Special Court

of Oyer and Terminer, held on the 29th of October, 1729, at Amboy, passed sentence upon these men that they be carted through the streets with a rope around their necks, be pilloried for an hour and have papers affixed to their backs and breasts declaring their offence, with the counterfeit bills exhibited, and to pay all fees and charges.

Even the school-masters were implicated. By the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1730, we find that in July of that year, an instructor on Staten Island was apprehended for counterfeiting 30/- and £3 Jersey bills. "He did the whole with his Pen and so exact that the Difference was not easily discovered."

In Amboy, in May, 1731, Duncan Campbell was pilloried for two hours in Perth Amboy, and received 60 lashes. His crime was "Counterfeiting and Passing Spanish Pistoles."

In 1734, Burlington was flooded with counterfeits. These Jersey bills were stamped with red instead of black ink, and the signer's names are supposed to be taken from a small bill and pasted on the fraud.

In August, 1744, the Supreme Court of New York sentenced to death John Stevens, of Ash Swamp, in East Jersey. He uttered New York bills.

On the 19th of September, 1747, Jeremiah Carpenter, alias Amos Fuller, broke out of Burlington Jail. He had uttered counterfeit money and Sheriff Hollingshead's advertisement thus describes him: "He had on a grey homespun Jocky Coat with brass Buttons, old Leather Breeches, yarn Stockings, Linnen Cap" \* \* \* "he is about six Foot high and of a pale complexion."

It seems that by 1747, according to the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, the counterfeiters had excelled their art. S. 15 Jersey bills, forged, were in circulation in Philadelphia of the issue of 1746. The paper of the fraudulent notes was of better quality and they were wholly done from copper plate, whilst the "true Bills are printed from common Types in the common Printing-Press."

In December of 1747 some of this gang of counterfeiters were apprehended in Bergen County, New Jersey. It is presumed that these men had connection with "operators" in Pennsylvania, whose knavery later led them into trouble.

In Trenton in 1748 an execution of Henry Yager took place for counterfeiting Jersey Bills.

Thus the story from the newspapers might be continued until the close of the Colonial period.

The wide scope of this subject leaves much to be desired in the present monograph — which, after all, is merely a modest attempt to outline an important but neglected matter. It is to be hoped that with the interest now being taken regarding the genesis of the English speaking colonies that the question of the provincial medium of exchange will receive the treatment it well deserves.



















